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WAH-PA-SHA

CHIEF OF SIOUX

HISTORY

OF

WABASHA COUNTY,

TOGETHER WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL MATTER, STATISTICS, ETC.

GATHERED FROM MATTER FURNISHED BY INTERVIEWS WITH OLD SETTLERS,
COUNTY, TOWNSHIP AND OTHER RECORDS, AND EXTRACTS FROM
FILES OF PAPERS, PAMPHLETS, AND SUCH OTHER
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ALSO A

HISTORY OF WINONA COUNTY.

CHICAGO:
H. H. HILL & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.
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PREFACE.

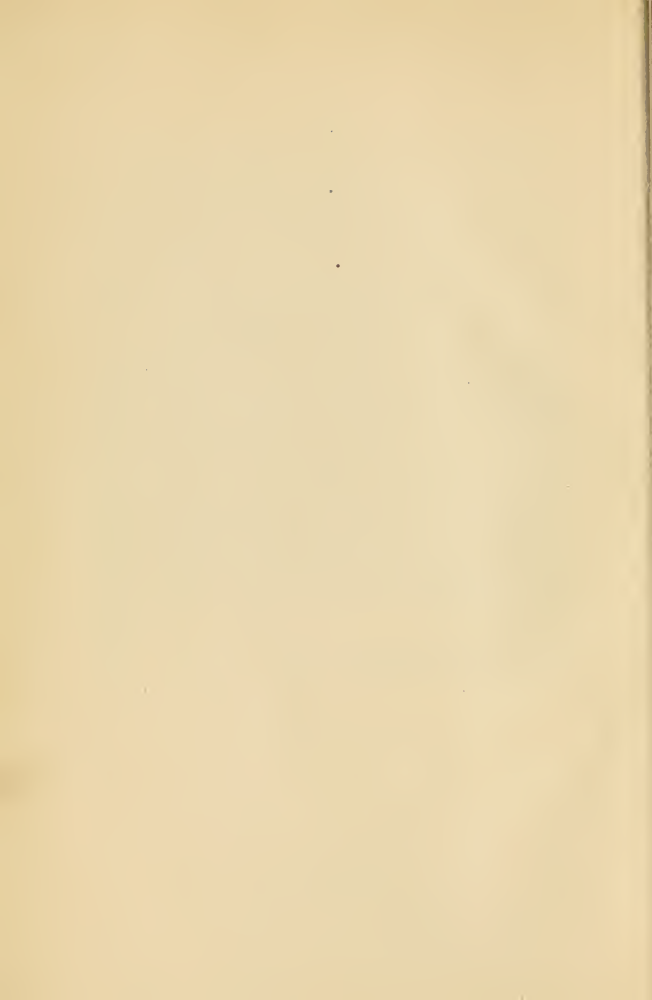
IN presenting the history of the County of Wabasha to the public, the editors and publishers have had in view the preservation of certain valuable historical facts and a vast fund of information which without concentrated effort could never have been obtained, but, with the passing away of the old pioneers, the failure of memory, and the loss of public records and private diaries, would soon have been lost. This locality* being comparatively new, we flatter ourselves that, with the zeal and industry displayed by our general and local historians, we have succeeded in rescuing from the fading years almost every scrap of history worthy of preservation. Doubtless the work is, in some respects, imperfect; we do not present it as a model literary effort, but in that which goes to make up a valuable book of reference for the present reader and future historian, we assure our patrons that neither money nor pains have been spared in the accomplishment of the work. Perhaps some errors will be found. With treacherous memories, personal, political and sectarian prejudices and preferences to contend against, it would be almost a miracle if no mistakes were made. We hope that even these defects, which may be found to exist, may be made available in so far as they may provoke discussion and call attention to corrections and additions necessary to perfect history. The main part of the work has been done by Messrs. Dr. L. H. Bunnell, Dr. J. M. Cole, Hon. O. M. Lord, Prof. C. A. Morey, Gen. C. H. Berry, Hon. W. H. Hill, P. G. Hubbell, W. S. Messmer, Mrs. H. K.

Arnold, Hon. S. L. Campbell, Dr. Wm. Lincoln, J. N. Murdoch, M. C. Russell, J. A. Ellis, E. Mathews, Wm. F. Bigelow, A. J. A. Pollock and Francis Talbot, and we believe that no corps of writers could have been found who could have done the subject more ample justice. We wish in an especial manner to acknowledge our obligations to Mr. Francis Talbot, who has been untiring and ever-vigilant in his efforts to make this work a credit to Wabasha county. For many years he has been gathering the facts which constitute a very large part of this work, and when they were needed for the enterprise he generously donated them to the publishers and their agents for this use.

The biographical department contains the names and private sketches of nearly every person of importance in the county. A few persons, whose sketches we would be pleased to have presented, for various reasons refused or delayed furnishing us with the desired information, and in this matter only we feel that our work is incomplete. However, in most of such cases we have obtained, in regard to the most important persons, some items, and have woven them into the county or township sketches, so that, as we believe, we cannot be accused of negligence, partiality or prejudice.

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HISTORY OF WINONA COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

ABORIGINAL HISTORY.

A HISTORY of the first settlement of Winona county, and especially that of the city of Winona, requires that some notice be given to the Indian tribes that have occupied the territory in which it lies, and of that adjacent, and also that some notice be given to the early efforts of missionaries and explorers to christianize and render the savages obedient to the wants of commerce and of French or English ascendancy. The fur trade was the most important element in the early explorations and settlement of the Northwest, as commerce generally has been in the civilization of the world.

The limited space allowed for this subject admits of but slight mention of the authorities drawn upon, but it is imperative that the aid afforded by the researches of the Smithsonian Institute, of Rev. Edward Duffield Neil, and of Judge George Gale, be acknowledged.

Absolutely nothing is known of the origin of the Indians; neither the mound-builders, nor the more modern tribes; and the naturalist is led to ponder over the suggestion ascribed to Voltaire, "that possibly, in America, while God was creating different species of flies, he created various *species* of men."

Be that as it may, their differentiations in languages and customs, forming different tribes from *more* original stocks, or sources, have been noticed by writers upon ethnology; but aside from the knowledge afforded by their various languages and traditions all is doubt and mystery. Their traditions, even, are so blended with superstitions and romances that the most critical judgment is required in giving credit to *any* portion of them; the more especially to times and distances that extend beyond the Indian's *present* capacity to realize. The territory between the lakes and the Missis-

Mississippi river seems to have been peculiarly fitted by its topography and natural productions for a grand nursery of savage tribes; and there are evidences still remaining in the languages and traditions of the aboriginal inhabitants of this territory, and in the remains of ancient tumuli, stone and copper implements, to warrant this belief. It is probable, as claimed by tradition, that some tribe of Algonquin origin was in possession of this vast territory, and were dispossessed by confederated Sioux, whom tradition says came from the New Mexican frontier. The Chippewa names for different localities, now corrupted, but familiar to us, warrants this belief, if it does not establish the fact. The Sauks and Min-o-min-ees, both of Chippewa origin, say they were the original owners of the whole territory, but they shed no light upon the origin of the mound-builders. Those people may have been drawn to this territory from the far south in search of copper, which to them, probably, was as the gold of California to modern adventurers, and been expelled again by wars, or have voluntarily abandoned their industrious mode of life to become engrafted into the new nations that were springing up around them. Such industrious people would naturally become the prey of more warlike tribes, and the more especially so because of their cranial development, indicating a lack of aggressive character. In support of the claim to have been the *oldest* of modern tribes to occupy the territory, the Chippewa race mention the names given by their ancestors to prominent localities. For example, Michigan, a word of Chippewa origin, is derived from Mich-e-gah-ge-gan, meaning the lake country, or "skye bound waters." Wisconsin is from Gy-osh-kon-sing, the name of its principal river, and means the place of little gulls. Chicago is from Gah-che-gah-gong, a place of skunks. Milwaukee is from Mim-wa-ke, meaning hazel-brush land, equivalent to good land, as upon good land only will this shrub grow. The astringent bark was used as a medicinal remedy, and hence the shrub was known as the good shrub by the Indians.

Galena was known as Ush-ke-co-man-o-day, the lead town; Prairie-du-Chien as Ke-go-shook-ah-note, meaning where the fish rest, as in winter they are still known to do. St. Anthony's Falls was called Ke-che-ka-be-gong, a great waterfall; the Mississippi as Miche-see bee, or Miche-gah-see bee, meaning the great or endless river, or, more literally, the river that runs everywhere; and Lake Superior was known as Ke-che-gun-me, or "the great deep." Only

a few Chippewa names have been given, and those simply to show the familiarity of the Chippewas with characteristics of the various localities named by them and now so familiar to us. It may be added that St. Paul, or its site, was known as *Ish-ke-bug-ge*, or new leaf, because of the early budding out of the foliage below St. Anthony's. It has been a custom of Indian tribes, as with other primitive peoples, to name persons and tribes from peculiarities, from resemblances and from localities.

This rule has been followed in naming the separate tribes of the great Algonquin, Iroquois and *Dah-ko-tah* nations, as well as of those of the Pawnee, *Shosh-o-me*, *Kewis*, *Yu-mah* and *Apachee* or *Atha-pas-can* nations. For many years the records of the early Spanish and French explorers were hidden from the researches of modern investigators, but those of *Marco-de Nica* and of *Coronado*, have come out at last from their mouldy recesses, and documents that had lain in the archives of France for long years have been copied and published to aid the modern historian. In these records of the early explorers, errors in writing and on maps have been made; but they are of considerable value to modern research, because of the light they shed upon the explorations of their authors, and upon some Indian traditions concerning them.

The Chippewa name for Lake Winnepec is *Win-ne-ba-go-shish-ing*, the meaning of which is a place of dirty water. The name *Win-ne-ba-go* was interpreted to mean "stinking water," and the Indians of the tribe were called by the early French explorers the "Stinkards," under the impression that they had come from a place of stinking water. Lake Winnebago, in Wisconsin, was supposed to be that locality, but it may be observed here that the water of that lake is not, or was not, before the advent of the white people, impure.

Another reason given for the name was, that they had come from the Western sea or ocean, imagined by the first French explorers to exist in the region of the Mississippi river; and as the Algonquin name *Winnebagoec*, for salt and stinking water, was the same, except in accent, their name was supposed by some to designate a people from the Western ocean. The traditions and legends still existing among the *Winnebagoes* render it probable that they once inhabited the territory adjacent to lake *Win-ne-ba-go-shish-ing* (modernly called *Winnepec*), and probably long anterior to the occupancy by the *Sioux* of the *Mille-Lac* country, as while acknowl-

edging their relationship to the Dah-ko-tah nation, they claim a more ancient lineage. Lieut. Pike refers to the statement of an old Chippewa that the Sioux once occupied Leach Lake; and Winnebago shishing, or the "Dirty Water lake," is but twenty-five miles distant from Leach Lake.

The Winnebagoes call themselves Ho-chunk-o-rah, meaning "the deep voiced people." The Dah-ko-tahs call them Ho-tau-kah, full or large voiced people, because of their sonorous voices being conspicuously prominent in their dance and war songs. Many words in Winnebago and Sioux are very similar. Wah-tah is the Sioux word for canoe; watch-er-ah, the Winnebago. Shoon-kah is the Sioux word for dog; shoon-ker-ah, is the Winnebago name. No-pah is nine in Sioux; Nope is the same numeral in Winnebago.

Numerous other examples might be given of resemblances in their respective languages, but these will suffice. The Chippewa language is wonderfully artistic in construction and rich in suggestions; hence we find many of their words accepted by other tribes as *classic*. Manito-ba, God's land, suggests the idea of a God-given country or Indian paradise. Superior in intellectual capacity to most other tribes, their names seem to have been accepted by others as something better than their own. It is believed by the writer that in this way, probably, the Chippewa name, Winnebago, was given and accepted by the Ho-chunk-o-rah.

The Northeastern Sioux claimed to have owned the Mille Lac country from time immemorial. It seems quite probable that before the "long war," and during some long era of peace, the Winnebagoes may have inhabited the shores of Lake Winnepec, perhaps while the Sioux were at Leach lake. The Kneesteneau, or Chippewas, would have been their neighbors, and from them the Winnebago may have acquired some of the tastes and habits that have so marked his character.

As is still customary with bordering tribes, intermarriages were no doubt of frequent occurrence, and in this way, it is conceivable, that the Dah-ko-tah progenitors of the Winnebagoes may have established themselves among some Chippewa tribes, and their offspring have been led to accept flag-mat wigwams, deer, fish and water-fowl in lieu of skin tents and buffalo meat. The Sioux language even differs in each band. Probably, soon after the Spanish conquest of Mexico, many of the red rovers of the plains, as their traditions tell, left for more northern climes. The inviting

prairies of Minnesota, with their countless herds of buffalo and elk, would for a time, at least, content the warlike Sioux, who, provided with some of the "big dogs" (horses) of the Spaniards, could roam at will over these boundless, beautiful plains. It seems also likely that reports of the more than savage cruelty of the Spaniard had gone out, with accounts of the destructive nature of his "deadly thunder"; and if so, a common dread would have kept a superstitious people at peace.

Friendly alliances would most naturally have sprung up among border tribes, and in but a few generations old tribes would have been multiplied into new ones, as appears to have been done during some long era of peace. It is true that the problem may be as readily solved by supposing a state of *civil* war to have existed, but in that case there still must have been long eras of peace, or the race would have become extinct. Be that as it may, the forests of Minnesota and Wisconsin limited the range of the buffalo in these states, and in doing this determined the character of the native inhabitants.

The Sioux soon asserted his savage sway over the whole prairie region west of the Mississippi river, and drove into the forests of Wisconsin his less formidable neighbors. In after years, by combined attacks with firearms, he was driven back by those he had dispossessed of their patrimony, and was content to plant himself upon the western shore of his watery barrier; keeping as neutral ground, for a time, a strip of territory along the east side of the Mississippi.

This region remained neutral but for a short time only, for we find by the accounts of the earliest French explorers that the Dakotah and Algonquin nations were in an almost constant state of warfare when first visited by them, and during the whole time of the French occupation of the territory.

The water-courses afforded ready access to the greater part of the region between the lakes and "Great river," and the dense forests concealed the approach of the wily foes. While the "battle-ground" presented opportunities for a surprise, it was no less serviceable for those who waited in ambush. Many a war party of both nations have been cut off by a successful ambush, and their people left to mourn and plot new schemes of vengeance.

Other tribes suffered by these national animosities, and abandoned the noted theatres of war for more peaceful localities.

The Winnebagoes, according to their traditions, suffered from the incursions of both nations; and at the time of the first visit of the French at Green Bay they were found there and on Fox river, living in amity with the rice-eaters, or Min-o-min-nee, and other tribes of Algonquin origin, though known to be closely related to the almost universal enemy, the Sioux. During the summer months the Indians on Fox river appeared sedentary in their habits, living in bark houses and cultivating Indian corn and other products of Indian agriculture, or gathering the wild potatoes and wild rice that served them for their winter stores of vegetable food. During seasons of scarcity from frosts, or from disaster, edible nuts and acorns were secured against times of want; and if famine came upon them in their extremity, they supported life by feeding upon the inner bark of the slippery elm, linden and white pine. Those were happy times for the peaceful tribes, and of sorrow for those in enmity with one another.

CHAPTER II.

EXPLORATIONS.

THE Minominnees, Pottawattamies and the Foxes occupied the water-courses tributary to Green Bay, while the Winnebagoes and the kindred tribes of Iowas, Missouris, Osages, Kansas, Quapaws, Ottoes, Ponkas and Mandans, possessed the country south and west, bordering upon the territory of the Sauks, the Illinois and the Sioux. This territory seems to have been visited by the French as early as 1634, and in 1660 Father René Menard went on a mission to Lake Superior, where the furs of that region and of Green Bay had already begun to attract adventurous Frenchmen.

Poor zealous Menard, the first missionary, never returned to civilization; he was lost in the wilds of a Black river forest, separated in a swamp from his faithful follower and assistant Guerin, and all that was ever known of his fate was inferred from the agony of his companion and the priestly robe and prayer-book of the aged prelate found years afterward in a Da-ko-tah lodge.

In 1665 Father Claude Allouez, with but six French voyageurs, but with a large number of savages, embarked from Montreal for

Lake Superior, where he established himself for a time at a place called by the French *La Pointe*, because of its jutting out into the beautiful bay of *Bayfield*. Here at once was erected the mission of the Holy Spirit, and the good offices of the priest tendered to the untutored and savage tribes of that vast wilderness. The peaceful mission of *Allouez* was soon known among the warring tribes, and *Sauks* and *Foxes*, *Illani* and other distant tribes, sent messengers of peace or curiosity to the "*Black Gown*," and he was admitted to their counsels. In turn, "their tales of the noble river on which they dwelt," and which flowed to the south, "interested *Allouez*, and he became desirous of exploring the territory of his proselytes." Then, too, at the very extremity of the lake, the missionary met the wild and impassioned *Sioux*, who dwelt to the west of *Lake Superior*, in a land of prairie, with wild rice for food, and skins of beasts instead of bark for roofs to their cabins, on the bank of the Great river, of which *Allouez* reported the name to be *Mississippi*. To *Father Allouez* belongs the honor of having first given this name to the world. In speaking of the *Da-ko-tahs*, he says: "These people are, above all others, savage and warlike. * * * They speak a language entirely unknown to us, and the savages about here do not understand them."

In 1669 the zealous *Marquette* succeeded to the mission established by *Allouez*, and his writings give a somewhat florid account of *Sioux* character. He says: "The *Nadawessi* (the *Chippewa* name of the *Sioux*), are the *Iroquois* of this country beyond *La Pointe*, but less faithless, and never attack until attacked. Their language is entirely different from the *Huron* and *Algonquin*; they have many villages, but are widely scattered; they have very extraordinary customs. * * * All the lake tribes make war upon them, but with small success. They have false oats (wild rice), use little canoes, and keep their word strictly.

At that time the *Dah-ko-tahs* used knives, spears and arrow-heads made of stone. About that time, one band of *Dah-ko-tahs* were allied to a band of *Chippewas* by intermarriage and commercial relations, and for a time were living in friendly relations with a band of *Hurons*, who had fled from the *Iroquois* of *New York*. Hostilities breaking out between these people and the *Sioux*, they joined the people of their tribe at *La Pointe*.

To *Nicholas Perrot* is due the honor of having first established a trading post on the *Mississippi* below *Lake Pepin*, and according

to Neil's History of Minnesota, Perrot inspired the enterprise of La Salle, who sent Louis Hennepin to explore the Mississippi. Hennepin was first to explore the river above the mouth of the Wisconsin, the first to name and describe the falls of St. Anthony, the first to present an engraving of the Falls of Niagara, and it may be added, the first to translate the Winnebago name of Trempealeau Mountain into French. The Winnebagoes call that peculiar mountain Hay-me-ah-chaw, which is well rendered in French as the Soaking Mountain, as it stands isolated from its fellow peaks entirely surrounded by water.

After reaching the Illinois river, La Salle, in 1680, sent Hennepin on his voyage of discovery, with but two voyageur assistants. After reaching the mouth of the Illinois river he commenced the hazardous ascent of the "Great river," traversed before only by Joliette and Marquette, when they descended from the Wisconsin. Hennepin encountered war-parties of Dah-ko-tahs, and was taken a prisoner by them up the Mississippi to St. Paul, to St. Anthony's Falls, and to Mille Lac. While in the land of the Sioux he met Du Luth, who had come across from Lake Superior.

Du Luth obtained the release of Hennepin, and gave him much information of value. Du Luth seems to have been the real discoverer of Minnesota.

Owing to the war inaugurated against the English by Denonville, in 1687, most of the French left the Mississippi, and concentrated for defense under Du Luth at Green Bay.

In 1688 Perrot returned to his trading-post below Lake Pepin, and the year following, by proclamation, claimed the country for France. In the year 1695 Le Seur built the second post established in Minnesota, on an island not far from Red Wing.

During this year Le Seur took with him to Canada the first Dah-ko-tah known to have visited that country. The Indian's name was Tee-os-kah-tay. He unfortunately sickened and died in Montreal.

Le Seur hoped to open the mines known to be on the Mississippi, and went to France for a license. The license to work them was obtained, but Le Seur was captured by the English and taken to England, but was finally released. After overcoming great and renewed opposition, and making one more trip to France, he, in 1700, commenced his search for copper, which was said to be abundant on the upper Mississippi.

Some time in August of this year he entered Fever or Galena river, whose banks were known to the Indians to contain lead, but Le Seur was the first to mention the existence of those lead mines. After many incidents of interest, Le Seur reached the Blue Earth river, and established himself in a fort about one mile below the mineral deposits, from which the Dah-ko-tahs obtained their paint for personal adornment. In 1701 Le Seur took to the French post, on the Gulf of Mexico a large quantity of this mineral, and soon thereafter sailed for France.

At this time, according to Le Seur's journal, there were seven villages of the Sioux on the east side of the Mississippi, and nine on the west.

The Wah-pa-sha band was anciently known as the Ona-pe-ton or falling leaf band, and their village of Ke-ox-ah was upon the prairie now occupied by the city of Winona. Keoxa is difficult of translation, but it may be rendered as "The Homestead," because in the springtime there was here a family reunion to honor the dead and invoke their blessings upon the band.

The site of Winona was known to the French as La Prairie Aux-Ailes (pronounced O'Zell) or the Wing's prairie, presumably because of its having been occupied by members of Red Wing's band. The Americans called it Wah-pa-sha's prairie.

Under the impression that it drew from Canada its most enterprising colonists, the French government for some years discouraged French settlements among the Indians west of Mackanaw; but very soon the policy of the English in estranging the Foxes and other tribes from the French, compelled a renewal of the licenses that had been canceled by the French authorities.

The Foxes had made an unsuccessful attempt upon the French fort at Detroit (known as Wah-way-oo-tay-nong, or the Wy-an-dette fort), and smarting under defeat they made an alliance with their old enemies the Dah-ko-tahs. This alliance and the enmity of the Foxes made it unsafe for the French to visit the Mississippi by way of Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and for some years the Sanks and Foxes scalped the French traders, and waged war against their Indian allies. The Foxes were finally overcome by the French in 1714, and, capitulating, they gave six hostages as security for a peaceful treaty to be agreed upon in Montreal. Pemoussa, their greatest warrior, and others sent as hostages, died there of small-pox. One who had recovered with the loss of an eye was sent to

Mackanaaw to treat, but he escaped and again stirred up the Indians to revolt.

The Chick-a-saws in the south and Dah-ko-tahs in the north made the country exceedingly dangerous to the French. They now became assured that the English were undermining their influence with the Indians, for in a dispatch written about 1726 it is stated that the English "entertain constantly the idea of becoming *masters of North America.*" Licenses to traders were once more abundantly issued, and the prohibition against the sale of liquors that had been established by the influence of the pious missionaries was removed. In 1718 Capt. St. Pierre was sent with a small force to reoccupy La Pointe, now Bayfield. The Indians there and at Kee-wee-naw had threatened war against the Foxes. During this year peace was established at Green Bay with the Sauks and Foxes and Winnebagoes, who had taken part against the French. An endeavor was now made to detach the Dah-ko-tahs from friendly alliances with the Foxes, and to secure a treaty of peace between the Chippewas and Dah-ko-tahs, with a promise of renewed trade with them if they remained at peace. To accomplish this purpose, two Frenchmen were sent to the Dah-ko-tahs, but it would appear were not entirely successful, and wintered among the Menominee and Winnebago Indians on Black river. In order to obtain a strategic point it was resolved by the French to build a fort in the Sioux country. On June 16, 1727, the expedition left Montreal, accompanied by missionaries and traders, and on September 17 of the same year reached their destination on Lake Pepin. A stockade was soon built on the north side near Maiden Rock that inclosed buildings for troops, missionaries and traders. The fort was named "Beauharnois," in honor of the governor of Canada, and the mission named "St. Michael the Archangel." The commander of this fort was De la Perriere Boucher, noted for his savage brutality and bigotry. This fort was overflowed in 1728 and its site abandoned. According to Sioux tradition, the prairie on which Winona is now situated was also overflowed at that time. During this year a large force of French and Indians left Canada with the intention of destroying the Sauks and Foxes. On August 17 they arrived at the mouth of Fox river. Before the dawn of day an attempt was made to surprise the Sauk village, but they escaped, leaving only four of their people to reward the French for their midnight vigils. A few days later the French ascended the rapid stream to a Winnebago village, but it also was deserted; still

pursuing their search, on the twenty-fifth they came to a large Fox village, but that too was abandoned. Orders were now given to advance the command to the grand portage of the Wisconsin river; but this move was as fruitless as those which had preceded it, and the expedition returned to Green Bay without results. The Foxes retired to Iowa, and, establishing still closer relations with the Iowas and Sioux, were allotted hunting-grounds to which have been attached some of their names. The Kick-ah-poos and Masco-tens were allies of the Foxes and their *congeners*, the Sauks, and took part with them against the French.

In 1736 St. Pierre was in command at Lake Pepin and regarded the Sioux as friendly, but they still remained objects of suspicion to the French Canadian government, as some of them had attacked an expedition under Veranderie, undertaken at that early period to open a route to the Pacific.

In 1741 the Foxes killed some Frenchmen in the territory of the Illinois, and this so aroused the authorities in Canada that they determined, if possible, to overthrow and completely subdue the Foxes. The officer selected for this purpose was the *Sieur* Moran or Marin, who had once been in command at Fort St. Nicholas near Prairie du Chien. With the cunning of a savage, Marin placed his men in canoes under cover, as if they were merchandise, and when ordered by the Foxes opposite or near the *Butte des Morts* to land and pay the usual tribute exacted from all traders passing their village, he opened fire upon the assembled multitude and killed indiscriminately men, women and children. Marin had anticipated the Foxes' consternation and flight, and before reaching the village had sent a detachment of his force to cut them off. There was great slaughter and but a remnant of the village escaped. These people were again surprised by Marin and his forces on snowshoes in their winter encampment on the Wisconsin, and were utterly destroyed.

The Dah-ko-tahs had during this period been at war with the Chippewas, but in 1746 were induced by the French to make peace. Many of the French voyageurs, and in some few instances French officers even, had taken wives, after the Indian method of marriage, from among the Dah-ko-tahs and other tribes, and by this means their influence was still great among their Indian followers. Yet, English influence had commenced its work, and soon after this period French power seems to have begun to wane. The French, however, still continued to make a struggle for existence, if not supremacy.

The Chippewas of Lake Superior showed a disposition to aid the English, and committed a robbery at the Sault St. Marie; "even the commandant at Mackanaw was exposed to insolence." St. Pierre was sent to the scene of disorder. His judgment and courage was undoubted. St. Pierre seized three murderers and advised that no French traders should come among the Chippewas. While the Indians, secured by the boldness of St. Pierre, were on their way to Quebec under a guard of eight French soldiers, by great cunning and daring they managed to kill or drown their guard, and though manacled at the time, they escaped, severing their irons with an axe. "Thus was lost in a great measure the fruit of Sieur St. Pierre's good management," as wrote Galassoniere in 1749.

Affairs continued in a disturbed state, and Canada finally became involved in the war with New York and the New England colonies. In the West, affairs were for some time in doubt, but the influence of the Sieur Marin became most powerful, and in 1753 he was able to restore tranquillity between the French, and Indian chiefs assembled at Green Bay.

CHAPTER III.

AMONG THE INDIANS.

As the war between the colonies became more desperate, the French officers of experience and distinction were called from the West to aid the Eastern struggle. Legardeur de St. Pierre in 1755 fell in the battle upon Lake Champlain, and Marin, Langlade, and others from the West, distinguished themselves as heroes. After the fall of Quebec the Indians of the Northwest readily transferred their allegiance to the British. In 1761 the English took possession of Green Bay, and trade was once more opened with the Indians. A French trader named Penneshaw was sent by the English into the country to the Dah-ko-tahs, and in March, 1763, twelve Dahkotch warriors arrived at Green Bay, and offered the English the friendship of their nation. They told the English commandant that if any Indians obstructed the passage of traders to their country, to send them a belt of Wampum as a sign, and "they would come and cut them off, as all Indians were their slaves or dogs." After this talk they produced a letter from Penneshaw, explaining the object of their visit.

In June Penneshaw himself arrived with most welcome news from the land of the Dah-ko-tahs, bringing with him for the commander of the post a pipe of peace, and a request that English traders be sent to trade with the Sioux of the Mississippi.

A tradition still exists among the Sioux that the elder Wah-pasha, or, as we might say, Wah-pasha the First, was one of the twelve Da-ko-tahs who visited Green Bay. Notwithstanding the English had conquered all the vast territory between the lakes and the Mississippi, and had the proffered friendship of the Sioux to strengthen their influence with all the other Indian tribes, the lines of trade between the territory of Louisiana and the newly acquired territory of the English were not closely drawn, and French influence was sufficiently potent to send most of the furs and peltries to their post at New Orleans. The cause of Indian preference for the French may be found in the latter's gaiety of character, and their ability to conform to the circumstances that may surround them. The Canadian voyageurs and woodmen displayed a fondness for high colored sashes and moccasins that was pleasing to the barbaric tastes of the Indian women, and many of them, joining their fortunes and their honors with those of the French, raised children that were taught to reverence and obey them.

In addition to the influences extended by these ties of blood, the kindness and devotion to their religious faith exhibited by the Catholic missionaries won upon the imaginations of the Indians, and many were won over to a profession of their faith. The tribes which came under their influences looked upon the priests as veritable messengers from God, and called them the "good spirits," believing that they were the mediums only of "good spirits."

All Indians are spiritists, believing implicitly that the spirits of departed human beings take an interest in mundane affairs.

The English, in contrast with French management, had a bluff and arbitrary way of dealing, that, however successful it may have been with eastern tribes, was for a time very distasteful to the Sioux. However, the English learned something in due time by contact with these Indians, and from French politeness; but some years were required before their success with the Sioux was established.

For some years the trade seems to have been abandoned west of Mackanaw, to the French. In the year 1766 Jonathan Carver, a native of Connecticut, visited the upper Mississippi, and his reports

concerning the beauty, fertility and resources of Minnesota aroused some attention to the value of these new possessions.

Carver was a man of keen observation and discernment, and some of his predictions regarding the "new northwest," though scoffed at by some at that time, proved almost prophetic. Carver died in England in 1780. After his death, a claim was set up to a large tract of land said to have been given him by the Sioux, and since known as the "Carver tract."

The claim was investigated after the territory came into the possession of the United States, but it was found to be untenable.

Carver found the Sioux and Chippewas at war when he arrived among them, and was told that "war had existed among them for forty years." Chippewa and Sioux tradition both make the time much longer. It was supposed by the English that the policy of the French traders fostered war between the Sioux and Chippewa nations. Whether this be true or not, it is certain that French influence continued paramount in the country for some years, but as the French that remained after the transfer of the country to the English were inferior in intelligence to those in authority while the French held possession, we are principally dependant upon Indian and mixed blood tradition for what occurred in this vast territory until after the revolution.

Tradition tells us that an Englishman, located near the mouth of the Min-ne-so-ta river, was killed while smoking his pipe, by an Indian named Ix-ka-ta-pe. He was of the M'de-wa-kan-ton-wan band of Dah-ko-tahs.

As a result of this unprovoked murder, no other trader would visit this band, which had already been divided by dissensions, and been driven by the Chippewas from territory formerly occupied east of the Mississippi.

In earlier times this decision of the traders would have been disregarded, but then it was of vital importance to their well-being if not their existence; for they had learned to depend upon guns instead of bows and arrows, and therefore suffered for want of ammunition and other supplies, and were at the mercy of their well-armed enemies. After a grand council it was determined to give up the murderer to English justice.

Accordingly a large party of Sioux, with their wives and the murderer, started for Quebec. In order to avoid their enemies the Chippewas, they took the usual canoe route by the Wisconsin and

Fox rivers to Green Bay. While on this journey, the ridicule of other tribes and their own dissensions caused a desertion of over half of their number, and upon their arrival at Green Bay, but six, of whom some were women, persevered in their intention to go on. When about to start, the murderer also disappeared ingloriously. The leader of the little band of six, then called Wa-pa "The Leaf," told his followers that he himself would go as an offering to the British commander, and if required, would give up his life that his people might not be destroyed. On arriving at Quebec, his motive and heroism were both appreciated by the English governor, and the chief was sent back to his prairie home, loaded with abundant supplies of the coveted ammunition and Indian trinkets; and as evidence of his gratitude demanded a British flag to wave over his territory. A gaudy uniform, which included a red cap, common enough in early days, was also given "The Leaf," or as Grignon calls him, the "Fallen Leaf," and as he represented the Dah-ko-tas as a nation of seven principal bands, he was given seven medals for the respective bands, the one for himself being hung by a tassel cord upon his neck by the English commander at Quebec in person. This noble band of Spartan Sioux wintered in Canada and had small-pox, though in a mild form, and when the navigation of the great lakes was fully opened in the spring they safely returned to their tribe.

Before reaching their village, which had been again divided during their absence, they dressed themselves in their finest apparel, and marching in Indian file at the head of his devoted companions, the chief entered his village with red cap and flag conspicuously displayed.

The chief was hailed, after Indian custom as Wah-pa-ha-sha, or "Red Cap," which, by abbreviation soon became Wa-pa-sha.

Wapasha's successful return and denunciation of the cowardly desertion by his comrades, created another division, which was made permanent by his leaving "Red Wing's" band and removing to the present site of Minnesota City, known to the Wah-pa-sha band as O-ton-we, "the village," probably because of its having been a very ancient dwelling and burial place of Indians.

There, at Gilmore and Burn's valleys, they had their cornfields and summer residences. The band also had a village near Trempealeau mountain and at Root river. At times, when not occupied with field work, they assembled upon the site of Winona (known as

Keoxa) and La Crosse, held their sun and other religious dances, played their games of "La Crosse," or wept over the remains of their dead. Nostrils and sight both reminded them of this sacred duty, as the dead of their band were placed upon scaffolds, and left to fester and bleach in the open air until whitened by time. The bones and burial garments were buried in some secluded spot, or placed under stones in some ancient ossuary. This custom was soon abandoned, and in later years their dead were at once buried. Wa-pa-sha was very proud of his success with the English, and during one of his visits to Mackanaw, stipulated that when visiting English forts, the British commanders should salute him and his staff with *solid* shot, *aimed a little high*.

For much of the foregoing tradition, and very much more of like character, the writer is indebted to Thomas Le Blanc, born in 1824, son of Louis Provosal, or Louis Provencale, an old French trader, whose post was at or near the site of Pennesha's, on the Minnesota river, at Traverse des Sioux, and where, for a time, in ancient days, some of Wa-pa-sha's people were encamped. Thomas was related to Wah-pa-sha, to the Grignons and to Faribault, and was well versed in Indian and French traditions. He spoke French, English and Dah-ko-tah about equally well, and during the four months employed by the writer he was found singularly intelligent and truthful.

The first Wah-pah-sha was grandfather to the one removed from his Winona village by treaty in 1851-3. His memory is still held in great reverence by his descendants and the whole Sioux nation. His deeds of prowess and of benevolence are still preserved in traditions and songs that are sung by medicine-men or priests to the young of the tribe; and even the Winnebago members of the Wah-pa-sha family have learned to sing them.

As a specimen of these rude verses, compelled into rhyme, the following song is given:

SONG OF THE DAH-KO-TAIS.

Wah-pa-sha! Wah-pa-sha! good and great brave,
 You rode into battle, made enemies slaves;
 Your war-chief was strong in spirit and frame,
 And many the scalps he hung on *his* chain.

Your "Red Cap" was known in the East and the West;
 You honored the English, and hoped to be blessed;
 You clothed your red children in scarlet and blue;
 You ever were kind, devoted and true.

The skins of your Te-pee were brought from the plains;
 Your moccasins dressed with Chippewa brains,*
 Your war-whoop saluted by British *real* shot,†
 Gave peacefullest token they harmed you not.

Then rest thee, brave chieftain, our night has come on,
 The light has departed from all thou hadst won;
 Thy people lie scattered on hillside and plain;
 Thy corn-fields, thy prairie, we cannot regain.

Notwithstanding the esteem in which his memory is now held, during his lifetime Wah-pa-sha became the subject of dissensions in his tribe, and leaving the cares of chieftainship principally to his son, he roamed at will with a small band of devoted followers of his own tribe, and a few Win-ne-bagoes, one of whom had married his sister Winona, and whose daughter Winona, called the sister of the last Wah-pa-sha (though but a cousin), played so important a part in the removal of the Winnebagoes in 1848. Old Wah-pa-sha finally died at a favorite winter encampment on Root river, and was taken to Prairie du Chien for burial. When news reached the Mississippi, in 1780, that Col. George R. Clark, of Virginia, was in possession of Illinois, and was likely to take possession of Prairie du Chien, a lieutenant of militia, twenty Canadians and thirty-six Fox and Dah-ko-tah Indians were sent with nine bark canoes to secure the furs collected at that post. Wah-pa-sha was in command of the Indians.

The canoes were filled with the best furs, and sent by Capt. Langlade, who had charge of them, out of danger from capture, and a few days afterward the Americans arrived with the intention of attacking the post. During this year, also, a squaw discovered a lead mine near the present site of Dubuque. During 1783-4 the Northwestern Company was organized, but some of the members becoming dissatisfied, an opposition company was formed by Alexander McKenzie and others. After a sharp rivalry for some time the two companies were consolidated.

In 1798 there was a reorganization of the company, new partners admitted, and the shares increased. The new management was thoroughly systematized, and their operations made very profitable.

*The brains of *animals* are used in dressing deer skins.

†A stipulation at Mackinaw, required a salute to Wah-pa-sha of solid shot when he visited that fort.

In about the year 1785 Julien Dubuque, who had settled at "La Prairie du Chien," and had heard of the discovery by a Fox squaw of a lead vein on the west side of the Mississippi, obtained permission at a council to work those mines, and he established himself upon the site of the city that bears his name.

Dubuque was the *confere* of De Marin, Provosal, Poquette and others who have prominently figured in the fur trade of that period. The principal traders, however, were Dickson, Frazer, Renville and Grignon. James Porlier, an educated French Canadian, was acting as clerk for Grignon, on the St. Croix, at this time, together with the pompous and eccentric Judge Reaume, afterward so noted at Green Bay.

Porlier, while with Dickson at Sauk Rapids, gave Pike useful information during his visit to the upper Mississippi in 1805, and afterward, moving to Green Bay, acted as chief-justice of Brown county for sixteen years. The treaty of 1783 failed to restore good feeling between England and the United States, as the British posts were not at once surrendered, and this fact served to keep the Indians hostile.

The English pretended not to have authority to give up posts on Indian territory. This excuse was set up in the interest of the English fur traders, but it was finally agreed by the treaty effected by Mr. Jay that Great Britain should withdraw her troops by June 1, 1796, from all posts within the boundaries assigned by the treaty, and that British settlers and traders might remain for one year with all their former privileges, without becoming citizens of the United States. The Northwest Company seized upon this opportunity to establish posts all over Minnesota. They paid no duties, raised the British flag in many instances over their posts, and gave chiefs medals with English ensignia upon them. By these means they impressed the savages with the idea that their power still remained supreme, and this impression was a fruitful source of annoyance, and even danger, to Americans, for years afterward. In May, 1800, the Northwestern territory was divided.

In December, 1803, the province of Louisiana was officially delivered by the French to the United States government, and in March, 1804, Capt. Stoddard, U.S.A., as agent of the French government, received from the Spanish authorities in St. Louis actual possession of this important territory, transferring it very soon thereafter to the United States.

It was now deemed expedient that this valuable territory, so recently purchased, should be fully explored, and the Indians be made to acknowledge the full sovereignty of the Federal government. Upper Louisiana, including a large part of Minnesota, was organized immediately after the transfer, and on January 11, 1805, Michigan territory was also organized. Gen. Wilkinson, placed in command at St. Louis, finding that the laws of his government were still unrecognized by the English traders in the new territory, in 1805 sent Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike to expel the traders and bring some of the prominent Indian chiefs to St. Louis. Pike was courteously received and hospitably entertained by the wily Scotch and English traders of that period, but they secretly resolved to disregard and circumvent the policy of the United States government in its proposed management of the Indians.

Pike visited the different tribes along the Mississippi as far up as Sandy and Leech lakes, and made a treaty with the Dah-ko-tahs for sites for forts at the mouth of the St. Croix and Minnesota rivers.

Wintering in the country of the Chippewas, he was enabled to induce them and the Sioux to smoke the pipe of peace, and in the early springtime started with representatives of both nations for St. Louis to conclude articles of friendship and commerce intended for the benefit of these hostile races.

Upon the "Aile Rouge," or "Red Wing," hearing of a secret attempt to shoot Lieut. Pike by a young Sioux, he spoke with vehemence against the character of some encamped at the mouth of the Minnesota river, and offered to bring the would-be assassin to Pike for punishment. Pike found at the Red Wing village an old chief known as Roman Nose, and who had been the second chief of his tribe, desirous of giving himself up for some instrumentality in the death of a trader. The Indian name of the chief was not given, but it was said he had been deposed in consequence of the murder of the trader. Pike thought it impolitic to tell the penitent chief that the matter was beyond his jurisdiction.

On his way down the river Pike speaks of Winona prairie by its French name of "Aile" or "Wing" prairie, and of Wah-pa-shas encampment below La Crosse, probably at mouth of Root river. He also gives Wah-pa-sha his French name of La Feuille, "The Leaf." La Crosse he calls De Cross, but when speaking of the game played at Prairie du Chien by Sioux, Fox and Winnebago

contestants, he calls that "a great game of the cross," showing clearly that he did not know the French origin of the name. While at Prairie du Chien, Wah-pa-sha sent for Lieut. Pike, "and had a long and interesting conversation with him, in which he spoke of the general jealousy of his nation toward their chiefs," and wished the "Nez Corbeau," as the French called the "Roman Nose," reinstated in his rank as "the man of most sense in his nation." This conversation shows another noble trait in the character of Wah-pa-sha.

Before leaving Prairie du Chien for St. Louis, Pike established regulations for the government of the Indian trade, but his disappearance from "La Prairie" was the signal for Cameron, Rolette, Dickson and their subordinates to disregard them. Cameron and Dickson were both bold Scotch traders, who seem to have disregarded all regulations and laws, except those of hospitality and humanity. Cameron died in 1811, and was buried on the Minnesota river. Dickson lived to take an active part in the war of 1812, and have few but his ill deeds spoken of in history.

CHAPTER IV.

TROUBLES WITH THE INDIANS.

IN 1807 it was becoming evident that the various Indian tribes in the Northwest were forming a hostile league against the United States government. In 1809, a Nicholas Jarrot made affidavit that English traders were supplying Indians for hostile purposes. Indian runners and envoys from the "Prophet" were visiting the Chippewas, while Dickson, who was the principal trader in Minnesota, held the Indians along the waters of the Mississippi subject to his will.

Gov. Edwards, of Illinois, reported to the secretary of war that "The opinion of Dickson, the celebrated British trader, is that, in the event of a war with Great Britain, all the Indians will be opposed to us, and he hopes to engage them in hostility by making peace between the Sioux and Chippewas, and in having them declare war against us." A principal cause of the great influence of Dickson was his alliance by marriage with the noted Dah-ko-tah chief "Red Thunder," whose sister he had taken as his wife.

In May, 1812, two Indian couriers were arrested in Chicago, supposed to have letters for Dickson. The Indians had anticipated arrest, or else, for greater security, had buried their letters until they should resume their journey, and nothing being found upon their persons they were released. A Mr. Frazer was present when the letters were finally delivered to Dickson, who was then at "the Portage" in Wisconsin, and said the letters conveyed the intelligence that the British flag would soon be flying upon the fort at Mackanaw.

During this period, Cadotte, Deace and others were collecting the Chippewas of northeastern Minnesota on Lake Superior, and at Green Bay. Black Hawk was given command of the Indian forces to be assembled. Dickson gave him a certificate of authority, a medal and a British flag. Before it was known that war had been declared, the American commandant at Mackanaw was surprised by the landing of British troops and traders, and a demand for the surrender of the garrison.

With the British army came well known traders, prepared with goods to trade under the British flag.

An American, taken prisoner at the time, wrote to the Secretary of War: "The persons who commanded the Indians are Robert Dickson, Indian trader; John Askin, Jr., Indian agent, and his son," both of whom were painted and dressed in savage costume. Neill says: "The next year (1813) Dickson, Renville, and other fur traders, are present with the Kaposia, Wah-pa-sha, and other bands of Dah-ko-tahs, at the siege of Fort Meigs."

While Renville was seated, one afternoon, with Wah-pa-sha and the then chief of the Kaposia band, a deputation came to invite them to meet the other allied Indians, with which the chief complied. "Frazer, an old trader in Minnesota, told Renville that the Indians were about to eat an American." * * * "The bravest man of each tribe was urged to step forward and partake." * * * A Winnebago was urging a noted Sioux hunter to partake of the horrid feast, when his uncle told him to leave, and addressed the assembled warriors as follows: "My friends, we came here not to eat Americans, but to wage war against them; that will suffice for us." Trah-pa-sha said: "We thought that you, who live near to white men, were wiser and more refined than we are who live at a distance, but it must indeed be otherwise, if you do such deeds." Col. Dickson sent for the Winnebago who had arranged the intended

feast and demanded his reason for doing so disgusting a deed. His answer sheds no light upon his motive.

The fall of Mackinaw alarmed the people of the Mississippi valley, and they called loudly for the defense of Prairie-du-Chien.

In May, 1814, Gov. Clark left St. Louis for this purpose, and taking possession of the old Mackinaw House, found a number of trunks full of papers belonging to Dickson, one of which contained this interesting extract: "Arrived from below, a few Winnebagoes with scalps. Gave them tobacco, six pounds of powder and six pounds of ball."

A fort was built by the Americans, and named "Shelby." The Mackinaw traders, hearing of this, organized a force under McKay, an old trader, and started in canoes to dispossess the Americans.

The British force was guided by Joseph Rolette, Sr., and, landing some distance up the Wisconsin river, marched to the village and demanded its surrender.

The fort was unfinished and scarcely defensible, but its commander, Lieut. Perkins, replied that he would defend it to the last.

On July 17 the gunboat, under command of Capt. Yeiser, was attacked by the British and Indians. The boat moved to a commanding position above, but was soon dislodged by the enemy, who crossed to the island, where they availed themselves of the shelter of trees.

The boat was then run a few miles below, but was unable to do much execution. For three days Lieut. Perkins made a brave resistance, but was finally compelled to capitulate, reserving the private property of his command.

After placing his prisoners on parole, the British victor escorted them to one of the gunboats, upon which they had but about a month before come up, and, crestfallen at their discomfiture, they were sent back down the river, pledged not to bear arms until exchanged.

Some bloodthirsty savages followed them in canoes, but made no victims.

Lieut. Campbell came up from St. Louis about this time with a small force to strengthen the garrison, and, landing at Rock Island, held a conference with Black Hawk at his village near by. Directly after leaving, news came to Black Hawk of the defeat at Prairie-du-Chien. His braves at once started in pursuit of Campbell's command. A severe encounter was incurred, the lieutenant was

wounded and some of his men killed. During the fight a boat was captured, and the force was compelled to retreat back to St. Louis.

After the capture of Fort Shelly, it was named by the British Fort McKay.

In August, 1814, Maj. Zachary Taylor was sent up with a force in gunboats to punish the Indians who had attacked Lieut. Campbell, but to his astonishment found the British and Indians in possession of Rock Island.

Fire was opened upon Taylor from a battery, and the first ball fired passed through a gunboat commanded by Capt. Hempstead.

Taylor's boats were all disabled and he was compelled to retreat down the river a short distance for repairs. In that engagement one was killed and eleven wounded. With the Americans who came down to St. Louis after the surrender of Prairie-du-Chien was a "one-eyed Sioux," who had aided in the defense of Capt. Yeiser's gunboat.

During the autumn of 1814, in company with another Sioux of the Kaposia band, he ascended the Missouri to a convenient point above, and, crossing the country, enlisted a number of his people in favor of the Americans.

After these professions of friendship, most likely from Sioux nearest St. Louis, he went down to Prairie-du-Chien. Dickson, upon his arrival, asked his business, and snatched from him a bundle, expecting to find letters.

The Indian told Dickson that he was from St. Louis, and would give no further information.

Dickson confined the Sioux in Fort McKay, and threatened him with death if he did not give information against the Americans. The "one-eyed Sioux" was proof against all threats, and he was finally released.

The stubborn savage soon left for a winter sojourn among the river bands, and returning in the spring of 1815 he soon heard the news of peace having been restored.

As the British evacuated the fort they set it on fire, with the American flag flying as it had been run up, seeing which, the "one-eyed Sioux" rushed into the burning fort and saved the flag. A medal and a commission were given him by Gov. Clark, which he treasured and exhibited upon frequent occasions, while rehearsing his many exploits.

These interesting facts taken from Neill's valuable history, relate

to Ta-ha-mie, the "Rising Moose," mentioned by Lieut. Pike in his journal.

He was well known to the writer as the "one-eyed" medicine chief, or priest, of the Wah-pá-sha band of Sioux, though he seemed equally at home with other bands and with the Winnebagoes, all of whom revered him for his bravery and intelligence. His frequent boast of having been the only *American* Sioux during the war of 1812, made him quite famous among the American settlers of Winona county, while the pretentious cock of his stove-pipe hat and the swing of his mysterious medicine-bag and tomahawk-pipe gave him character among his Sioux and Winnebago patrons. His services were in frequent demand; and even now, in 1882, he is spoken of by the older Indians as a great hunter, a great warrior, and a good priest. His more modern name of Tah-my-hay, "the Pike," corrupted into Tom-my-haw by the American settlers, was probably taken by himself as the adopted brother of Lieut. Pike, after an Indian custom. His Winnebago name of Na-zee-kah, an interpretation of his Sioux name, shows clearly that he was known as "The Pike." In regard to the "Tomahawk," that so mystified Dr. Foster, whose interesting and elaborate article is quoted from by Neill, it appears probable, allowing something to imagination, that the father of Lieut. Pike had a tomahawk, the head and handle of which formed a pipe, and that Lieut. Pike had taken it with him on his mission to the Sioux and Chippewas as a calumet or pipe of peace. That, meeting with and forming a close tie of friendship with Ta-ha-mie, the "Rising Moose," he gave him a memento of his everlasting friendship, in peace or war, by presenting the "pipe tomahawk," in such common use along the Canadian border in early days. The writer's memory was in fault as to the *certainly* of its being Tah-my-hay who, of all the Sioux, was so expert in the use of the tomahawk, but R. F. Norton, a merchant of Homer, Minnesota, comes to his aid by relating the following incident:

During the early days, said Norton, my brother, the doctor, and myself, were listening to an old dragoon settler's account of his skill and prowess with the sabre. Flourishing a stick, he told how easy it was to defend himself against the assault of lance or bayonet. Tom-my-haw happened to be present, and understanding more than the valorous cavalryman supposed, or, as proved agreeable, asked the white warrior to strike him with his stick. This the dragoon declined to do, but, being urged, he made a demon-

stration as if intending to strike, when, with a movement of Tom-my-haw's tomahawk, the stick was caught, and whirled to a safe distance. Norton described the tomahawk as a combined hatchet and pipe.

In his youth, Tom-my-hay was a noted hunter, and after the disruption of the Me-day-wa-kant-wan band, joined Red Wing's subdivision, and afterward that of Wah-pa-sha. He told the writer that during one of his hunts, while following the game into a dense Tamarach thicket, a sharp, dry twig entered one eye and destroyed its sight. The vanity of Tab-my-hay was something remarkable, but his devotion to the Americans was vouched for by his tribe.

After the war had closed, Little Crow and Wah-pa-sha, by request of the British command, made a long journey, in canoes, to Drummond's Island, in Lake Huron.

After lauding their valor, and thanking them in the name of his king, the officer laid some few presents before them as a reward for their meritorious services. The paltry presents so aroused the indignation of Wah-pa-sha, that he addressed the English officer, as appears in Neill's History of Minnesota, as follows :

“My Father, what is this I see before me? A few knives and blankets! Is this all you promised at the beginning of the war? Where are those promises you made at Michilimackinac, and sent to our villages on the Mississippi? You told us you would never let fall the hatchet until the Americans were driven beyond the mountains; that our British father would never make peace without consulting his red children. Has that come to pass? We never knew of this peace. We are told it was made by our Great Father beyond the water, without the knowledge of his war-chiefs; that it is your duty to obey his orders. What is this to us? Will these paltry presents pay for the men we have lost, both in the battle and in the war? Will they soothe the feelings of our friends? Will they make good your promises to us?”

“For myself, I am an old man. I have lived long, and always found means of subsistence, and I can do so still!”

Little Crow, with vehemence, said: “After we have fought for you, endured many hardships, lost some of our people, and awakened the vengeance of our powerful neighbors, you make a peace for yourselves, and leave us to obtain such terms as we can. You no longer need our services, and offer these goods as a compensation for having deserted us. But no! We will not take them;

we hold them and yourselves in equal contempt." So saying, he spurned the presents with his foot, and walked away.

The treaty that soon followed at Portage-des-Sioux, won over to the United States the fealty of the Dah-ko-tahs, of Minnesota, and the disgust expressed by "Little Crow" and Wah-pa sha on their return to their people, for a time, at least, rendered any further serious difficulty with them improbable.

A period has now been reached in the early exploration and occupation of the territory of the Dah-ko-tahs, when the traditions relating to that era have been merged in the experiences of the writer. It is not merely the vanity of self-assertion that induces him to give his own personal experiences in early pioneer life, but, to connect the past, with the present mode of life in Minnesota, he thinks, may give a clearer impression of the character of the early pioneers than has generally hitherto obtained.

The writer's father, Dr. Bradley Bunnell, was born in New London, Connecticut, in about 1781, and his mother, Charlotte Houghton, was born in Windsor, Vermont, in about 1785. Soon after their marriage they came to Albany, New York, where the eldest sister of the writer was born, and where also was born her husband, Stephen Van Rensselaer. From Albany his parents moved to Homer, New York, where the eldest son, Willard Bradley Bunnell, was born in 1814. Ten years later, 1824, the writer was born in Rochester, New York.

While living in that beautiful city, his father conceived the idea of visiting the Territory of Michigan, and in 1828 went to Detroit. The writer is made sure of the time, by the date of a diploma of his father's membership in the Detroit Medical Society, signed by Stephen C. Henry, president, and R. S. Rice, secretary, and other papers in his possession.

In the autumn of 1831, Bradley Bunnell started for Detroit, with the intention of establishing himself in the practice of his profession, but, delayed by the inclemency of the season, and lack of secure transportation, was induced to open an office in Buffalo.

His practice grew into importance, and during the season of cholera, 1832, the calls for his services to relieve the distressed and dying were almost constant.

The writer had an attack of Asiatic cholera, and passed into what was supposed by consulting physicians to be a collapsed stage of the disease, but the heroic treatment decided upon caused a rally of

the vital forces, and the grim enemy was routed. Although but eight years old at the time of the Black Hawk war, that event, and incidents connected with it, he distinctly remembers. The passage through Buffalo of United States troops on their way to the scene of conflict made a vivid impression that years have failed to eradicate. In 1833 it was thought advisable by the writer's father to move up to Detroit, but meeting with what he thought a better opportunity to establish himself, after a short delay at Detroit, continued on up to Saginaw. There he purchased forty acres of land, that now forms part of that flourishing city. He also bought forty acres that forms the site of Carrolton. Soon dissatisfied with his purchase, and the felicity afforded by howling wolves and croaking bullfrogs in their gambols and songs of love, he left in the sweet spring-time for metropolitan life in the French village of Detroit. His family, on the score of economy, and most likely for want of ready funds, were left in Saginaw to care for the household goods and garden, and the children to cultivate their unfolding intellects at a country school. The writer was called "Pet" by his mother, and was allowed to run at large with Chippewa children (whose tongue was soon acquired), visit their camps, sugar-groves, hunt, fish, swim, skate and fight, to his unbounded satisfaction. His pride was to excel his dusky competitors in all things, and this was soon accomplished, to the admiration of an old Chippewa warrior instructor by his killing two immense bald eagles at the age of eleven. The writer was not then aware of the importance Indians attach to the killing of an eagle.

His mother soon became satisfied that her "Pet" was learning more of the camp than the school, more of the hi-yah, of Indian music, than of that taught by his sisters. After a few *written* notes received from his teacher (confidential), and a vain attempt to take *all* of "his hide off," after the most approved methods of that "*good old time*"(?). It was thought best, upon one of his father's periodical visits, to place the writer in a Detroit "classical school."

At about the age of twelve the *misguided* boy was placed in the Latin school of Mr. O'Brien, of Detroit, who has for many years taught the young ideas "to shoot," fitting many young men with preparatory instruction for useful lives. Mr. O'Brien had been educated for the Catholic priesthood, but discovering some peculiarity in his character (it was thought to be his temper) unsuited to so sacred an office, he opened his Latin school in Detroit.

There can be no doubt of the masterly ability of O'Brien as a teacher; but his *method* was the *old one* he learned in his bible, to "spare not the rod!" So, after a very short term at that school, receiving in the meantime a few *extra lessons* in the manly art of *self-defense*, the writer one day with a ty-yah! left the school and his books never to return.

A new method was then tried with the young savage, and his experiences at the "Bacon Select or High School," of Detroit, are cherished in grateful memory. The writer made rapid progress toward the goal of his ambition, a liberal education, but the "wild-cat mania" had seized upon his father, and as a consequence of losses, sickness and deaths in his family, the boy aspirant had to be made self-supporting.

He was placed in the drug store of Benjamin T. Le Britton, opposite Ben Woodworth's hotel, where he boarded for a time upon his arrival in Detroit, and with that kind and upright gentleman, and his successor in business, he remained until the fires that raged in the wooden buildings of that period had destroyed them. Before the destruction of the American or Wale's Hotel by fire the writer was boarded at that house by his employer, and while there remembers that Henry R. Schoolcraft boarded there also for some considerable time, engaged, probably, upon his Indian works. A Chippewa maiden in attendance upon his invalid wife (who was of mixed blood), though shy, seemed pleased when spoken to in Chippewa, which, boy like, the writer would do.

For a time, at intervals, though young for the work, he was sent by his employer to take orders and make collections in Ohio, Kentucky and Virginia.

It was now thought advisable to engage the writer in the study of medicine. This was distasteful to him, but finally, with his experience as a druggist to build on, in 1840 he went into his father's office in Detroit, and in winter, for want of other resources, attended private clinics and demonstrations.

The reading and confinement involved was too great a change from his former and accustomed habits, but nevertheless, in order not to disappoint the fond expectations of his parents, he worked against his inclinations. He had continued his studies, more or less regularly, when a most welcome letter from his brother, Willard B. Bunnell, decided him, in the spring of 1842, to go to Bay-du-Noquet, where Willard was engaged in the fur trade.

CHAPTER V.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS.

A POINT has now been reached in this paper where it will be more convenient to use the pronoun of the first person singular, and accordingly I will say that my recollections of the passage of Gen. Scott and his troops up the lakes, in 1832; my intimacy with Indians, annually renewed by their visits to Detroit and Malden, Canada, to receive payments; my acquaintance with all the old-time French fur traders and their offspring, at Detroit, and of the traditions told me by the Snelling boys of their father and their grandfather, Col. Snelling, all conspired to imbue me with a romantic idea of "*going out West*" into the Indian territory that has never yet been realized. At my father's table I had heard Col. Boyer, the Indian agent at Green Bay, speak in glowing terms of that beautiful sheet of water and its rock-bound islands and harbors; and I had also heard the Williams, of Pontiac and Saginaw, as well as my mother's cousin, Dr. Houghton, speak in my presence of Indian traditions relating to silver and copper mines upon Lake Superior. I asked myself then, with boyish fancies, why I could not find one. My dream of the conquest of fortune was at first rather rudely dispelled upon my arrival at my brother's house, but upon mature reflection I decided not to return to Detroit.

I found my brother in very poor health and about to move to the upper Mississippi. The climate of this lovely region, even at that early day, was extolled by the fur traders for its salubrity, and for persons suffering from any form of lung disease it was thought to be almost a specific. Exposures and excesses frequently incident to frontier life had left their marks upon Willard, and I at once decided to aid in his removal to a dryer atmosphere.

Will bought of the Chippewas and fitted out two of their largest bark canoes, and after selling to Mr. Lacy, of Green Bay, all of his stock of furs, and loading his sloop, "The Rodolph," with choice maple sugar, he closed out the remnant of his winter stock of goods to the Indians encamped on the shores of Green Bay, taking in payment their choicest furs and peltries.

Upon his arrival at the city of Green Bay all of the purchases made from the Indians were disposed of at enormous profits, including one of the bark canoes, capable of carrying about four thousand pounds. The other canoe Will loaded with the lighter fabrics of his trade, and, after a few days' delay in procuring a suitable pilot, or guide, started up through the rapids of Fox river.

My brother was accompanied by his wife, *née* Matilda Desnoyer, who was of the old French stock of Desnoyers, myself, a voyager, and an old Menominee Indian pilot, who spoke Chippewa well, and said he belonged to the band of Osh-kosh. The Indian went with us only to the head of the rapids, or foot of Lake Winnebago, as agreed upon, but gave us so clear a description of the route to be followed to Fort Winnebago, that we reached that ancient portage without assistance or difficulty.

At the Buttes du Mort (the mounds of the dead), we found a most intelligent mixed-blood trader, named Grignon, a descendant of the celebrated French officer Langlade, who offered us generous hospitality and inducements to remain with him. I think that the maiden name of my brother's wife, Desnoyer, influenced the old trader upon its incidentally becoming known to him, for he spoke in the highest terms of the Desnoyer family as personal friends of his in troubled times. Grignon told us that "the mounds of the dead" had no relation to the battle with the Fox Indians, fought on the opposite side of the stream, but were ancient tumuli, of which none but the most vague traditions existed.

After a day's rest, we pushed on up through the intricate windings of Fox river.

We were not very heavily loaded, our cargo consisting for the most part of calicoes, red, green and blue cloths, blankets, cutlery, beads, and other baubles, so that upon the whole our trip was a very pleasant one. Some of the Winnebagoes encountered on the way were at first inclined to be somewhat surly, and demurred to the prices fixed upon the goods, and no doubt our firm and non-chalant demeanor was all that prevented an attack from one encampment, where it was intimated a tribute would be acceptable. This intimation angered my brother, and in a choice vocabulary of *blank* Chippewa, which their association with the Menominees of Green Bay enabled them to understand, Will poured into their unwilling ears sounds that utterly silenced them. The Ho-chunk-o-raws, or "Sweet Singers," as some translate their name, changed their

tune and brought out their remaining furs, and would have loaded our frail bark at our own prices, to the top of the gunnels.

Willard expected to sell the furs collected on this journey at Fort Winnebago, but failed to do so, as the enterprising trader and commercial traveler of the St. Louis, or Choteau Company, had already made his annual rounds, and had started for Prairie Du Chien. However, by some unexpected delay, we met La 'bath after we had started from the Portage, and were assured of a sale at "La Prairie."

At the Portage, our canoe and its bulky cargo were transported by wagon to the Wisconsin, down which, after having been "pocketed" a few times in misleading channels, we journeyed triumphantly.

At Prairie Du Chien, we met Charles Le Grave, a merchant, whose family I had known in Detroit, and also the trader La 'bath, both of whom were willing to purchase our furs, but at reduced rates.

We did not quite realize expectations in the final sale of our Indian commodities, for the season had too far advanced for the profitable sale of furs. Consulting with Le Grave, after a long conversation with La 'bath regarding the upper Mississippi, we took their advice and decided to go to the "Soaking Mountain," known now as Trempealeau.

We were told that in the near future the site of the village would be the emporium of trade, and we were assured of a hearty welcome from a hospitable Kentucky pioneer named Reed. By the treaty of November 1, 1837, the Sioux and the Winnebagoes mixed bloods ceded to the United States all their territory on the east side of the Mississippi, and it was supposed by the old traders that town sites would become of great value. Francis La'bath, though a half-breed Sioux, had the energy, if not the business capacity, of a railroad magnate, and as a trader and collector of furs for the American Fur Company, he had become familiar with the Indian territory of the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers.

In addition to his trips of purchase for the fur company he had personal interests to supervise, for he had established small posts and wood-yards at several points for trade on the Mississippi between Prairie du Chien and Lake Pepin. La'bath's first post was at the head of the "Battle Slough," where Black Hawk was defeated, and it was generally managed by La'bath in person. He had another

small post on the east side of the river, about three miles below La Crosse, that commanded the trade of Root river and vicinity and was an important winter post. Root river was known to the Winnebagoes as Cah-he-o-mon-ah, or Crow river, and not the Cah-he-rah, or Menominee river, as stated by some writers. The Sioux also called Root river Cah-hay Wat-pah, because of the nesting of crows in the large trees of its bottom lands. In the winter of 1838-9 James Douville and Antoine Reed (Canadians) established themselves at Trempealeau in the interest of La'bath, but more to hold the town site than for the purposes of trading with the Indians. A wood-yard was established on the head of the island opposite Trempealeau, and some land cultivated by Douville, but nothing of consequence done to induce a settlement at Trempealeau. La'bath was a cousin of the last chief Wah-pa-sha, and as a half-breed was allowed to establish himself where white men were prohibited from settling.

In accordance with La'bath's privileges he was interested in the half-breed tract at what is now Wabasha, and had petty posts established at every point where trade might be secured. At or near what is now Minnesota City, on the Rolling Stone, Labeth placed his nephew, Joseph Bonette, to trade with the Wah-pa-sha band, and abandoning his lower posts, established one a few miles below the mouth of White-water, at a point known as the Bald Bluff. This post was known to the Winnebagoes as Nees-skas-hay-kay-roh, or White-water Bluff, while his Rolling Stone post was called Nees-skas-hone-none-nig-ger-ah, or Little White-water. The Sioux name for White-water is Minne-ska, and for Rolling Stone E-om-bo-dot-tah. Wat-pah, a river or creek, is sometimes added, though not often, as the creek, like many words in Indian, is to be understood. It should be understood that most of the petty posts established on Indian territory were temporary huts of logs for winter quarters, occupied and again abandoned when no longer serviceable to an ever-changing trade.

A short time previous to the breaking out of the Black Hawk war, a war-party of Sauks attacked an encampment of Dah-ko-tahs on Morfev creek. The young daughter of the Sioux war-chief Wah-kon-de-o-tah was captured and was being hurried from the camp, when her cries were heard by her father. With a spirit worthy of his name he rushed through the rear guard of the foe, and with his own war-club alone brained three of those who had opposed the rescue of his child. At the sound of his war-whoop his braves

instantly came to his support, and few of the Sauks were left to tell of their defeat. This attack, though so bravely repulsed, alarmed the Wah-pa-sha band, and after the fight they made their principal encampment in Wisconsin, near the Trempealeau mountain, until after the treaty of 1837. Their spring gatherings and dances were still held, however, at Keoxa. This statement was recently given me by a half-blood Sioux and Winnebago relative of Wah-pa-sha, who was in the fight of over fifty years ago on Money creek.

This statement is confirmed by the Grignons, who inform me that their uncle La Bath vacated many petty posts when threatened, and reoccupied them again when the supposed danger was past.

The post at the Rolling Stone was finally abandoned in about 1840. Joseph Borrette, who was then in charge of La Bath's trading post, built a small cabin near the site of the Green Bay elevator, at East Moor, which served as a winter post until about 1843, when it too was abandoned. During the winter of 1842-3 I attended a payment held in the oak grove below where the elevator now stands, and which, I think, proved to be the last one made individually to the Wa-pa-sha band. Mr. Dousman and others from Prairie du Chien were present to look after their interests, but with all their sagacity and experience there were transient traders enough with "spirit water" to gobble up a liberal share of the five-franc pieces then paid the Indians, to the no small disgust of the agent. All after-payments were either paid in goods, or if in coin, the payment was paid in bulk at Fort Snelling. La Bath's relationship to Wah-pa-sha gave him great personal influence, and by his advice James Reed was selected and appointed as their farmer and storekeeper. Soon after Reed's appointment he employed Alexander Chienvere, a son-in-law, to break fifteen acres of land at the Gilmore valley for the band, and Charles H. Perkins, who married Miss Farnam, Reed's stepdaughter, was soon after employed to break ten acres more for Wah-pa-sha on the east side of Burns' creek, on what is now Miss Maggie Burns' farm. When that work was done the chief declared himself well satisfied, and sent the workmen back to Reed.

La Bath himself was employed by the fur company for a number of years, but his nephew, Joseph Borrette, kept up the trade of his uncle, with varying success, until about 1844, when all of the petty posts were abandoned. Those old cabins served as stopping-places in winter for the old mail-carriers, Lewis Stram, Baptist and Alex. Chienvere, and others, and the one on the Prairie island above

Winona was occupied by old Goulah, a French Canadian, who had been for some years in the service of La Bath, but, growing too old for journeyings in the wilderness, was placed in charge of a wood-yard established by La Bath on the island above the Wab-ma-dee bluffs, now Fountain City. But to return. We renewed our supplies of provisions and left "La Prairie" buoyant with hope, a south wind wafting our *bark* up the Me-ze-see-bee, or great river, of the Chippewas. We arrived at La Crosse in the delightful month of June, 1842, and were received by the trading firm of Myrick & Miller in a very courteous manner. They then occupied a mere shanty or small log cabin, but were at work upon the foundation of what afterward grew to a house of fair dimensions, though the architecture was somewhat of the *composite* order. To their original structure they afterward added a hewn block-house, Indian room, and frame addition, and this building, a warehouse, stable, and other outbuildings belonging to the firm, formed the nuclei of La Crosse. There has been some discussion between Mr. Nathan Myrick, of the old firm of Myrick & Miller, relating to the first settlement of La Crosse; and while I concede the possibility of a house having been erected on the prairie before that of Mr. Myrick's was built, I do not believe it, as no evidence of the fact was seen, or the event talked of, by any of the old traders. On the contrary, Reed, who as a soldier had camped on the prairie some years before 1842, spoke of Myrick & Miller as the pioneer settlers of La Crosse. Even though a small cabin had been built before Myrick's arrival, running fires or government steamboats, the crews of which had to provide wood while on their voyages, would have removed every vestige of the fact of the building's previous existence; and besides this, until the ratification of the treaty of November, 1837, the Winnebago Indians would allow no permanent settlement upon their domain east of the Mississippi without a special arrangement with them.

Upon landing at La Crosse, Miller was especially hospitable, and offered to wager us "the skoots" that we would not find another such a chance for settlement as La Crosse afforded, and urged us to remain and help build up a city. We were not then very favorably impressed with the advantages claimed for La Crosse, but thanked Miller for his courtesy and interest in our behalf. Finding us firm in our purpose of visiting the "Rattlesnake hills," as he and Dousman called the Trempealeau bluffs, he volunteered to aid us in

locating a claim, and to break up sufficient ground for a potato-patch should we return after seeing how *immense* the rattlesnakes were up at "Jim Reed's town."

Miller was a man of most generous impulses and strong attachment, but crosses rendered him as stubborn as resistance itself, and this quality subsequently marred his happiness.

After renewed assurances of good fellowship between Willard and Miller, mellowed, no doubt, by a few *private* interviews, we continued on up the broad river, resting in the shade of the forest-clad bluffs, while our light canoe ploughed its course at their base, or stopping at other times where a gushing crystal fountain invited us to blend its limpid waters with our midday lunch.

The Eagle's Nest (the remains of which may still be seen), now known as the "Queen Bluff," because of its surpassing beauty and perpendicular height, had living occupants, as we were informed, that had held possession for many years before. Subsequently they were dispossessed by Reed and some of his Dah-ko-tah friends to celebrate a war-dance. At Catlin's Rocks, now Richmond, we found the red paint discernible that marked Catlin's name; and had it been used to paint one of his savage chiefs, it would have rendered the canvas more imperishable than the rocks that still bear his name.

The wind rising up for a vesper breeze, we put on all sail, and in a short half-hour's run landed at Trempealeau.

James Reed, his son-in-law, James Dauville, Joseph Borrette, and others of the family, came down to the river bank to greet us, and after explaining our purpose in coming, and presenting a letter from Le Grave, Reed invited us to his house, and soon had his whole household interested in our welfare. We were invited to supper, and the manner in which it was done precluded a declination of the hospitality. We retired early, but not until a sheltered place for a winter home had been suggested for us by Reed.

Reed was at our camp early next morning, and leading the way to a most refreshing spring in a little valley above the present site of the village, Willard selected it for a temporary residence, until, as he said, he should be able to learn something of the country. We asked Reed in reference to danger from rattlesnakes, and were told that, to annoy him, or retaliate for disparaging remarks he had made about a miserably poor dog having been used in naming the "Dog Prairie" (Prairie du Chien), Dousman had retorted by calling

his Trempeleau village site "The Rattle-Snake Hills"; and the worst part of it is, said Reed, "he directs all his letters by steamboat in that way, and nervous people will scarcely land." It was evident to both Willard and myself that Dousman's name was not entirely a fiction, and we adroitly returned to the subject. Reed finally confessed that though he had been there but two years, having established himself in 1840, he had seen quite a number of rattlesnakes; but his hogs, he said, were fast exterminating them, and he hoped they would soon disappear, for, said he, "old hunter as I am, *I step high in going through the ferns and grasses of the bluffs.*" The Winnebago name of the locality, Wa-kon-ne-shau-ah-ga, means the place of rattlesnakes on the river. We were told by Reed that it was the westernmost peak of the range that was called by Hennepin La Montaigne, qui Trompe-a L'eau, and that the name was a translation (probably understood by signs) of the Winnebago name of Hay-nee-ah-chaw, which signified about the same thing, that is, that the mountain was "getting pretty wet." The Sioux called the mountain Pah-ha-dah, "The Moved Mountain." La Crosse was so named by the French, because during peaceful eras the most athletic of the Indian tribes in the surrounding country assembled to play Indian shinny-ball, called Wah-hin-hin-ah, staking horses, blankets, wampum, and sometimes even their squaw slaves, on the issues of their national game. The lower end of the prairie, near Michel's brewery, was the place of assembly; but the game of ball was so common among all Indians, that the name of their game was never given to a locality. At one time, along the foot of the bluffs, back of the sandy portion of the prairie, within the memory even of white settlers, that locality was famous for strawberries, and for this reason the Sioux called La Crosse Wah-zoos-te-cah, meaning the place of strawberries, when La Crosse was designated, but the Winnebagoes, more given to naming localities from peculiarities in the geological formation of their country, called the La Crosse valley to its junction with the Mississippi, E-nook-wah-zee-rah, because of the fancied resemblance of two prominent mound-shaped peaks north of La Crosse to a woman's breasts.

Coon creek was called Wah-keh-ne-shan-i-gah, and the mounds situated on Coon prairie were said to have been remarkable for the number of stone and copper implements found in and about them. Black river was appropriately called Minnesap-pah, by the Dah-ko-

tahs, and Ne-sheb-er-ah by the Winnebagoes, both names signifying black-water. The Trempealeau river was called Ne-chaun-ne-shan-i-gah by the Winnebagoes, and Wat-a-Pah-dah, both meaning the overflowing river. The Chippewa was called by the Winnebagoes Day-got-chee, ne-shan-i-ga, meaning the river of the gartered tribe, as they called the Chippewas, and the Sioux called it Haha-tone Wat-pah, meaning the river of the dwellers at the falls (as the Chippewas were known to the Sioux), as it was one of the principal routes of travel to the Chippewa country. Beef slough and Beef river were both called by the Sioux Tah-ton-kah-wat-pah, and by the Winnebagoes Te-chay-ne-shan-i-gah, because of the locality being the last resort of the buffalo east of the Mississippi, though some were seen on Trempealeau prairie at a very late date. The Winnebagoes called the site of Winona, De-cone-uck, and the whole prairie Ose-cab-he-aitch-chaw, meaning the prairie village, or its equivalent. The Dah-ko-tahs called it Ke-ox-ah, translated to mean the homestead. The French called it La Prairie Aux-Ailes (pronounced O'Zell), or Prairie of Wing's,—for what reason I have been unable to learn, but as the Wah-pa-sha village was colonized from the Red Wing band, it would appear as if the Indians of the village of Ke-ox-ah might have been known to the early French traders as one of the Red Wing villages.

Ke-ox-ah seems to have a specific meaning, like Tee-pe-o-tah, or O-ton-we, both of which mean a village or collection of tents, but Reed thought "The Homestead" as good an interpretation as could be given the word. Reed was not a very good linguist, and said that he had been frequently misled like Gov. Doty, who, while mapping Fox river, supposed Ne-nah, or water, to be the Indian name of the river, and at once put it down on his map as Ne-nah, or Fox river, and for a number of years it so appeared on the official maps of the state. James Reed informed us that he had been in the United States army under Col. Zachary Taylor at Prairie du Chien, and that during trips to the pineries of the Chippewa, under command of Lieut. Jefferson Davis and others, the beauty of the site of Trempealeau, and the scenery of the river above and below, had so impressed him that he had resolved to settle there when his term of service should have expired. His purpose was delayed for various causes, as he came to Prairie du Chien when quite young, but finally, after many years, Reed had established himself and was in comfortable circumstances. At the time of our arrival Reed had a

large drove of cattle and young horses, which the Indians never stole, but would ride occasionally, to his great annoyance, as they galled the backs of his horses and thus exposed their brutality. The houses erected by Gavin, the Swiss missionary, and his associates, Louis Stram and others, in 1837-8, upon the land now owned by the Trowbridge brothers, east of the Lake of the Mountain, were used by the Winnebagoes and their Sioux relations to catch the horses, as in fly-time the horses would go into the dark log cabins to escape these pests. During the summer of our arrival Reed burnt up the cabins to abate the nuisance, saying that they would never be of further use for missionary purposes. By the treaty of 1837 the Sioux, and the Winnebagoes allied to them, had agreed to remove west of the Mississippi. This agreement was not fulfilled until 1840, the year of Reed's settlement at "Monte-ville," as he used to call his location at times, and this fact will account for the persistent efforts of the Swiss to establish their mission. The Sioux Indians, according to Reed, were very willing to have Monsieur Gavin, Lewis Stram, and others on the east side of the Mississippi, cultivate corn and vegetables to give them (all for the love of God), but they preferred their dog-feasts, sun and scalp dances, to the pious teachings of the missionaries, and after one or two years of hopeless work the missionaries left their Trempealeau mission and farm work in disgust.

Like most Kentuckians, Reed was very fond of horses, and had improved his stock by the importation of a young thoroughbred stallion. The brute was a very intelligent animal, and refused to be ridden by any of Reed's family of boys, who were then quite young. Reed bantered me to ride the horse, saying, "If you will subdue him you can use him as your own."

Reed himself was a good horseman, but thought himself rather old to ride the colt. I accepted the old Kentuckian's kindly offer, and so won upon him by subduing his stallion that a horse was always at my service. The stallion, a beautiful iron-gray, after a term of service, was sold to an officer at Fort Snelling.

James Reed was a remarkable man in many respects, and one of the best types of a pioneer hunter and trapper I ever knew. His first wife was a Pottawatomie woman, by whom he had five children, four of whom are still living; his son John, also a great hunter, died from a gunshot wound accidentally inflicted by his own hand while hunting deer. Reed's second wife was the widow of the trader

Farnam, a partner of Col. Davenport, who was murdered at Rock Island a number of years since. Reed's stepdaughter, Miss Mary Ann Farnam, married Mr. Charles H. Perkins, and is still living near Trempealeau. Reed's last wife was the estimable widow Grignon, mother of Antoine and Paul Grignon, of Trempealeau. Mrs. Grignon was the sister of Francis La Bath, the noted fur-trader, and a cousin to the younger chief Wah-pa-sha. She was first married to a French Canadian named Borrette, to whom was born Joseph Borrette, who so many years managed La Bath's post at the Rolling Stone.

To Mrs. Grignon-Reed and her intelligent family I am much indebted for interesting facts connected with the pioneer settlement of Trempealeau and Winona counties. Mrs. Reed's death was an irreparable loss to her family, and a subject of regret to all who knew her. For several years in succession Reed used the land cultivated by Louis Stram, the first Indian farmer, who had tried to act in concert with his countrymen the Swiss missionaries; and while thanking his stars for finding land already for his use, Reed said that the austere and industrious character of the missionaries rendered them unpopular with Wah-pa-sha and his band.

According to La 'bath, both Stram and the government blacksmith at the present site of Homer were somewhat afraid of the Sioux Indians. Francis du Chouquette, the blacksmith, removed his forge to the island opposite Homer, known as The Blacksmith's Island, and after a raid by a war-party upon the Wah-pa-sha village he left his forge and anvil upon the island and fled to Prairie du Chien. My brother Willard found the anvil, and it was in use for some years in Homer. Upon the site of Du Chouquette's shop in Homer I occasionally find fragments of iron and cinder, and the spring, walled up by him, was intact only a few years since.

The next attempt to proselyte the Sioux and establish in their village at Winona was made by the Rev. J. D. Stevens, who, according to my information, had an appointment of some kind as farmer and chaplain. His efforts were no more successful than had been his Swiss predecessors Louis Stram and Mr. Gavin. Reed used to regard the discomfiture of Protestant missionaries *with resignation*, and say that if the Sioux would not receive the Roman Catholics, with the influence of the French mixed bloods to aid them, it was simply out of the question for Protestants to succeed.

According to Reed and La 'bath, Stevens got lost in an attempt

to reach the camp of Wah-pa-sha, but was found and kindly treated by one of the band, and after an interview with the chief, in which he was told that no white man would be allowed to settle on their territory, Stevens crossed over to the Wisconsin shore opposite Winona and made a temporary shelter for himself and assistants, and then left for provisions and to confer with the authorities. He finally abandoned his attempt to make unwilling christians of heathen savages. La 'bath could probably have changed the ordering of affairs in Wah-pa-sha's counsels, but it was not his interest to do so, and besides, he believed that but one revealed religion existed upon earth, the Catholic, which he professed. The half-breeds were all Catholics; and although they exerted a most potent influence against any Protestant interference with the Sioux, they never interfered with the medicine-men, but joined, like Frontenac, in their scalp-dances and ceremonies. Hence their great influence with them.

In 1841 another attempt to settle upon the site of Winona was made by Thomas Holmes and Robert Kennedy and their families, but they were not allowed to establish themselves on the prairie. After several offers made to Wah-pa-sha, and his refusal to allow the establishment of those men among his people, they opened a trading-post at the Wah-ma-dee, or Eagle Bluffs. This point of trade was for some years known as Holmes' Landing, but is now called Fountain City, from the numerous fountain-like springs that supply its inhabitants. Soon after we arrived at Reed's village of "Monteville," we made the acquaintance of Holmes and Kennedy and their families, and a man in their employ named Smothers. Tom Holmes, the moving spirit of the trio, was the most persistent of pioneers, and had aided in the early settlement of Rockford, and other towns in Illinois, and after leaving the "Landing," commenced the settlement of Shockpay on the Minnesota river.

Holmes' first wife was the sister of Kennedy, who was from Baltimore, and both were accustomed to good living and knew how to prepare it, as they had kept a hotel in Maryland. My brother and myself took dinner at their house while aiding Captain Eaton (of the firm of Carson & Eaton) to drive cattle up the Chippewa. Eaton and a man named Darby had had their horses stolen from them by the Winnebagoes near La Crosse, and were left on foot to drive a large drove of cattle. Near the head of what is now called the Mississippi slough six shots were fired at us by a small party of

Sioux from Red Wing's band, one of which broke a leg of an ox, and the others cut twigs of trees over our heads. While this interesting target practice was going on I ambushed the Sioux riflemen, and but for Captain Eaton and my brother would have killed two of the *war party*, as I had them at my mercy. While relating our experience to Holmes, I observed a peculiar smile and glance of intelligence from his wife, and upon inquiry found that in our ignorance of Dah-ko-tah, Captain Eaton had offered a deadly insult to the Indians while trying to ask our way. However, the Red Wing band subsequently paid for the ox disabled by the Sioux, as I was informed, a year or two afterward.

CHAPTER VI.

WINONA CITY IN EMBRYO.

AFTER considerable exploration of the country, charmed with the scenery and pleased with the soil and water, we decided to build a house in the little valley pointed out to us by Reed, and where we had before built a small cabin. When our determination was made known, Reed, his son-in-law Dauville, and a hired man and team, came at once to aid us, and we soon had raised up a comfortable log house. A year or two after Reed's appointment as farmer and sub-agent of the Wah-pah-sha band, I returned the favor in part by aiding Reed to construct the body of the first house ever built in Winona. The men who aided me in "carrying up the corners" were Joseph Borrette, Reed's wife's son, a nephew of La Bath, James Dauville, Reed's son-in-law, and a Canadian named Goulet, alternately employed by Reed as cattle-grazer, woodchopper and storekeeper. Goulet had been previously employed by La Bath at Minnesota City, knew Wah-pa-sha and his band thoroughly, and was quite a favorite with them. While in Reed's service at Prairie island, he was found by some of the Sioux in a state of intoxication, badly burnt from having fallen in the fire, and died soon after from the effects of his debauch. After the loss of his office by the prospective removal of the Sioux, Reed took down the building and floated the sawed lumber, the valuable portion of it, to Trempealeau, where it was used as an addition to his residence. When he settled upon his

farm at Little Tamarach, he sold his residence and lots in the village to Mr. Ben Healy, and some clear joists and other lumber that had been used in Reed's Winona building now constitute a part of the large wooden store building of Mr. Fred Kribs, the principal hardware merchant of Trempealeau. During a recent visit Mr. Kribs and Antoine Grignon pointed out to me some of the identical joists used in 1844 by us in the construction of Reed's storehouse for government supplies, and which was also used as a residence for himself and men while performing their duties. The body of the house was built of white-ash logs, cut by John La Point and Goulet, Reed's men, and floated from the islands above the present city, and it occupied a spot near the store of S. C. White. It has been supposed by some that the Rev. J. D. Stevens built a temporary abode upon the site of Winona, but there were no inducements offered him to do so, and after his decided repulse by the Wah-pa-sha band, it would have been foolhardy for him to have attempted it. Reed, the Grignons, and the Indians all agree in this, that no missionaries were acceptable to Wah-pa-sha, and when he made his final treaty, he insisted as a condition of the treaty that money alone should be paid him, and that he should be allowed to manage his own affairs without interference of any kind with his band. Some ash logs left by Reed were used in erecting a cabin which was pulled down by Capt. Johnson, and they were finally cut up for firewood.

My brother Willard was much pleased with the game the country afforded, and made frequent excursions with Reed for brook-trout and deer. Reed was a great hunter, but had been too long among Indians to needlessly offend them by slaughtering their game, but as he had a large family he needed large supplies of meat, and it was no unusual occurrence for him and my brother to return from a fire-hunt with three or four red deer in their canoes, or from a fishing excursion with a gross or more of brook-trout. A favorite resort for trout was the spring brook or creek upon which the Pick-Wick mills are situated, and which Willard named Trout creek. The east branch of the creek, where he caught six dozen in about two hours' fishing, he called "Little Trout."

As for deer, there was never a scarcity, for the whole range of bluffs on the Minnesota side, or right bank of the Mississippi, was a favorite resort for them. Here were acorns in plenty, and after they had eaten what satisfied them, the deer went out upon some promontory of bluff to watch their enemies, or descended to some breezy

sandbar to escape the stings of the deer-fly. At nightfall the merciless attacks of gnats and mosquitos drove the deer into the waters of creeks and rivers, and as the bewildering firelight of the hunter noiselessly approached them in the light canoe, the deer fell a victim to his curiosity. The flashing eyes of the deer reflected back the torchlight, and told with unerring certainty where to direct the murderous shot. Outside of the timber, on the borders of the prairies but a short distance from Winona, elk were abundant, and a little farther west buffalo were still to be found quite numerous. We were told by Reed that only a few years previous to our arrival buffalo were seen on Trempealeau prairie and on the big prairie slough at the mouth of the Chippewa river known as Buffalo Slough prairie.

Upon one of my numerous excursions to St. Paul and Fort Snelling I remember seeing Gen. Sibley return from a successful buffalo hunt, and he told me that in times past they had been seen from the knobs almost in sight of his establishment. The General was noted as an expert hunter and scientific rifle-shot, but upon the expedition referred to his delight in the chase was cut short by a sprained ankle received by the fall of his horse.

On the buffalo slough or channel of the Chippewa, around jutting points, deep trails were visible, where buffalo had repeatedly passed to water, and these were in common use by elk and deer at the date of our arrival in the country.

Willard's use of the Chippewa tongue for a time prejudiced his interests as a trader, and he did not embark in the business among the Sioux for some time after his arrival here. In the autumn of 1842 he and a Menominee Indian of great repute went up the Trempealeau river to hunt and trap, and in order to escape observation, and perhaps for convenience, he duplicated his Indian comrade's costume throughout. At that time there was some danger from raiding parties of Chippewas, and Will said that if any should be encountered, his knowledge of their language and his costume, unlike that of the Sioux, would be his safeguard.

Will made a very successful hunt, and as furs were quite high in those days, the skins brought in sold for a considerable sum of money. In an oak grove above the site of Dodge my brother killed three bears in one day. His dog, a very noted one, obtained from Capt. Martin Scott, brought the bears to a stand, and he killed them in quick succession. At Elk creek, named during his hunt, he killed a couple of elk, and the Indian killed some also, but how many I

have forgotten. The Menominee had, during the fall before, caught over fifty beavers, but while upon the hunt with Willard he had almost totally failed to trap that cunning animal. Finding himself outwitted by the beaver, and surpassed in skill as a hunter, the Indian became moody, and began a fast to propitiate the evil influences that he believed were assailing him. Will tried to reassure him, but to no purpose; so, after repeated successes on Will's part, and failures of the Menominee to catch the coveted beaver, they dried their meat, and taking the skins of the elk killed, they stretched them over a willow boat-frame, and thus equipped, their hunting canoes on each side of their skin boat, they descended the Trempealeau just as the ice was about to close the Mississippi. Will returned alone to that once noted resort of beaver, mink and otter, and as the warm spring branches were seldom closed by ice, he was able to catch those valuable furred animals in winter. The beaver skins were at that time worth about \$4 per pound. Game was quite abundant in those early days, for there were no vandal hunters to wantonly destroy it, or if they did the Indians were very likely to *destroy them*. Wild fowl and pigeons nested in the country and raised their broods undisturbed. As for myself, I was no hunter in its proper sense, and having repeatedly missed deer at short range, and standing broadside to me, I determined to learn the only art that would command the respect of the pioneer settlers, or instill a wholesome dread of my marksmanship among the warlike Sioux. My failure to kill deer was more a habit of preoccupation than a want of ability to shoot, for with my rifle, a target gun, I could pick off the heads of grouse or pigeons, and at a mark I had repeatedly excelled Willard and Reed, who were noted among the Indians even as the best hunters on the Mississippi, excepting, perhaps, Joe Rock, of Wah-pa-sha, and Philo Stone, of the Chippewa river. The grand climax, to my chagrin, was reached when Reed accused me of "buck fever." I repelled the accusation with scorn, and aiming at the eye of the next deer I shot at, it fell in its tracks, and for ever after I was able to kill elk, bear and deer, with about equal facility.

In September, 1843, in company with Tom Holmes, Wm. Smothers and my brother, I went up the Trempealeau river for the purpose of hunting elk, but our purpose was frustrated by almost incessant rain while we were on the hunt. A few deer were killed by my brother, who knew the ground hunted over, but I killed nothing but a few pinnated grouse, and a goose which I brought

down with my rifle as it was flying over our camp. Neither Holmes nor Smothers killed anything, but they caught a few beavers and muskrats, the skins of which were not prime. While at the mouth of Elk creek we saw an aerolite pass over our camp, which must have been of unusual size, judging from the attending phenomena. We were afterward informed that several had been seen within the memory of some old Indians, to their great bewilderment.

During the winter of 1842-3 we made some improvements, visited La Crosse, Holmes' Landing, Black River Falls, and made a few trading expeditions to winter encampments of the Sioux and Winnebagoes. Our commerce was carried on principally by the sign-language, sticks often representing numerals above the capacity of the fingers and memory of the Indians to carry. Although the Sioux still called my brother Ha-ha-tone, the Chippewa, he was rapidly gaining their esteem, and his success as a hunter commanded their admiration. As a consequence he was in demand as a trader. I made several trips with him that were very successful, and one with Nathau Myrick that was memorable. Upon one occasion, while Nathan Myrick and myself were attempting to reach Decorah's camp upon the "Broken Gun Slough," a branch of Black river, during an exceedingly cold night in winter, Myrick drove his horse into an air-hole that had been filled by drifted snow, and but for the well-known war-whoop of Decorah, who I had informed of the event upon running to his camp, the horse would have disappeared under the ice, for Myrick was nearly benumbed with the cold when I returned to him with the aid the war-whoop had instantly called to our assistance. A few minutes sufficed for the Winnebagoes to get the horse out of the Mississippi, but being unable to rise to his feet, the horse was dragged to the shore, blanketed and rubbed until warmth was restored, when he was taken to Decorah's camp and a fire built for his comfort by order of the chief. It is due to savage hospitality that the event be recorded.

The Indians of those early times were not always as humane and considerate as Decorah. Many times I have been fired at while passing them in a canoe, simply to gratify their innate dislike of white men. Sometimes my canoe would be hit, but as a rule they would direct their shots so as to skim the water at my side or just ahead of me. To vary their diversion, if they caught me pre-occupied, they would steal upon me and discharge their rifles so near as to give the impression that it was not really all fun that was

intended. Reed assured me that I was daily gaining in favor among the Sioux, and that if I would join in one of their sun-dances and go through the ordeal I might become a chief. He further informed me that I was called Wah-sheets-sha, meaning the Frenchman, a distinguishing mark of their favor, that most likely had saved my scalp from adornment with vermilion and ribbons. Partly to reciprocate their interest in me, and to confirm them in the good opinion Reed had facetiously said they were forming of me, against the advice of the old traders, I pitched two Winnebagoes out of the house when the next proof of their friendship was offered me, and giving the oldest son of Decorah (then head chief by inheritance) a deserved thrashing for a wanton display of his affection, I was not again troubled by any of their ordeals.

Previous to that time Willard and myself had been frequently annoyed, and sometimes angered, by the insults offered us, although aware that our nerve was simply being tested; but we had decided to put an end to all future attempts at Indian levity; and when soon after five rifles of a hunting party were leveled at me when I was unarmed, I told the Indians, who complemented me for not flinching, that it was well for them I had no rifle to aim at them!

Willard and myself were both able, in due time, to make the Indians respect us, but many white people had their traps stolen and their blankets appropriated by the young warriors anxious to win a reputation for bravery.

Early in the spring of 1843 Peter Cameron, a transient trader and fur buyer, came to La Crosse with a kind of keelboat loaded with goods, and after taking possession of an unoccupied cabin, and securing the services of Asa White to manage his affairs in La Crosse, concluded to make a trading voyage up the Mississippi in advance of any steamboat.

Cameron made me a proposition to go with him, allowing me pay for my services, and the privilege of taking, as a venture in trade, certain goods I wished to dispose of, and of a kind he had not in his cargo.

I had almost an intuitive perception of the draft of water, and had picked up considerable of the Sioux tongue. My prospective usefulness induced Cameron to make me a good offer, and I accepted it.

Cameron was a sharp, keen trader, and one of the best judges of furs that ever came up the river.

The boat selected for the voyage up the Mississippi was built for

a supply boat on Black river. It was about forty feet long, seven or eight feet wide, and eighteen inches deep, too low for safety, in Lake Pepin, but the trader was anxious and adventurous, and Dousman, Brisbois, Rice and Sibley had, by astute management, got possession of the trade, not only at Fort Atkinson, but of the entire upper Mississippi. Hence, if any furs were to be purchased by outside traders, they were required to be sharp and adventurous. It was rumored that the Ewing company of Fort Wayne, Indiana, were first crippled and then floored by Rice, who succeeded Donsman in the management of the Choteau company below, while Gen. Sibley had control of the trade at the mouth of the Minnesota river.

The great St. Louis company were also filling up the spaces between their largest stations with smaller traders in their interest. Therefore transient traders had to watch their opportunities, and pounce down upon the tidbits as occasion afforded.

Cameron and myself decided that if we could get safely through Lake Pepin in advance of the steamboat Otter, which it was understood would go through the lake as soon as the ice was out, we would be reasonably sure of making handsome profits on our ventures.

My packages were light, but Cameron piled in barrel after barrel of whisky, pork, flour and heavy articles that greatly endangered our safety.

We started as soon as loaded, taking as pilot an old French voyageur named Le Vecq, and a half-breed that had been employed by James Reed at times, and who was a most excellent hand when on duty. We rigged a large square-sail, and had a long line to run out ahead in swift water, but were so favored by the southerly spring winds that we ran up to the foot of the lake without having had to dip an oar. At the widow Hudson's (now Reed's Landing) we had a good trade, and by my advice Cameron was induced to sell a few barrels of pork and flour to lighten our boat through the lake. As the nights had been clear we determined to make an attempt to go through the lake by moonlight if the wind should go down with the sun. The night came on with weird stillness and gloom, but later on toward midnight the moon came through the clouds and all was changed to brightness.

Le Point had been given permission by Cameron to go down to Rock's, or Campbell's, a short distance below where we were to await his coming. Cameron's orders were imperative to be back

when the wind fell. The wind lulled to a calm, but Le Point did not come; so after many *benedictions* had been left at the camp we started through the lake. The upper air had given token by scudding clouds of fleecy vapor that the calmness of the lower stratum might be broken at any time, but my moral courage was not great enough for me to tell my fears. Cameron was very deaf, and unconscious of danger that did not appeal to him through his sight; and as for Le Vecq, he seemed to have no judgment, and I had lost all faith in him long before we had reached the lake. We coasted along near the north shore until nearing North Pepin we were forced out from the jutting point by ice lodged upon the coast. Here for some time we halted, uncertain what to do, but discovering a narrow opening in the floe, that seemed to extend up to open water, we ventured in, rowing most lustily. We had got almost through the icy strait when I heard a roar as if Dante's inferno had been invaded and the troubled spirits let loose. The noise came gradually nearer, and I was then able to comprehend its cause. It was the ice piling higher and still higher upon the distant point above us, and as the wind had veered around to the westward a few points, the ice was being driven down upon us with great rapidity.

Time is required to tell the story, but not much was needed for the crisis to reach us. I was steering the boat, while Cameron and Le Vecq were rowing. Cameron at first did not heed my warning to prepare for danger, and showed more courage than discretion; but when he saw that we had, as if by magic, become blockaded in front, and that no time was allowed us for retreat, he wrung his hands and cried out, as if in agony of grief, "My God, Bunnell! what shall we do?" I answered: "Face the danger like men; our goods, not ourselves, are threatened; we can run ashore on the ice."

The ice was thick enough to have borne up a horse.

Our worthy bishop (Le Vecq) seemingly was not of my opinion, for dropping upon his knees, he poured forth such a torrent of invective, or invocation, it was uncertain which, as would have moved anything less cold than ice. The ice, however, came crowding on, and I instantly formed a plan to save the boat. All appeals to the devout Frenchman were useless, so I motioned Cameron to my aid, and we drew the boat to the edge of the ice on the north side of the narrowing channel, where we awaited its close. My plan was to tilt up the shore side of the boat as the ice approached to crush it, and thus make use of the overlapping ice to carry us up the

inclined plane of ice that the pressure in tilting the boat would form.

I unstepped the mast and placed it in readiness for use as a lever. I placed one oar beside our pilot voyageur, for use when his prayer should end, but all to no purpose—he could not be aroused. I called upon him in most vigorous terms, but in vain. Cameron again offered his services, but I wished him to bale his valuables, and he had scant time to do it ere the floe I knew would be down upon us; besides he was too deaf to hear in the noise, and as the sky was becoming rapidly overcast, sight could not be entirely depended upon. Exasperated beyond further endurance, I jerked our paralyzed guide from his prayerful stupor out upon the ice, and having made him comprehend my intention, he took the oar, the boat was tilted up at the right moment, and all was saved.

We were swept toward the shore with great steadiness and power, but as the ice was smooth, without injury of any kind. Le Vecq was sent to sleep on the land, where we had transferred our lighter goods, but Cameron and myself returned to the boat and slept soundly until daylight, when a storm of wind and rain came to break up the ice, and we were able before nightfall to cross to Bully Wells' (now Frontenac) in safety. It was April, and the wind that had subsided with the fall of rain sprang up again. The lake above was all open, but we were held wind-bound to enjoy the pioneer stories of Mr. Wells, who had established himself with a native woman some years before. Cameron chafed at Wells' recitals, and as night fell upon us, insisted that the wind had died out and that we could go on. Wells told him that if we attempted it we would probably swamp or water-log on Point-no-Point, as we could scarcely clear that iron-bound shore with the wind beating on it as it did at the time. I was able to hold Cameron in check until about two in the morning, when, exasperated by his seeming forgetfulness of the danger we had so narrowly escaped, I told him that if we beached or water-logged, his, not mine, would be the loss, and we started out into the lake to clear the point.

We got well out into the lake and had made a good offing, before we caught the swell, when it was soon made manifest to me that a sail should be set to give us headway, or we would swamp before reaching the point. I proposed the sail, but Le Vecq said to Cameron, "Suppose you hist ze sail, you go to ze dev." Just then a white cap broke over the bow gunnel of the boat, and, taking a

wooden bucket in hand, Cameron gave it to the Canadian, telling him to bail, and without reservation gave me charge of the boat. I called him to the tiller while I bent on the sail, and in a few minutes we were skimming the water like a gull. Dropping a lee-board I had taken the precaution to rig, we crawled off Point-no-point, and rounding into the cove above, landed as daylight appeared. This second display of incapacity in Le Vecq ended his career as principal voyageur, and I was installed as captain and supercargo.

We run on up to Red Wing after breaking our fast, and had already disposed of a large quantity of our heavy goods, relieving our boat the better to encounter the more rapid current, when looking down the river we saw the Otter steaming to the landing. Le Point was on board, so we at once pulled out for the St. Croix. We made a rapid run to Still-Water and Taylor's Falls, and after selling out everything at high prices, Cameron commenced buying furs for cash, having ample supplies of coin for that purpose. Taking our way back leisurely, sometimes floating with the current, at others pulling enough for steerage way, we were able to see and stop at every trading post and Indian encampment on our way down to La Crosse. At Wah-pa-sha's Village, then situated on the high ground back of the river front, west of Main street, we stayed over night. Wah-pa-sha's sister, We-no-nah, (really a cousin) gave us a tent in which to quarter for the night, saying that it was better than our cloth tent, as there was a cold rain falling at the time. In recognition of the woman's hospitality and forethought, I gave her upon leaving in the morning, a six quart pan of flour from our scanty stores, as we had no goods of any kind left. Cameron's subsequent career in La Crosse was unfortunate.

Soon after my return to La Crosse I made a trip to St. Louis, and having an Indian's memory of localities, I was able to fix the course of the Mississippi as far as Galena in my mind. There were but two steamboat pilots in those days for the entire river above Prairie Du Chien, and the services of those were always retained by the American or Chouteau Company, or by the supply steamers of the United States contractors for the Indian and military departments.

Louis Morrow, one of the pilots, was in the full vigor of mature manhood, and a more noble specimen it would be difficult to find; but the other pilot, Lewis De'-Marah, was getting old, and his sight was failing him so fast, that, as he himself said, he would soon have to

leave the river to younger eyes. Finding me interested in the course of the channel, De Marah would point it out to me when traveling with him, and in a short time after our first acquaintance he offered to teach and retain me with him on the river. I declined the offer, but my taste and passion for beautiful scenery led me to study the river while traveling upon it. At that time there were but few boats running above Prairie Du Chien regularly, and those of the smallest kind, such as the Rock River and the Otter. The Harrises of Galena were so successful with the latter boat, that they soon brought out the Light Foot, the Time and Tide, the Senator, the War Eagle and others in quick succession. The demand for those steamers created a demand for pilots, and Sam Harlow, Pleasant Cormack, Rufus Williams and George Nichols came to the front and proved themselves as capable men as ever turned a wheel. Of the lower river pilots I remember Hugh White of St. Louis as one of the best, and his services were always in demand by the Falcon Cecilia, General Brooke and other boats of the lower trade. Although I was never a member of any legislature, I was as welcome to a free ride on any of the boats named, as a modern "dead head" on any of the subsidized railroads. As there was seldom but one pilot on a boat above Prairie Du Chien who knew the river well, my services were thought to be an equivalent for all the favors shown me, and I could go to St. Louis or St. Paul at will. Upon one occasion I saved De Marah from a blunder at night, similar to the one which happened him while on the Lynx in 1844. That new and beautiful steamer was run out in 1844 on the shore below the Keye's residence by De Marah. The night was inky black, and as the fast-running steamboat steered a little hard, the watchman was called to aid De Marah at the wheel. The Lynx was on her down trip from Mendota and St. Paul, and was running at a fair rate of speed. As they reached the shore at Keye's point, a thunderstorm burst upon them; and as the lightning flashed, the open sky of Pleasant Valley revealed the overflowing water at the lower end of the prairie, and it was mistaken for the Mississippi.

The annual fires had at that time kept down all arbol growths except at the water's edge, and the sandy ridge of prairie between the river and the open water beyond had been overlooked during the momentary flash of lightning. The shadows of the Min-ne-o-way bluffs joined with the dense foliage of the islands and shnt out the view to the east. The Lynx was run out several rods upon the

overflowed land before "fetching up," and when she halted, no means at the disposal of Captain Hooper could get her back into the channel. The most of the men were discharged and with a few passengers left in a yawl for Prairie Du Chien.

A few days after, while at work upon ways to slide the boat into river, the Gen. Brooke came steaming up the channel, and was hailed for assistance. After landing and viewing the situation, Capt. Throcmorton decided to go on to Fort Snelling and discharge his cargo, lest some accident might forfeit his insurance, but gave Capt. Hooper assurances of aid on his return. Capt. Throcmorton's great experience suggested work to be done during his absence, and on his return he was enabled to at once pull the disabled boat into the river and take her in tow. The Lynx was docked and lengthened, but she never recovered her speed, and was soon disposed of by her builders. The brick and mortar thrown overboard on the prairie in taking out her boilers has been taken by some for the remains of an old building. A short time since, while strolling on the river bank near the locality of the disaster, I picked from the sandy shore an iron pulley-wheel that probably was dropped overboard by some one on the Lynx, as the deeply rust-eaten wheel indicated that it had been many years in the sand. It may be seen in the museum of the Winona Normal school.

On May 21, 1844, a few weeks before the misfortune happened to the Lynx, Robt. D. Lester, sheriff of Crawford county, Wisconsin, was murdered by a Sioux of Little Crow's band, named O-man-haugh-tay. A fruitless search had been made for the body, which was known to be in the river, but as the boat from the Lynx was descending, on its way to Prairie du Chien, the occupants of the boat found the swollen body in a pile of driftwood, and towed it to La Crosse, where it was buried. Mr. Lester's successor in office, Mr. Lockhart, subsequently had it removed and buried at Prairie du Chien. The murder occurred within the limits of Winona county, opposite the "Queen Bluff," and not "six miles below Reed's Landing," nor "twenty miles from La Crosse," as the historian of La Crosse county has stated.

Mr. Lester was returning from an official visit to the Chippewa mills, and stopped at Trempealeau on his way down in a canoe. His old friend Reed offered him hospitality, which he declined, but accepted a lunch to eat on his way. Lester stopped at a spring rivulet just above the Queen bluff, and while eating his lunch, which

was scanty enough, O-man-haugh-tay, on his way up from La Crosse in a canoe, landed and demanded a part of it. Lester declined a division of his scanty fare, and soon after started on his journey to Prairie du Chien. He had proceeded but a few rods, his back turned to the Indian, when the report of O-man-haugh-tay's rifle, and the body of the sheriff seen falling out of his canoe informed La Bath, who just then came in sight, that a murder had been committed. O-man-haugh-tay jumped into his canoe and fled from La Bath's approach, but not before he was recognized by La Bath, who knew the Indian as a vicious member of Little Crow's band.

La Bath informed the authorities that though he did not see the Indian until after the shot was fired, there could be no doubt but that O-man-haugh-tay had committed the murder. After considerable delay and the use of an escort of troops to capture hostages, the murderer was delivered up and taken to Prairie du Chien. He was kept there in prison for some time, and then, for reasons best known to the authorities of that period, he was taken across the river *in the night* to a landing above McGregor, and was turned loose, as stated by himself to his listening auditors.

James Reed happened to be at Keoxa (Winona) when O-man-haugh-tay arrived. Wah-pa-sha and his band received the Indian with consideration, and while a repast was being prepared for him, Reed listened to the recital of the murderer, who, among his Indian friends, made no concealments of his motives or of the murder. O-man-haugh-tay's conclusion was that the white men of the prairie were good to him, but that they were afraid of him. During his recital, after the Sioux custom, a pipe of friendship was passed around the circle of the tent, and noticing that Reed declined the proffered pipe, O-man-haugh-tay offered it to Reed in person. The audacity of the Sioux fired the old hunter, and although Reed was the only white man present, he struck the pipe to the ground and told the Indian that there was one white man who was not afraid of a dog. That epithet applied to a Sioux was the greatest insult that could be offered, but it was not resented, and O-man-haugh-tay soon took his departure from the village.

Reed was a man of sterling integrity of character, hospitable, and devoted to his friends, and had the murderer of Lester but have made a movement of resentment, his life would probably have paid the forfeit. Reed was a bearer of dispatches in the Black Hawk war, and had good opportunities for observation. He took dis-

patches from Prairie du Chien to the commander of the American forces when no other messenger could be induced to incur the risk, and just after the slaughter at Battle-slough, found a young squaw whose father and mother had been killed. Reed took her with him on his return to Fort Crawford, from whence she was finally sent to her tribe in Iowa. James Reed had a personal acquaintance with all the historical personages of his time, and it is a subject of regret that his family and friends have not recorded more of his experiences in pioneer life. Charles Reed, of "Reed's Landing," should note down his recollections of early times, for the pioneers of Wapasha county have had interesting experiences.

From Reed I learned of the existence in Beef-slough of a large quantity of square timber and shingle logs that had been gotten out under direction of Jefferson Davis and other army officers for use in building Fort Crawford. This timber was said to have been run into the slough under the impression that it was the main channel of the Chippewa river, and as there was no outlet at that time, a large raft of flood-wood and trees obstructing the channel, the lumber was abandoned, and new material prepared and run down the proper channel of the Chippewa. Reed's statement was confirmed to me by one made by James T. Ruth, who had also been a soldier at Fort Crawford. In company with James McCain, a Pennsylvanian, we broke the drifts and opened the channel of the slough, and were well rewarded for our labor.

During the spring and summer of 1843 Philip Jacobs and Dr. Snow put up a trading-house in La Crosse, and the Doctor gave some attention to the practice of medicine. During the month of November of that year he attended my brother's wife at the birth of her son Porter, who was the first white child born in Trempealeau county. My brother's daughter, Frances Matilda Bunnell, now Mrs. Frank Hampson, of River Falls, Wisconsin, who was born at Homer, Minnesota, on February 22, 1850, was the first white child born within the limits of Winona county. There were eight children in Willard Bunnell's family, five of whom are still living.

In 1843 Nathan Myrick was married and brought his wife to La Crosse. Accompanying Mrs. Myrick, as companion and friend, was Miss Louisa Pierson, of Burlington, Vermont. Like most Vermont girls, Miss Pierson was rosy and bright, and as fearless as were "The Green Mountain Boys." If a horse had balked in the

sand of the prairie, her hand would soothe the stubborn brute into forgetfulness, and he would then do his duty. No saddle or bridle was needed to ride her favorite chestnut, and at her call, even the pacing Indian ponies belonging to the firm would amble to her feet. Such a woman among frontiersmen would command admiration, and for a time, at least, her conquests were numerous and her influence beneficial, but soon it became but too evident that her preference had been given to Myrick's partner, H. J. B. Miller, and her whilom admirers turned their inconstant devotion to the native daughters of the realm.

Among the traders of that early period there were some who took squaws for wives, either permanent or after the morganatic fashions of the highly civilized courts of Europe. The usual method of obtaining a help-mate from among the Indians was to pay court to the parents of the maiden desired, and after incidentally informing them of the esteem in which their offspring was held, obtain some approximate idea of her value.

It was also thought advisable to make a present to the medicine-man, with an intimation that if the spirits were friendly to your suit a larger gift might be expected. Two traders of my acquaintance, Asa White and Tom Holmes, formally espoused native queens, and remained faithfully with them and their children through all changes of fortune and civilization that drove them farther and still farther to the frontier. Others, not so true to the parental instinct, *because in higher life*, left their squaw wives, but their children remain in the tribe, cared for and reared by their mothers, vigorous emblems of the love once borne for their fathers.

CHAPTER VII.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS AND CUSTOMS.

IN company with my old-time friend Maj. E. A. C. Hatch, who has quite recently gone to a higher plane of existence, I once attended a virgins' feast at Ke-ox-ah (Winona), presided over by Wah-pa-sha. The whole band was assembled, and after elaborate preparation and sanctification of the ground, by invocations and incense, and sacrificial offerings had been placed for the vestal at the

foot of the altar-pole, Mock-ah-pe-ah-ket-ah-pah, the chief speaker, came forward, and in a sonorous address lauded the virtues of chastity and warned "the denouncers" against the sin of bearing false witness. He also told the young braves that if they knew of the lapse from virtue of any virgin applicant for vestal honors, it was their duty, having in keeping the honor of their tribe, to denounce her. These young men were selected as the flower of Indian chivalry, and in addition to their duties as "denouncers," if occasion required, they guarded the sacred precincts of the assembly from defilement. In this respect Indians surpass white people, as seldom, if ever, has any police regulations to be enforced.

At the conclusion of the chief speaker's address, Wah-kon-de-otah, the great war-chief of the band, addressed his warriors in a quiet and affectionate manner, and told his braves to maintain the truth as sacred, and not offend the spirits of their ancestors. Wah-pa-sha then called for the virgins and matrons to come forth, after the manner still in vogue in Mexico, and for some time there was the silence of expectation. Again the call was made for any virgin to come forward and receive her reward. Two maidens came partly forward, but, upon reaching the line of denunciation, faltered and turned back from modesty or fear, when, at this crisis, We-no-nah, the wife of the speaker, and eldest sister (or cousin) of Wah-pa-sha, motioned to her youngest daughter, Witch-e-ain, a maiden of perhaps fifteen summers, and then in confident tones challenged the assembled throng to say aught, if they could, against the purity of her maiden child.

No answer was given to this challenge, and, after repeated calls by the crier of the assembly, Witch-e-ain came modestly forward and was crowned goddess of the feast that immediately followed. Her head was encircled with braids of rich garniture and scented grass, and presents of colored cloths, calicoes, yarns, beads and ribbons were lavished upon her as the tribe's representative of purity. Her fame went out among the traders, and soon after that vestal feast she became the wife of a distinguished trader. Like a caged bird, she soon pined for her prairie home, and died of consumption ere the leaves of spring bloomed to welcome her coming.

Her mother, We-no-nah, is still living,* and visits me occasion-

* Since writing the above We-no-nah has gone to her spirit-home. She died about November 1, 1882, and was buried near Trempealeau. It was she who gave the notice to my brother's wife, Matilda Bunnell, that so excited the war-spirit of the home-guard of Winona county.

ally, always referring to the good old times of the past, when she was young and Wah-pa-sha in power. Her age is not known with certainty, but it is probably at this time, 1882, not less than ninety years. Cho-ne-mon-e-kah, Green-Walk, a half-blood Winnebago brother of the girl, is still living, and the most expert hunter of his band.

Wah-pa-sha intimated, upon one occasion, his approval of any choice I might make of a wife from among his people; and finally, an unusual thing for an Indian maiden to do, Witch-e-ain herself told me of her dislike of the engagement made for her with the trader, and asked me to take her as a free-will offering, saying that as she was the niece of Wah-pa-sha she would be allowed to choose between the trader and myself. I was compelled, kindly, to decline her offer, but assured her of my high esteem and faith in the person chosen for her by her mother. Not Rachael herself, in her highest tragedy, could have thrown from her sparkling orbs such burning glances of hate as were shot forth upon-me by Witch-e-ain at my refusal of her love. Such withering but silent contempt can only be expressed by a woman scorned.

Years have passed, and trader and girl are both in the spirit-world, or I would not speak of the incident; but in this article I wish to show that, however different in customs, the Indians still have universal feelings of nature, that make them akin.

At another feast Tom Holmes was so enchanted that he decided at once to make the damsel his wife. His offers were accepted, and, so far as I was able to trace his career, she appeared to have made him a good wife.

Upon another occasion Major Hatch and myself visited Wah-pa-sha's village in Indian disguise, and if our presence was recognized it was not noticed.

Major Hatch was a man of the finest perceptions and most practical judgment. To a stranger he was polite, though taciturn, but to his friends he was open and generous to a fault. The major's descriptive power was quite remarkable. As early as 1859 he gave me a description of the Yellowstone country, that I urged him to have published, as well as some of his experiences among the Wah-pa-sha, Sioux and Blackfeet Indians, with whom he had been intimately associated, as trader and agent, for a number of years. The major was not indifferent to his literary attainments, for he was a close student, but his reply was to the effect that no description

could do the Yellowstone valley justice, and that any one who deviated from Cooper's or Ned Forrest's model of the American savage would be laughed to scorn in the great republic of letters. In speaking of the true interpretation of the word Minnesota, the major said, "in that word you have a fair example of the extravagant taste for romance of Americans. The word is compounded from Min-ne, water, and Sota, smoke, and means literally smoky or clouded water, because of the clouded or smoky appearance the water of the river assumes in its course to the Mississippi." "Sky-tinted water," said the major, "is entirely fanciful, as any one may see by looking at the river at Mendotah."

Major Hatch served the Federal government long and well. He was postmaster at La Crosse in 1846; aided in the removal of the Winnebagoes in 1848; was appointed agent of the Blackfeet Indians in 1855, and served in that extremely dangerous position in the Yellowstone and Big Horn country for two years. At that time none but those well versed in Indian character, could by any possibility preserve their scalps among those war-like people. Major Hatch became almost an idol among them, and performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of the government.

On his return to St. Paul he was appointed, in 1860, deputy collector for that port, and in 1863, after again aiding in the removal of the Winnebagoes to the Missouri, he was commissioned major by the war department, and was authorized to raise an independent battalion to serve upon the Indian and British frontier. I was offered a commission by the major in his battalion. While in command of his battalion, he devised a scheme in which Little Six and Medicine Bottle were finally brought to the gallows. Thomas Le Blanc and an associate in daring crossed the British frontier, and while those Sioux murderers were boasting of their crimes, they were captured and brought into Minnesota, bound on a dog train, and turned over to justice and to death.

Major Hatch died in St. Paul of cholera morbus, September 14, last, aged fifty-seven years, loved and honored by his wife and six children, and esteemed by all who had the privilege of his acquaintance. As for myself, I regret his departure as a long-trying friend. I was one year his senior in age and strength of body, but not of mind, and in our youth had the good fortune twice to save him from assault where his life was endangered,—once by a vicious son of Decorah, and at another time by a no less vicious white man,

who had assaulted him unawares, and who afterward committed a murder. Those early experiences were remembered as a tie between us, that time nor distance could wholly sever, and now that he has left us, I wish to record my esteem and friendship for one of the noblest Romans of them all.

There are but few of the earliest pioneers left; James Reed died June 2, 1873, aged about seventy-five.

It would be useless to attempt the destruction of a popular idol, for there is too little of romance in this matter-of-fact age, but it is well to state here that the Indians laugh when the legend of the "Lover's Leap" is repeated to them.

A very casual survey of the ground at the foot of "The Leap" will show what a prodigious jumper the girl must have been, to have jumped into the lake, as many believe she did. If the legend had any foundation at all, it was most probably based upon the rebellion of some strong-minded We-no-nah (meaning the first-born girl) to a sale of her precious self to a gray-bearded French trader, as James Reed supposed, from a tradition said to exist concerning such an event. As there was an old trading-post, fort and mission established in 1727 on the north shore near the Lovers' Leap, it is more probable that some trader of that post made the purchase, than any at the foot of the lake, as Reed supposed from the Indian account of the affair.

It may be that the girl threatened to jump from the cliff, so near to the old post, but if she did, like Reed, I will venture the prediction that she was *cuffed* into submission to the will of her dear mother.

I have known of but few instances of rebellion of daughters to the wills of their parents, when sold into matrimony; hence submission may be said to be almost universal. Extremes will sometimes meet, and here we see the untutored savage, and the belles of Saratoga and of Paris join hands in sympathy.

The American Indians have distinctive customs and traits of character, but none perhaps more peculiar than belong to other barbarous peoples. The language of the Algonquin race may be regarded as the most manly in expression and in poetic beauty, but the character of the Dah-ko-tahs should be deemed the type of all that is possible in human endurance, craft and ferocity. Their sun-dance, or We-wan-yag-wa-ci-pi can only be endured by men of the most determined will, and that, too, sustained by the fanaticism of a heathen devotion. Their sacred dance, Wah-kon-wa-ci-pi, like the Winnebagoes' medicine dance, Mah-cah-wash-she-rah, is as close and

exclusive a communion of men of high degree, as one given by Knights Templars. None but the invited and initiated are ever allowed to be present during some of the ceremonies, but after the ground has been prepared and the dance has been inaugurated by its leader, the less favored barbarians are allowed to witness the splendor of the dresses worn on the occasion, and hear some of the laudations of valor, and the monotonous Hy-yi-yah that forms the burden of their songs.

The poetic element is not absolutely wanting in an Indian, but it requires a good degree of imagination in a white man to comprehend their efforts in song, and considerable ingenuity to connect their disjointed rhythms into rhyme.

For some days previous to any sacred dance the chief medicine-men, or priests, and their neophytes fast, or eat sparingly. If a dog is to be eaten at the conclusion of their fast, or if a beaver has been secured for the feast that will follow, they are both lauded for their respective qualities; the dog for his faithfulness, and the beaver for his wisdom. The dog is well fed and told not to be offended because of the intention of sending him to the spirit-world, as there he will find all that a good dog can desire, and that his bones shall be preserved in the medicine lodges of the band.

The bones of dogs, beaver, bear and eagles are often taken to the high priests for their blessings; and they are then preserved in bags or pouches and held sacred as charms against evil. These medicine-bags are a badge of membership in the sacred order, and are sacredly preserved from generation to generation.

Upon one occasion I witnessed what might be termed the agonized regret of a medicine-chief at the loss of one. While intoxicated his canoe and its cargo of household goods had escaped him, and was picked up by a wood-chopper named Johnson, who robbed the canoe of its contents and then set it adrift. I recovered for the learned priest all but his sacred pouch, which had been cast into the fire as a thing of no value whatever, containing, as Johnson said, nothing but a bear's claw, an eagle's beak, a filthy rag, and some bones that he supposed to have belonged to a human hand. The medicine-man was a half Sioux and half Winnebago, named Ke-rachoose-sep-kah, to whom Black Hawk surrendered after his defeat at Bad-axe, and who, in company with Nee-no-hump-e-cah, delivered him to the military authorities at Prairie du Chien. Big-nose, as the Indian was more generally known, after vainly searching for the

medicine-bag, offered me, if I would find it, all I had recovered for him, which, including coin, was of at least the value of three hundred dollars. I never told the chief that the bag was burned up, and advised the thief, after compelling restitution of all except the bag, to leave the country, which the rascal did at once. The son of the great chief Big-nose stayed at my house two nights recently, and referring to the loss of his father's medicine-bag, he regretted it, he said, because it contained powerfully-charmed relics of both tribes, besides a piece of cloth given him by Black Hawk as a memento of his friendship for having saved him from butchery. I thought it best to tell him the bag was burned, and he seemed relieved when told the truth, as now he knew that the bag had not fallen into the hands of an enemy to work his destruction, thus showing that he had faith in "his own medicine."

The only way in which a white man can fully understand an Indian and secure his full confidence is to join the tribe and be initiated into their medicine-lodges, like Frank H. Cushing, commissioned by the Smithsonian Institution to investigate the history of the Pueblo Indians as it may be traced in their present life and customs. Few men would be found fitted for such an office, and if a similar attempt were to be made among the Sioux, it would probably involve the taking part in a sun-dance, an ordeal that a white man, however brave, would not have fortitude enough to go through. A sun-dance is sometimes given by an individual who has made a vow to the sun, and in such cases, after having gone through the tortures of the ordeal, he gives away all his property and commences life anew. As a general rule the dance is given as a test of courage and faith in the religious belief of the Dah-ko-tah, that the sun is the all-powerful deity of the universe, who controls their destiny and deserves their worship.

The high ground near the present residence of Mayor Lamberton was the dancing-ground of the Wah-pa-sha band, and, strange as it may appear, the scaffoldings for the dead were in the immediate vicinity. The dance or altar pole was erected on a level place, and various devices and totems were then cut upon it and figured in yellow ochre and vermilion. Conspicuous among the hieroglyphs was a central circle, with rays to represent the sun, and above all were flags and gay streaming ribbons. The ground was sanctified, after the usual Indian method, by incense, down, and evergreens of cedar or juniper, though the white cedar was preferred, and distance marks

set up to indicate which portion of the ground was to be regarded as sacred.

Sometimes young dogs were slaughtered and left at the base of the pole, with head a little raised and their legs stretched out as if to climb up. The blood of those innocent victims was sanctified by the great high priest of the band, and, soaking into the sacred earth, it was supposed to be a sweet savor in the nostrils of the spirits whom it was believed were present at the dance. To show the high estimation in which Christianity is held by the Indians, I will state that I was patronizingly told by one of them that the puppies were placed on the altar to call good spirits to the dance, "just like Jesus."

The final ceremonies, from all I could learn, were regarded as too sacred for the unanointed to witness, but I gleaned, from conversations at various times, that for the most part they consist of cabalistic utterances in dead or extinct languages, or perhaps that of some living but foreign tribes held to be more potent than their own. As morning approaches the camp is aroused, and the whole village moves *en masse* to the altar-pole. Here quick preparation is made to greet the rising sun with the dance of his votaries and the shouts of his red children. Incisions are quickly made in the skin in various parts of the body of those who are to be tested, and thongs of rawhide are passed through and tied securely to the pole, from which the victim is expected to tear loose during the dance.

As the sun appears a universal shout is given as an all-hail, and the dance begins. Drums are beaten by relays of vigorous drummers, while each dancer pipes a shrill whistle held in his mouth while dancing. At intervals chosen bands of singers shout their approval of the tortures endured, while the dancer is stimulated to frenzy by his family and friends to tear loose from his fastenings and join in the honored circle of the dance. After many plunges the brave neophyte breaks loose and dances until exhausted, when he is taken to the tepee of his family and cared for as a hero.

Should one of the poor martyrs to his faith fail to free himself, his friends reproach him, or throw themselves upon him, until their added weight tears loose the thongs, when, without a murmur of pain, he will join in the dance, and, without sustenance of any kind, continue to dance until exhausted. Should it happen that the terrors of the ordeal should overcome the courage and endurance of any who have aspired to the roll of honor, he is at once cast out from

among the braves and told to fish or work, but never to bear arms. One Sioux of the Wah-pa-sha band was degraded to the rank of a woman, and made to wear the apparel of a female. He left for a time and joined a western band, but his reputation for cowardice followed him, and he was driven back by the contempt of the squaws, with whom he was again made to associate. He finally settled down to his fate, and learned some of the industries of Sioux womanhood. The festival of the sun is held in midsummer, and lasts several days. During its continuance the whole band join in merriment and games, and the orators and medicine-men receive large donations as a reward for their most important services. The young graduates of the dance have medicine-bags presented them, made up, for the most part, of old relics of battles fought by their sires, together with anything most horribly disgusting that may appeal to the credulity of ignorance. With these sacks the medicine-men pretend to work spells that will cause the death of an enemy or chase sickness from their friends.

The sun-dance is one of the many evidences of the Dah-ko-tahs' southwestern origin, as the same torture is submitted to by the Indians of New Mexico, who are also sun-worshipers. The Winnebagoes are also sun-worshipers, and usually bury their dead at sunrise, with head to the west. As far as I know, no northern or eastern tribe submits to the torturing pain of a sun-dance, except in a few instances, when it was imposed upon the credulity of one tribe by fanatical emissaries of the Sioux.

The Dah-ko-tahs have many legends, and may be regarded as greatly given to romance. They believe themselves to be the very salt of earth, and that Minnesota was the center of creation. How else can it be, say they, when the water runs off from our land, are we not above all others? This idea gave them self-importance and arrogance in their dealings with other nations. The Sioux, though generous and hospitable, are yet quarrelsome, and the establishment of the Wah-pa-sha band was the result of a long continued traditional quarrel, first of the Isanti, and then of the Wah-pe-ton, or New Leaf bands of Sioux. According to this tradition, given me by Le Blanc, the chiefs of the Isanti, or knife band, quarreled about the jurisdiction of the chert, or knifestone quarries in the Mille Lac country, and to avoid bloodshed, the ancestors of Wah-pa-sha established themselves upon the Me-day-wah-kon, or Good Spirit lake. There they remained for a number of generations, until by magic the

spirits of malignant chiefs entered into the medicine lodges of the tribe, and again the band was torn asunder; the peaceful portion emigrating from their pine forests and rice swamps to a country of *earlier* and *different* foliage, and the band then took the name of Wah-pe-tou, or the new leaf band. It is somewhat remarkable that the Chippewas call the country and river immediately below the falls of St. Anthony, including the site of St. Paul, Ish-ke-bug-ge-see-bee, or the New Leaf river, because in the early spring-time the leaves shoot out earlier than above the falls. The Sioux tradition goes on to relate that there they established themselves in comfort, some going up the Minnesota, where buffaloes were plenty, others, as their numbers increased at the Wah-coo-tay village, spread themselves along down to the Cannon river and to Rem-ne-cha, or the Red Wing village, where for many, many years they fattened on the game and wild rice of the region about them.

Again they tell that in this paradise of hunters dissensions once more arose among them, and, disregarding the warnings of previous counsels to avoid strife, the great Red Wing and the noble Wah-pasha became involved in that quarrel. The friends and adherents of both were equally strenuous in the support of their respective chiefs, and after a prolonged council of the entire band, ending in an outburst of angry passion, the respective partisans seized their war-clubs and quivers and were about to fight, but before the war-whoop was given for battle Wah-pasha commanded silence by a wave of his red cap, and telling the assembled multitude to cease their strife, threw his totem or badge of authority, the red cap, into air. A whirlwind took it up and it instantly disappeared. At the same moment a convulsion of the earth was felt, darkness fell upon them, and in the morning, when all was once again serene, they found that a portion of the bluff containing the bones of their dead, had disappeared. A party of their principal braves were dispatched in search of the lost mountain, and as they descended in canoes they recognized what is now known as the "Sugar Loaf," as the red cap of their chief, transformed into stone.

The distant peak of Trempealeau mountain was soon discovered to be a part of their lost inheritance, and hastening on, the moving or moved mountain, or Pah-ha-dah, as it is called in the Dah-ko-tah tongue, was overtaken just as it made a vain effort to plunge into the lake of Me-day Pah-ha-dah. The other peaks of the Red Wing range had already caught upon the sandy point of the prairie, and

therefore, claiming their truant possessions, they made those peaks the dividing line between themselves and the Winnebagoes.

It only remains for me to say, *in proof of the entire authenticity of this tradition*, that until defaced by the growing wants of a city, the bluff resembled in shape a *voyageur* cap of *ancient* date, and the red appearance of the *face of the cliff* justified its Sioux name of Wah-pa-ha-sha, or the cap of Wah-pa-sha.

CHAPTER VIII.

PREHISTORIC.

GOING back beyond tradition, we find in our midst evidences of a numerous people having once occupied the adjacent territory.

Judge George Gale, the founder of the university at Galesville, Wisconsin, in his very valuable work, "Upper Mississippi," says, "To us of the New World there is a 'Greece' that literally 'slumbers in the tomb.' A nation or people which for centuries occupied a territory nearly as large as all Europe, and had a population which probably numbered its millions, have left the graves of their fathers and the temples of their gods so unceremoniously that their very name, has disappeared with them, and we only know of their existence by their decayed walls and tumuli, and by their bones, exhibiting the human form, although in a far-gone state of decay."

Judge Gale's book shows great research and critical acumen, and the calamity which befell the plates in the great Chicago fire should be repaired by a new imprint of the volume. My space will only admit of a reference to the work, but I cannot forego the justice to say that, so far as I know, Judge Gale was first to notice in print the mounds and other earthworks in Trempealeau county, Wisconsin, and at La Crescent in Minnesota.

Few persons have any adequate conception of the vast area covered by earthworks in the United States, or of the immense labor expended in their construction. A mound in Montgomery county, Ohio, according to Gale, contains 311,353 cubic feet of earth. One in Virginia is seventy feet high and 1,000 feet in circumference, and

the great Cabokia mound of Illinois is ninety feet high and over 2,000 feet in circumference, containing over 20,000,000 cubic feet, and one in the State of Mississippi covers an area of six acres.

In these mounds there are sometimes found pearls, sharks' teeth and marine shells, obsidian or volcanic glass, native copper and native silver, sometimes united unalloyed, as found only in Russia and on Lake Superior, where innumerable stone implements are still to be found that have evidently been used in extracting those metals. Lead has also occasionally been found, but not so frequently as copper. Stone implements are found in mounds and upon the surface, especially after plowing, wherever these ancient works appear. The implements are generally manufactured from syenite or some hard trap rock, and consist of stone pipes, hammers, axes, scrapers or fleshers, pestles, spinners or twisters, still used by Mexican Indians. Obsidian, chert and copper, spear and arrow heads are quite common. About the mounds of the lower Mississippi old pottery is quite common, but among those of the upper Mississippi it is only occasionally found. The mound-builders must have possessed some mathematical knowledge, as some of their earthworks show a good degree of geometrical skill, as well as military ideas of defense against assaults of enemies.

Ten miles below La Crosse, on Coon prairie, there is a line of earthworks and mounds of considerable size and interest, and on the Clark farm, on the La Crosse river, the works all seem to be of a defensible character. At Onalaska they are also quite numerous, and about one mile above McGilvray's ferry on Black river there is an old earth fort and mounds that still remain quite conspicuous.

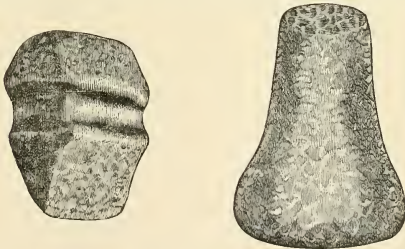
At Galesville and vicinity are quite a number of mounds, including some built in the shape of man, and many, according to Gale, in the shape of animals. The most conspicuous, because most accessible, are the mounds in and near the village of Trempealeau. One, west of Mr. Boer's residence, commands a fine view from its elevation above the surrounding surface. In the neighborhood of the Baptist church there are also several of an interesting character. Near Pine Creek station there are some very fine ones. At La Crescent and on Pine Creek, Minnesota, there are a number of mounds of small size; and coming up to Winona, on the south shore, at intervals they appear at Dresbach, Dah-co-tah, Richmond, La Moille, Cedar Creek, Homer, Pleasant and Burns valleys. Upon the farm of Miss Maggie Burns there are several mounds that still

remain undisturbed, but along the public road several very symmetrical mounds have been leveled in construction and repairs of the thoroughfare.

Upon the table of West Burns valley the Rheibeau boys plowed up some of the most elegantly-shaped stone implements ever dis-



covered in any country. To my chagrin, after a vain attempt to purchase them, I was told that a gentleman from Milwaukee had



induced Mrs. Rheibeau to part with them, and thus were lost to the museums of Winona a few celts not surpassed by any in the large collection at the Centennial Exposition.

My niece, Mrs. Louise Page, found a number of arrow and spear heads and a few fragments of pottery in Homer, and near the Keys

mansion she picked from the river bank a large stone hammer, which is now in the museum of the Winona normal school. The hammer was imbedded about two feet in the soil, and was most likely buried, like the silver ornaments found near it, in the grave of some dead warrior. The Catholic emblems in silver were those in common use among the Catholic Indians and half-breeds of Canada within my recollection, and most probably belonged to some Canadian voyageur, or perhaps was buried, after the Indian custom, with the body of some Indian (or squaw) convert to the Catholic faith. The high point at Keys' was a favorite burying-ground, because of its extreme height above the river during an overflow of the lower land of the prairie. The sites selected for their burying-grounds indicated to the old traders the Indian's anticipations of a possible overflow of the prairie.

Upon the farm of Myles Roach, in the town of Homer, a number of stone arrow and spear heads have been found by the sons of Mr. Roach, and one of copper was found which was purchased by R. F. Norton, now of the village of Homer. There have also been found along the river front in Winona copper implements, one of which, found by Geo. Cole, is in the possession of his father, Dr. James M. Cole, of Winona.

Most of the implements found on the surface have, no doubt, been lost while in use, but those found in mounds and in ossuaries have been placed there with the remains of the dead. The ossuaries of Barn Bluff and of Minnesota City were, no doubt, places of interment of the bones of the dead, which had been divested of their flesh by exposure upon scaffolds or trees.

In the early days of my first acquaintance with the Dah-ko-tahs, no other mode of burial would satisfy their ideas of a proper sepulture, but after a time the example set by the white people of burying their dead had its influence, and in modern times, except among the wildest bands, the Sioux began to bury their dead soon after their demise. The body of Chandee, son of Wah-kon-de-o-tah, the war-chief of Wah-pa-sha, was buried upon my brother's property at Homer by special request of his relatives. His sister, Shook-ton-ka, the champion girl racer of the band, and some children of Wah-pa-sha, were buried near the site of the Huff house. After the treaty was decided upon by the band, many bones of the dead were removed and buried in secret places at night, lest they should be disturbed by white settlers, whom the Indians knew would eventually occupy the

country. Some of the ancient mounds have been used by modern tribes as receptacles for their dead, but in such cases the fact is readily discernible, as no regard has been paid by the modern Indians to the strata of earth, clay and sand, or gravel, of which the burial or sacrificial mounds have been composed. It is believed by some that the circle of skulls found in an ancient ossuary at Minnesota City were the crania of victims to some religious sacrifice around the altar-pole, or else of captives slaughtered and left, as puppies are left in modern times, with heads to the pole, which might account for the position the skulls were found in. At Bluff Siding, opposite Winona, along the wagon-road to Galesville, a number of mounds may be seen, occupying an admirable position for defense.

The limits of my paper have been reached, and I must hasten to a close; but I crave my readers' interest in behalf of my brother Willard, in connection with his settlement in Winona county. As for myself, it will suffice for me to say that, dissatisfied with what appeared to me as time thrown away upon the frontier, I returned to Detroit and recommenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Scoville, an eminently successful physician and surgeon. Upon the appointment of Adrian R. Terry, uncle of Gen. Terry, to the surgeoncy of the 1st Mich. reg. during the Mexican war, I was given the hospital stewardship of that regiment, and served to the close of that war. While quartered in Cordova, Mexico, I was placed in full charge of the post hospital during the illness of Drs. Terry and Lembke, and returned to Detroit, Michigan, at the close of the war in medical charge of one detachment. Having acquired a taste for a free life when the gold discovery in California *became a fact*, I went overland through Mexico to Mariposa, where, compelled at first to fight Indians in self-defense, I finally became a member of the Mariposa battalion. While on duty in that organization I became one of the discoverers of the now famous Yosemite valley, the name of which was given by myself, as will appear in my book, "Discovery of the Yosemite," published by F. H. Revell, of Chicago.

During the war of the rebellion I served in the ranks as a private, and through successive promotions (having had conferred upon me a degree) reached the rank of major by a commission as surgeon of the 36th reg. Wis. Inf. Assigned to detached duty on March 27, 1865, with the 1st Minn., I served in that regiment as its sole medical officer until its return to Washington at the close of the war.

I will close this paper with an extract from a series of articles furnished the "La Crosse Chronicle," that I hope may be deemed a fitting close to my subject.

In 1848 and later, my brother Willard was employed in moving the Indians. Some of them, the Winnebagoes especially, were very much dissatisfied, and declared they would not leave for the home selected for them on the Minnesota river. Will's influence was great among them at that time, and he succeeded in collecting about three hundred of them. Having arranged with Miller for the use of the warehouse of his old firm, he quartered them in it. They seemed contented enough until a short time before the steamer came to carry them up the river, when they set up a most unearthly yell, broke through their guard, seized their ponies from an adjacent corral and disappeared. Other means were then resorted to, and they were removed in smaller squads or details; but they would return again and again to their native haunts as if drawn back by some occult force. Will's discernment would penetrate all disguises of paint, red, green or blue blankets, until at last they yielded to his persisted efforts and remained upon the new reservation.

My brother has assured me that many of the Indians receipted for by the officers at Fort Snelling he had removed over and over again. With Indian cunning they would assume a new name with each new disguise, and the officers were unable to discover or remedy it.

With the Indians went Asa White and Tom Holmes, both of whom had squaws for wives. Miller & Myrick had already dissolved partnership before the Indians were removed, and were virtually out of the Indian trade, but their influence was still more or less potent in Indian affairs, and they were advised with as to their management. My brother's persevering energy in removing the Winnebagoes was awarded by a permit to trade with the Wabasha band, and he settled upon their reservation.

This gave him great advantages, and obtaining the consent of Wah-pa-sha, rewarding him liberally, Will planted old Mr. Burns and his remaining family upon what has since been known as the Burns' farm, providing each member old enough with a claim.

Will was unable to choose as well for himself as he had for the Burns family, for being under the impression that the site of Winona was subject to overflow, he located at Homer, which he named after his birthplace, the village of Homer, New York state. Here he

built the first house in 1849, and in 1850-51 made a large addition to the building and moved into it. Peter Burns and himself became interested in a scheme to control the trade of the interior, by securing the nearest "high-water landing" below Winona, and for that purpose, in conjunction with Borup, an old trader and a brother of Senator Alex. Ramsey, of St. Paul, they laid out the village of Minne-o-way, building a large hotel and storehouses to accommodate the very large business destined to reward their enterprise. By some oversight they had neglected to comply with some provision of the law, and a keen-sighted man by the name of Dougherty, discovering their neglect, pounced down upon their claim, and in a suit that followed secured land, hotel and storehouses as his homestead. Burns was lucky enough, before the final decision was rendered, to sell his interests for \$4,000.

As to the site of Winona, known to the Dah-co-tahs as Keoxa, it was firmly believed by the old traders and lumbermen to be subject to overflow in the highest water. From the deck of a steamer passing at the highest stage, the space left dry really appeared very small. In very high water all of the low land of the prairie was submerged and a volume sufficient to run a steamboat ran down south of the city, before the railroad embankment was raised. The Indians laughed at the supposed folly of the white men in building on the "island," and it was an anticipated joke that Will would sometime be seen, pikepole in hand, rescuing the floating property of this embryo city and hauling it out upon his higher landing.

Poor Will! He had been out so long upon the frontier that he failed to realize what money and enterprise would do to improve and protect a city so advantageously situated as Winona. He and his brave wife are both gone now from the scenes of their early hopes and perils. He left in August, 1861, and she in 1868, leaving a family of two sons and four daughters.

CHAPTER IX.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

THE geographical position of Winona county is between parallels 43 and 45 north latitude, 44 passing through the center of the county, and between meridians 91 and 92 west, a small portion of the county lying west of 92. It is organized from townships Nos. 105, 106, 107 north, of ranges No. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 west, and contains twenty organized townships, fifteen of which are full townships, containing thirty-six sections. One is organized from half a township, and one is formed of townships Nos. 107 and 108, of range No. 8. Four are irregular in form on the northern boundary, and are fractional. The county is located in the southeastern part of the State of Minnesota, and is bounded on the north by Wabasha county and partly by the Mississippi river, and on the east by the Mississippi, which flows here in a southeasterly direction, and on the south by Houston and Fillmore counties, and on the west by Olmsted and Wabasha counties. In shape, nearly a right-angled triangle, longest on the southern boundary, being about forty miles or six and a half townships in length, and twenty-four miles or four townships in width from north to south. It is regular in form on the southern and western boundaries, the Mississippi river forming nearly the hypotenuse of the triangle from northwest to southeast.

The surface, within the distance of about twelve miles from the Mississippi river, is bluff or broken, the river being about five hundred feet below the general surface. Houston county is a trifle higher in altitude; with that exception this county is the highest on this side, and contiguous to the river from its source to its mouth. Bold perpendicular ledges of rock form the sides of the bluff in many places along the river, and a considerable portion of the south part of the county contiguous to the Root river is of the same character. Four townships of the northwest part of the county along the Whitewater are also rough and rocky. The remainder of the surface is undulating prairie, irregular in extent, comprising not far from six townships, and located in the central and western parts of the county.

When the altitude is reached there is great uniformity in the appearance of the surface, and any other highland may be visited without materially ascending or descending, the high lands being all connected by a series of ridges which form the divides between the streams which flow into the Mississippi and those which flow into the Root river on the south and the Whitewater on the north.

There are no swamp lands in the county, and not a regular quarter-section that would be benefited for agriculture by artificial drainage. There are a few acres in patches along the Mississippi and along the margins of some of the smaller streams of marsh or bog lands, liable to overflow, but producing excellent grass. The waters of the county all find their way to the Mississippi; those in the north part of the county furnish the south branches of the Whitewater. On the north and east each township contributes a stream to the Mississippi. The largest and most important of these is the Rollingsstone, which drains nearly one hundred square miles of surface, and affords water-power for six large flouring mills. There are also several unoccupied powers on the different branches of the stream.

Each township of the southern tier also furnishes a stream to Root river. All these streams are formed by springs, and are nearly uniform throughout the year as to supply of water, and, having considerable fall, afford water-power which in the future may be developed.

The surplus water of the county finds its way to these streams through the ravines and small valleys reaching out toward the prairie in all directions.

Utica, or town 106, range 9, occupies the summit, being drained on the northeast into Rollingsstone, on the northwest into Whitewater, and on the south into Rush creek; and this township is also nearly the center of the prairie surface.

The longest, largest, main ridge of the county begins in the southeastern part, on the divide between the waters which flow into the Mississippi and those which flow into Root river, and extends in a northwesterly direction through the townships of Dresback, New Hartford, Pleasant Hill, Wilson and Warren into Utica. From this main ridge branches innumerable extend in every direction. The most important ones are Homer ridge between Cedar and Pleasant Valley creeks, and Minneiska ridge between Whitewater and Rollingsstone, both ridges leading to the Mississippi river.

In the south part of St. Charles in Saratoga, and the northwest part of Fremont, are to be found some broken ridges or hills, none of them rising above the general surface of the county. The valleys surrounding these hills are not so deep as the valleys along the streams in other parts of the county, and in some places they gradually rise and extend into broad upland prairies.

In this part of the county, or among these hills, there are several fine groves of timber. Cheatem's grove in the southwest part of Utica, Blair's grove in the northeast part of Saratoga, and Harvey's grove on the line between Saratoga and St. Charles, are the most notable. They contain a fine thrifty growth of oak, poplar and butternut, with a dense growth of underbrush in some places.

At the heads of all the streams, or along their margins, timber of various kinds is found. As we approach the top of the bluffs it consists mostly of white and red oak, with patches of white birch. In the valleys are found burr oak, hard maple, white ash, rock and red elm, basswood, hackberry, black walnut, butternut and poplar. The bluff lands, which include the parts of the county lying along the Mississippi, the Whitewater and the branches of Root river, and the ridges connecting them, are generally well timbered, especially on their sides facing the north, the fires of early spring burning the south sides before the snow has left the north sides, or before they become sufficiently dry to burn. Where the fire is kept out timber rapidly springs up.

As the line of the county extends to the middle of the channel of the Mississippi, and the channel sometimes passes next to the Wisconsin side, there is in the townships of Rollingstone and Winona a large amount of bottom-lands covered with timber. Oak, ash, elm, birch, cottonwood, willow and maple are most abundant.

In the two townships last mentioned, there is lying between the bluffs and the river a sand or gravel prairie six or seven miles in length and about three-quarters of a mile in width, which is a few feet above high water, and of nearly uniform level surface. Contiguous to this prairie, and next to the bluffs, is a series of terrace or table lands, which are timbered with the three kinds of oak before mentioned. The same character of table-lands also occur at the mouths of all the streams that flow into the Mississippi.

As we leave the timber and ridges approaching the prairie throughout the whole county, there is more or less grub or brush land, which is usually a small growth of oak, red and white. There

are also patches of brush land consisting of hazelnut, wild plum and crab-apple.

The bluff and ridge lands throughout the county, especially the part that is timbered, consist of a clay loam varying from one foot to twenty feet in depth. As the Mississippi and the larger streams are approached, the sides of the bluffs are in many places quite precipitous, the rocks cropping out to the surface. As the bluffs are descended, the soil changes in composition by an admixture of sand and lime from the decomposed rocks.

Lands lying close by the river at the mouth of the valleys have little or no clay at the surface, but the soil is underlaid by a stratum of clay or loess almost impervious to water before reaching the gravel or sand rock of the bed of the river.

As we ascend the streams that flow into the Mississippi, if the valleys are broad the soil is a stiff, tenacious clay of bluish cast, but darkens in color on exposure to the air.

This clay is evidently local drift, as it is stratified and does not contain any boulders, drift coal, nor other matter indicating true northern drift. Where the valleys have retained the wash of the bluffs, and the water-courses have not interfered, the clay is covered and mixed with vegetable mould, sand and lime, in some places several feet deep.

The soil of the upland prairie is a deep dark loam, and is underlaid by stiff clay or by rock. This soil does not materially change in color nor in texture by cropping. Among the broken ridges or hills of the south-central and west parts of the county the rocks come very near to the surface of the upland, and the lower ground, though gradually rising into upland prairie, is in places quite sandy. There is upon the surface of this sandy land an accumulation of decomposed vegetable matter very dark in color, indicating the presence of lime in its composition.

The soil of the brush or grub lands is similar in appearance to that of the timber lands, but contains a much greater amount of crude vegetable matter.

Spring wheat has been considered as the staple crop, but oats, corn, barley and potatoes in the order named are largely grown.

The timbered or ridge lands have produced good crops of winter as well as spring wheat for twenty-five years, and winter wheat was also grown in the valleys near the Mississippi for several years very successfully. It has not, however, succeeded on the prairie.

Though this county does not claim to be the banner county of the state in wheat-raising, it is entitled to its full share of the credit for the popularity to which Minnesota wheat has attained for quality and amount to the acre under cultivation. It is said to be a fact that any soil which will produce good crops of wheat will also grow good crops of any of the cereals adapted to the climate. Whatever failures may have occurred in the production of the common cereals in this county, in no case can the failure be attributed wholly to the character of the soil. For the production of these grains the average yield compares favorably with any portion of the state. One instance of the marvelous productiveness of the soil may be given. Upon the first farm opened in the Rollingsstone valley there was sown, in the first week in October, 1852, some winter wheat. It was harvested the first week in July of the next year, threshed upon the ground with a flail and cleaned with a sheet in the wind, and yielded thirty-seven bushels to the acre. The same ground produced nine successive crops of wheat, and the ninth was the best that had been raised. This ground has now been under cultivation for thirty years without any particular rotation of crops and without artificial manure, and is apparently as productive as ever for any crop except wheat, yielding large crops annually of corn, oats, barley or grass. The average yield of wheat has, however, materially decreased in this, as well as in other counties of the state for a few years past. It is believed to be owing entirely to climatic reasons, as there has been no diminution in the yield of other grains. The grass product ranks next to oats in acreage, being somewhat more than corn, and within the last few years stock of all kinds is receiving much attention, and so far no general diseases have appeared among swine, cattle and horses.

Of other productions than those already named there is found in our market rye, buckwheat, beans, flax-seed, timothy and clover seed, grapes, tobacco, onions and honey.

In the vicinity of the bluffs contiguous to the Mississippi, and along the margins of the smaller streams, crab-apples, wild plums and grapes are abundant.

In the timbered belt, about the groves, and in sheltered locations, several varieties of the cultivated apples are grown. As reported by the assessors, there are at present growing in the county about 51,000 apple-trees.

Of the smaller fruits, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, currants, etc., are grown in all parts of the county, and yield abundantly.

In character and variety of wild plants and flowers, this county does not differ materially from others similarly situated. The upland prairie produces grass mainly. There is, however, during the summer, a great profusion of wild flowers. Upon the warm hillsides, or on sandy land, in early spring, sometimes before the snow has disappeared, the well-known anemone is the most conspicuous; during May and June, blue or violet and scarlet are the predominating colors; in July and August, white and yellow adorn the roadsides and uncultivated places. In the fall the moist grounds are literally covered with purple and white.

In the whole timbered belt and along the margins of the streams the ground is loaded with a dense growth of rank vegetation.

Wild deer had been kept out by the Indians, but for a few years after the first settlements were made they gradually increased in numbers; a few are yet seen every winter.

The black bear, being somewhat migratory, has been occasionally seen. Both timber and prairie wolves were at first quite common; the prairie-wolf is still annoying the flocks, but the timber-wolf is rarely seen. Foxes, red and gray, stay about the rocky ravines and bluffs. Beaver were quite plenty in many of the streams. Several otters have been caught, also mink, weasel, and large numbers of musk-rats.

The badger, raccoon, woodchuck and polecat are common.

The large gray wood-squirrel and the prairie gray squirrel, the red squirrel, the chipmuck (the black squirrel has visited us, but is not at home), and both varieties of gopher are numerous.

Of the rabbit the gray is most common.

Of the migratory feathered species that remain here a short time in the spring, but do not nest, the wild goose, the brant, and several varieties of ducks, are the most plenty. These confine themselves mostly to the immediate vicinity of the Mississippi river. The curlew is occasionally seen, also the pelican. Of those that remain during the summer and nest here, the wild pigeon and blackbird are most numerous. The bittern, the sand-hill crane and bald-eagle are common. The mallard and wood-duck frequent the small streams and nest here, but not abundantly.

All the migratory birds common to this latitude are to be seen here.

Of those that remain all winter the prairie-hen is most general; the partridge, the quail, the bluejay, and several varieties of owls, are usually about the sheltered places in the timber.

Speckled trout were in all the small streams of this county and very plenty. There are a few left in nearly all of them. The state fish commissioners have placed young ones in some of the streams. The water coming from springs and being rapid is nicely adapted to their habits, and some efforts have been made to propagate them. There are several fine springs well adapted to fish culture. The main difficulty seems to have been to guard against sudden overflow, as the streams are liable to rise very high and quickly. Fish common to the Mississippi river run up several of the streams in the spring and return to the river again. The Mississippi furnishes a large quantity of fish yearly, the greater portion being taken with the seine. The varieties generally caught are buffalo, catfish, pickerel, bass and wall-eyed pike. There are also sturgeon, sunfish, perch, suckers, and several other kinds.

The geological formation of the county is quite uniform in character. The appearance of the rocks at the surface, in St. Charles, Saratoga, and part of Fremont and Utica, is somewhat different from those lying along the Mississippi, the Whitewater, and the streams that flow into Root river. Here, also, the valleys are much broader, and the loam, or top-soil, thicker and more evenly spread. The highest lands are tillable and usually turfed all over.

The lowest visible rock along the Mississippi, and probably underlying the whole county, is the St. Croix sandstone. This sandstone varies somewhat in appearance and texture. In the south-east part of the county the quarries show a fine building-stone of superior quality for working, of a grayish color, that hardens on exposure to the air. In some places the rocks are of a reddish cast, probably owing to the presence of iron. Some of the layers are quite soft and are readily excavated. In the south part, Utica, St. Charles, part of Fremont and of Saratoga, the sand-rock cropping out of the hills or low bluffs is nearly white in color, loose in texture and disintegrates rapidly, forming a beautiful white sand. Overlying the sandstone is the lower magnesian formation, which also probably underlies most of the county. It is a hard, flinty, whitish or light gray rock, composed of lime and sand, with streaks of calcite along the larger streams. The upper portion only is visible, the lower part being covered with wash from the bluffs. This rock is not

available for use, being very hard and of irregular fracture, not easily quarried or worked. In some places along the Mississippi there is seen, overlying the lower magnesian, a sandstone loose in texture, crumbling rapidly and largely forming the soil of the sides of the bluffs. It is probably not more than fifteen or twenty feet in thickness. Corresponding with this sandstone, there extends through a part of the towns of Wilson, Hart, and part of Norton, a sandstone of similar texture, but deeper colored, more firm, and in some cases regularly and beautifully corrugated. Overlying this sandstone is magnesian limestone, its layers generally regular, but varying in thickness. This is the generally-used building stone of the county. This stone does not change on exposure, and large quantities are used by the railroads and shipped to Wisconsin. There are some small specimens of fossil remains to be seen in this limestone. In the vicinity of St. Charles the limestone is largely composed of fossil remains, trilobites and cretaceous shells of several varieties.

There are no evidences of northern drift in this county. Probably owing to its altitude no boulders are to be found. The clay generally exists in pockets, and is stratified. There are some small deposits of loess usually in the valleys, and mound-like in appearance. Where wells have been sunk in different parts of the county, upon the higher lands, the rocks are found to be of nearly uniform character, and water is not usually found till the sandstone is reached. The well of Mr. Clawson, in Saratoga, presents an unusual phenomena. At the depth of seventy-five feet the drill opened into a crevice or a cave, and the air rushed out with great violence. At the distance of four feet more the rock was again struck, and water obtained at the depth of one hundred and forty feet from the surface. The current of air in the well changes with the wind, the downward current in winter freezing the water in the pipe to the depth of the crevice, seventy or more feet, and again rushing out, so as to thaw all the ice about the well.

In numerous places along the Mississippi, especially upon the gravelly headlands, are yet evidences of the mound-builders. Where the mounds have been examined little has been discovered beyond stone implements, arrow-heads, and in some places skeletons, which are no doubt intrusive burials. Large quantities of clam shells and bones of various animals are also found, mixed with pieces of charcoal and with ashes. In one case a charred package of white birch bark was found of nearly a cubic foot in size, and scattered about the mounds is usually found much fragmentary rude pottery.

CHAPTER X.

RAILROADS.

BEFORE the ratification of the treaty by which the Sioux surrendered their lands for settlement, a party of three, headed by Robert Pike, was dispatched from Minnesota City to ascertain whether a practicable route for a railroad to Traverse des Sioux, on the Minnesota river, existed. Early in July, 1852, Mr. Pike made a favorable report, and urged the adoption of some plan for building the road, but he was then accounted an enthusiast, and his scheme dismissed as visionary and impracticable. Early in 1854, however, the project was revived, and, after several ineffectual attempts at organization, a charter was obtained from the legislature March 4, 1854, by Orrin Smith, Henry D. Huff, Abram M. Fridley, Lorenzo D. Smith, John L. Balcombe, Alexander Ramsey, W. A. Gorman, Henry H. Sibley, J. Travis Rosser, Andrew G. Chatfield, Henry McKenty, O. M. Lord, Samuel Humbertson, Martin McLeod, Benjamin Thompson, William H. Newton, James Hanna, G. Addison Brown and Robert Helm, under the name and style of the Transit Railroad Company, authorizing them to construct a railroad from Winona westward to the Minnesota river. In March, 1855, an amended charter was obtained from the legislature, and the incorporators met at St. Paul on the 25th of January, 1856, accepted the charter, and gave official notice thereof to the secretary of the territory. On the 12th of May the sum of \$240,000 had been subscribed to the capital stock of the company, the subscribers being the following named persons: L. D. Smith, H. D. Huff, Wm. Ashley Jones, Charles H. Berry, M. Wheeler Sargent, H. H. Johnson, E. H. Johnson, H. J. Hilbert, E. S. Smith, David Olmsted, M. K. Drew, A. P. Foster, Wm. H. Stevens, John Evans, Chas. Hamilton, O. S. Holbrook, Orrin Smith, John C. Laird, Wm. H. Laird, M. J. Laird, J. H. Jacoby, Royal B. Evans and L. H. Springer. All these, with the exception of Orrin Smith and L. H. Springer, were residents of Winona. The first officers of the company were H. H. Johnson, president; Wm. Ashley Jones, vice-president; H. J. Hilbert, secretary and engineer; H. D. Huff, treasurer.

The organization of the company was only the prelude to a prolonged and bitter contest with parties interested in other localities, and more particularly with the owners and promoters of the town-site of La Crescent. After various vicissitudes, among them the defeat in 1854 of H. D. Huff for the legislature by Clark W. Thompson on this issue, the conflict finally resulted in a victory for Winona and the Transit railroad. On the 3d of March, 1857, Congress passed an act by which the munificent gift of 1,200,000 acres of public lands was conferred upon the state for the benefit of the Transit road. An extra session of the legislature was at once called to consider this and other grants of lands, and on the 22d day of May, 1857, an omnibus bill was passed confirming the grants, and amending the charter of the Transit road so as to authorize it to construct and operate a railroad from Winona via St. Peter to the Big Sioux river. In February, 1858, what is known as the five-million loan amendment to the constitution was adopted by the first state legislature, and was ratified by a vote of the people April 15, 1858. By the terms of this amendment state bonds were to be issued and delivered to the various railroad companies at the rate of \$100,000 for every ten miles graded and bridged ready for the iron, the state taking a first mortgage upon the road-bed so graded, together with the lands and franchises of the company, as security for the loan. The Transit company at once filed their acceptance of the terms of the amendment, and proceeded to let the contract for the grading and construction of seventy-five miles of the line as surveyed west of Winona. In the letting of this first contract, as well as in the location of the line out of Winona, there was a most determined effort on the part of a few men to divert the road from Winona, and so build it as to eventually make La Crescent the eastern terminus. Selah Chamberlain, of Ohio, afterward the builder of several roads in the state, and the largest holder of the state bonds issued under the five-million loan amendment, was a bidder for the contract. It was understood that if he secured it work would be begun at or near Lewiston, and that the matter of the eastern terminus would remain unsettled, with a strong probability that the road would be diverted down the ridge back of Winona to La Crescent. DeGraff & Co., also bidders for the contract, were favored by most of the directors, who were desirous of beginning the work of construction at Winona, and thus at the outset fixing the terminus and settling that question forever. This

company was composed of Col. Andrew DeGraff, B. F. Barnard, Hernando Fuller and William DeGraff, Col. DeGraff being the head and sole manager of the concern. The contest waxed hot, but on the 8th day of June, 1858, the board of directors, after protracted discussion, awarded the contract to DeGraff & Co. Previous to this time there had been much strife between the various town proprietors as to whether the road should leave the city by way of lower town and the Sugar Loaf valley, or from upper town via the Rollingstone valley. The history of this feature of the matter more properly belongs to that of the city of Winona, and will not be further discussed here. The upper town interest won the victory, and on the 9th day of June, 1858, ground was broken at or near the present machine-shops, the event being duly celebrated by the delighted people.

DeGraff & Company were strictly loyal to Winona, although tempting offers were made them to carry out the plans of the La Crescent men, and the work of grading the road went rapidly forward during the following summer and winter, until fifty miles of grading and bridging had been completed, inspected and accepted by the state authorities, and \$500,000 of state bonds delivered to the company. Then came the financial crisis of 1858-9. These bonds were denounced as illegal and fraudulent. They became almost valueless in the market, and all work came to a standstill. DeGraff & Company were unable to pay their men for work and supplies, and much hardship resulted. Upon default in the terms of the mortgage given by the Transit company to secure the loan made by the state, a foreclosure was had, and on June 23, 1860, the road franchises, and other grants, including lands, were sold to the state for the nominal sum of one thousand dollars. March 8, 1861, the the legislature granted and transferred all claim upon the property to Orville Clark, Abraham Wing, John W. Kirk, Robert Higham, W. H. Smith, Nelson P. Stewart and B. W. Perkins, and constituted them a corporation under the name of the Winona, St. Peter & Missouri River Railroad Company, upon condition that the road be fully equipped and trains running to Rochester and Owatonna at certain fixed times. No attempt having been made to comply with these conditions, the legislature, on March 10, 1862, made a similar grant to William Lamb, S. S. L'Homedien, John W. Kirk, Herman Gebhart and H. C. Stimson, under the name and style of the Winona & Saint Peter Railroad Company, free and

clear of all claims and liens upon the property, and upon much more lenient conditions. Work was at once resumed by the new owners, and on December 9, 1862, a passenger train was run by Col. DeGraff from Winona to Stockton and back, the day being marked by another enthusiastic celebration. December 10, 1862, the first carload of wheat was shipped to Winona by L. Raymond and purchased by Asa Forsyth. From this time the work of construction proceeded rapidly. In 1864 the trains reached Rochester, a distance of fifty miles from Winona. In 1865 the road was completed sixty-six miles to Kasson; in 1866, ninety miles to Owatonna; in 1868, one hundred and six miles to Waseca; in 1870, one hundred and thirty-nine miles to Mankato and St. Peter; in 1871, one hundred and sixty-five miles to New Ulm; in 1872 two hundred and eighty-four miles of track were completed west of Winona, and the grading extended three hundred and thirty-one miles to Lake Kampeska in Dakota Territory. In 1879 another line, diverging from the old track at Tracy, in Lyon county, was begun and pushed with such energy that in two years trains were running to Old Fort Pierre, on the Missouri river, connecting with daily stages for the Black Hills. The entire property, save the land grant, had, however, in November, 1867, passed into the hands of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company and become a part of that great system, although still retaining its name and corporate existence. The lands thus separated from the general ownership of the company and its franchises became the property of A. H. Barney and a company of New York capitalists, and are still so owned, excepting those since sold to settlers. A branch from Eyota to Chatfield was opened for business December 8, 1878; from Eyota to Plainview October 22, 1878; from Rochester to Zumbrota November 2, 1878; from Sleepy Eye to Redwood Falls August 4, 1878; from Huron to Ordway November 20, 1881; from Watertown to Clark Centre June 18, 1882; from Volga to Castlewood September 29, 1882; from Clark Centre to Redfield October 22, 1882; from Ordway to Columbia October 22, 1882, making a grand total of 863 miles of this road now directly tributary to Winona.

The following named men, prominent in the railroad history of the West, have been connected with the Winona & St. Peter company: S. S. Merrell, now general manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, was general manager of the Winona and St. Peter railroad from February to May, 1865. Dwight W.

Keyes, now assistant general freight agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, came with Mr. Merrell to the Winona & St. Peter company as auditor, and was left in charge of the road in May, 1865. John Newell, now general manager of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, was at that time superintendent and chief engineer. H. C. Atkins, now assistant general superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, was superintendent of the Winona & St. Peter railroad during the years 1866 and 1867, being succeeded by J. H. Stewart, now superintendent of the Marietta & Cincinnati railroad. Gen. J. W. Sprague, late general superintendent of the western division of the Northern Pacific railroad, at the same time becoming general manager of the Winona & St. Peter railroad. April 20, 1874, J. H. Stewart was succeeded by Sherburn Sanborn as superintendent, a position which he still occupies.

The magnificent iron bridge across the Mississippi river used by this road was built during the winter of 1871-2. The draw-span of this bridge is said to be one of the longest in the world (363 feet). It takes the place of a combination wood and iron draw-span built in the winter of 1870-1, which fell on the 27th day of May, 1871, and was entirely removed. This bridge forms a connection with the La Crosse, Trempealeau & Prescott railroad, of which mention will be made hereafter. The bridge was constructed for the company by the American Bridge Company, of Chicago; the piling was done by Frank A. Johnston, and the stonework by Jones & Butler, of Winona. The shops of this company are located at the west end of the city, are large and fully equipped for the business of keeping the road-bed and rolling stock of the road in the best condition. They have been fully described among the institutions of the city of Winona.

St. Paul & Chicago Railway.—The corporate name of this company in the original charter, dated May 22, 1857, was the Minnesota & Pacific Railroad Company. By an act of the legislature approved March 2, 1867, the directors were authorized to change the name of the company or that of any of the branches of the road provided for in their charter. Accordingly, on the 19th day of March the board of directors gave the name of "The St. Paul & Chicago Railway" to that part of their line to extend from St. Paul to Winona and thence to the Iowa line. Work was begun upon this line at or near St. Paul in 1865, but nothing was done in Winona county until 1870, when

the road was built from Minnesota City to Weaver and put in operation by the Northwestern Railroad Company. In 1871 the road-bed was completed between St. Peter Junction and St. Paul, and in December of that year was sold to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, who immediately took possession, and began operating the road in connection with their line from Chicago and Milwaukee to La Crosse, making connection over the La Crosse, Trempealeau & Prescott road and the bridge at Winona when completed. In 1872, however, the road was extended from St. Peter Junction to La Crescent, on the west side of the Mississippi river, and thereafter all freight trains used this route, being ferried across the Mississippi to La Crosse. Passenger trains, however, continued to run over the Winona bridge and the La Crosse, Trempealeau & Prescott road until 1875, when the magnificent iron bridge between La Crescent and North La Crosse was completed and brought into use for all traffic over the Milwaukee & St. Paul line. As a bonus for the construction of this line the city of Winona, on the 21st day of April, 1870, voted and thereafter issued \$100,000 of its bonds, to be delivered upon the fulfillment of certain conditions by the company. The bonds having been prematurely delivered to the construction company, suit was brought by the city, in which, after protracted litigation, it was finally determined that the prescribed conditions had not been fulfilled, and that the city have damages equal to the amount of the bonds, with interest, which sum has been paid.

The La Crosse, Trempealeau and Prescott Railroad. — After the passage of the bill by congress, March 3, 1857, providing for certain land grants to aid in the construction of railroads in Minnesota, and among them the Transit railroad, with its eastern terminus at Winona, the next important project was to connect Winona and the Transit railroad with the railroads in Wisconsin and Illinois, and through them with the railroad system of the United States. It was also proposed by means of this connection to cut off La Crosse, Winona's most formidable rival, from the benefits of northern and western connections, as it was thought that but one road would ever cross the Mississippi river in this section of country. It was therefore resolved to keep the matter of this "cut off," or eastern connection, in the hands of Winona men. In the winter of 1858-9, in the midst of the pinching hard times brought on by the financial crisis of that time, Capt.

Sam Whiting, Thomas Simpson and M. K. Drew started out one severely cold day to look out a practicable route for a railroad east from Winona to a point of intersection with the proposed line of the Milwaukee & La Crosse railroad. They cut their way from Altoona, now Bluff Siding, through the swamps, and camped the first night in the heavy timber. The next morning, after eating frozen bread and meat for breakfast, they proceeded with their work, and in about half-an-hour came out upon a prairie covered with fenced fields and farm-houses. They had spent a night in the snow, which Capt. Whiting said was equal to any of his arctic experiences, within half a mile of a substantial and comfortable farm-house. The people of Winona had been so occupied with their own great prospects and those of the country west of them, that they had no knowledge of this well-settled country just east of them. The following spring Z. H. Lake and Thomas Simpson were again sent over the proposed route, and instructed to go to La Crosse to see if that city would not unite with Winona in building this connection, the extreme hard times having somewhat modified the ambitions and claims of Winona. A preliminary survey of the route was made by these gentlemen, which coincides almost exactly with the line as afterward built. They met with a very cool reception at La Crosse, being informed that that city would have nothing to do with the project, and that they would prevent if possible the granting of a charter by the Wisconsin legislature. Subsequent investigation, however, developed the fact that several years before a charter had been granted by the legislature of Wisconsin to some parties to build a railroad from a point at or near La Crosse to Point Douglass, opposite Hastings, to be called the La Crosse, Trempealean, Lake Pepin & Prescott railroad, and that this old charter had been kept alive. Possession of it was obtained, the company reorganized, and Timothy Kirk, Thomas E. Bennett, M. K. Drew, William Mitchell, Thomas Wilson, Thomas Simpson, A. W. Webster, and five men from Trempealean, were elected directors. Thomas Simpson was elected president; A. W. Webster, vice-president; J. H. Newland, secretary, and Thomas E. Bennett, treasurer. The company began at once to locate the line, obtained right of way, etc., in order to secure vested rights before the Wisconsin legislature could convene and repeal the charter. But no money was to be had. N. F. Hilbert was employed as chief engineer, to be paid whenever the company became able to pay. Others were employed

upon similar terms. To board the force, a subscription in provisions and supplies was taken up among the citizens of Winona. Upon this subscription being read at a large meeting of all interested, the following items appeared together: "P. W. Gaines & Co., $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. whisky. Robert Clapperton, 1 loaf bread."

Win. Lamb, who had been appointed superintendent of construction, rose and interrupted the reading with the remark that there was altogether too much bread for that quantity of whisky.

The company succeeded in holding their charter, and work was kept up until an agreement was made with parties interested in the Chicago & Northwestern company to complete it and make it a part of that great system, which was done in 1870. The road is still owned and operated by that company, but under the original charter and organization.

Green Bay, Lake Pepin & Minnesota Railroad.—In February 1873, a proposition was made by the officers of the above-named road to extend its line from Merrilan, Wisconsin, to Winona, provided the city would grant them a bonus of \$100,000. As the line would form a valuable connection with the lake system of navigation, and also furnish the city directly with many of the products of the Wisconsin forests, a very decided disposition to accept this proposition was manifested by the citizens of Winona. A series of public gatherings terminated in a large meeting of citizens, at which it was determined by a general expression to accept the proposition, President Ketchum, of the railroad company, being present at the meeting. A committee of eight leading citizens was selected and instructed to proceed to St. Paul and procure from the legislature then in session authority for the city to take the necessary steps in granting the required aid. This committee accordingly went to St. Paul and had the proper bill introduced for the purpose, but only one day remaining of the session it failed to pass from lack of time. The committee returned, and the company, learning of the failure to secure legislation, modified their proposition and suggested that the citizens should secure them the sum named by subscription or otherwise. Another meeting of citizens was held, and a committee appointed to wait upon and confer with the city council upon the matter in hand. As the result of such conference the city council, on March 14, 1873, adopted the following resolutions:

"*Be it resolved*, by the city council of the city of Winona, that

fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be practicable, shall be raised for the purpose of securing the terminus of the Green Bay & Lake Pepin railroad at the city of Winona, under and pursuant to the recommendation of the committee appointed by the city council to confer upon said matter, on March 12, 1873.

“And it is further resolved, that the city of Winona hereby pledges its faith to repay to each and every person, his heirs or assigns, all sums of money which said person or persons shall advance for that purpose, with interest on the sums so advanced not to exceed the rate of ten per cent per annum; *provided always,* that the obligation so made and taken shall in no event bind the city to such repayment unless the proper legal authority for such repayment be obtained.

“Resolved, That the recorder be authorized and is hereby required to have prepared, and to issue and deliver under his hand as recorder and the seal of said city, to each person advancing money for the above purpose, a certificate for all sums so advanced by each person respectively, bearing interest as aforesaid.

“Resolved, That as soon as practicable proper legislation authorizing and legalizing the present action of the city council, so far as such legislation may be necessary, or any other needed legislation, shall be obtained.”

Upon the basis of this action on the part of the city council a canvassing committee was set at work, and the sum of \$35,000 subscribed by the citizens for the purpose set forth above. The railroad company, upon being notified of the result, finally accepted the situation, and proceeded during the summer and fall of 1873 to build the road as proposed. An act of the legislature authorizing the city to make good its agreement with the subscribers, but unwisely providing for making up the amount to \$50,000 for the company, was approved February 5, 1874, the act providing, however, that the question should be submitted to the people at a general or special election upon five days' notice by publication. A special election was accordingly called for and held on February 23, 1874, which resulted in a defeat of the proposed bonds, largely on account of the provision for making up the sum to be paid the company to \$50,000, the vote standing 275 for to 785 against it. The citizens were justified in this vote for the reason that it was sought to make the city liable for \$15,000 more than the amount of the subscription, a provision in the bill insisted on by the representatives of the

company, but for which the subscribers, almost without exception, were in no way chargeable. Chagrined and disappointed at this result, and there being grave doubt of their legal liability, the subscribers refused to pay their subscriptions; but suits were instituted by the company in the United States circuit court against them, and a test case being carried to a final decision it was held that the subscribers were liable, and the several amounts were accordingly paid over, each subscriber receiving, according to the original agreement, stock of the company to the amount of his subscription, which stock was not and never has become of any considerable value.

There still being a widespread feeling that the subscribers to the bonus had suffered an injustice, another act of the legislature was obtained March 6, 1876, providing for a special election in April of that year to determine whether the city would indemnify the subscribers by an issue of its bonds in the amount of the subscriptions actually paid, the city to take the stock originally issued to the subscribers. Accordingly an election was called and held on April 3, but although every moral, if not legal, obligation rested upon the city to indemnify its public-spirited citizens for the money paid by them to secure a railroad connection of conceded value to the town, the proposition again failed to carry, the vote being 737 for to 1004 against the bonds, and here the matter rests. The road has since practically passed into the hands of John I. Blair, of New Jersey, and its name has been changed to the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company.

Winona and Southwestern Railroad.—In February, 1856, the legislature of the territory incorporated the Winona & La Crosse Railroad Company, with authority to build and operate a railroad from Winona to a point opposite La Crosse, Wisconsin. February 9, 1872, the state legislature passed an act reviving this old charter and amending it so as to incorporate the Winona & Southwestern Railroad Company, composed of the following named persons, viz: William Windom, Thomas Simpson, Wm. H. Yale, J. C. Easton, John Robson, William Mitchell, H. W. Lamberton, M. G. Norton, E. S. Youmans, R. D. Cone, Thomas Wilson, M. K. Drew, E. D. Williams, Geo. P. Wilson, Thomas Abbott and Ignatius O'Ferral, and authorizing the building, equipment and operation of a railroad from Winona to the Iowa line east of range 14 and west of the fifth principal meridian, and also granting the right to extend the

line, by the most feasible route, from Winona to St. Paul and Minneapolis, the road to be completed and equipped within four years from the date of the act.

At a meeting of the incorporators held at Winona April 16, 1872, William Mitchell was elected president; E. D. Williams, vice-president; Thomas Simpson, secretary, and M. G. Norton, treasurer. William Mitchell, John Robson and H. W. Lamberton were made an executive committee, and E. S. Youmans, Ignatius O'Ferral and M. G. Norton were appointed commissioners to receive subscriptions to the stock of the company, to collect five per centum thereon for the expenses of a survey and for the purchase of necessary maps, profiles, etc., for the use of the company. Stock to the amount of \$67,500 was subscribed. At the same session of the legislature an act was passed authorizing the city of Winona and the towns and villages on the proposed line of the road to vote a five per cent tax in aid of the road. Under this authority the city of Winona, on April 9, 1872, at a special election voted bonds to aid in the construction of the road to the amount of \$150,000. Several of the towns in Winona and Fillmore counties, and the village of Chatfield, voted liberal bonuses to the road. Two or more surveys were made under the direction of N. F. Hilbert, one by way of Saratoga and Fremont, the other by way of the Money Creek valley. For a time there was every prospect that the road would be built. It would have furnished an invaluable outlet for the lumber and other products of the Winona manufactories, and would have been a potent element in the growth of the city. The severe financial crisis of 1873, however, and the subsequent hard times, brought delays and embarrassments which prevented the building of the road, and it still remains one of the "glorious possibilities." In 1875 it was voted by the company to accept the proposition of certain Iowa parties to build a narrow-gauge road from Hesper, Iowa, to Houston, Minnesota, provided the company would build a similar road from Winona to Houston. Money was raised and a preliminary survey made, but nothing further came of the project. The charter was extended by the legislature of 1873, and by reason of the surveys and other work done thereunder is considered to be still alive. Both the line to the southwest and the one from Winona to St. Paul are still feasible, and would be valuable to the builders as well as to Winona and the territory through which they would pass.

CHAPTER XI.

NAVIGATION.

THE "Father of Waters" forms the eastern boundary of Winona county, and with its various channels and sloughs constitutes the only navigable water in the county. Probably the first white man who traversed the forty-five miles of its length in which we are now interested was Father Hennepin, who in the month of April, 1680, explored the Mississippi from the mouth of the Illinois to the falls of St. Anthony. In the month of May, 1689, Nicholas Perrot, accompanied by Le Sueur, Father Marest and others, sailed up the Mississippi from the mouth of Wisconsin river to the mouth of the St. Croix, and formally took possession of the country in the name of the king of France. In September of the year 1700 Le Sueur passed upward with a party of Frenchmen to explore and work some reported mines near the mouth of the Chippewa river. In the year 1766 that enterprising Connecticut Yankee, Jonathan Carver, traveled extensively in the Northwest, and on October 29 of that year passed by the future county of Winona, noting in his journal some shrewd observations upon the numerous mounds which he saw along the shores and bluffs. In September, 1805, Lieut. Zebulon Pike visited this region by order of President Jefferson, to expel British traders, who were found violating the laws, and to form alliances with the Indians. In the summer of 1819 a party of officers and soldiers, with their wives and children, passed by our county in keelboats on their way to establish a post at the mouth of the Minnesota river, by order of John C. Calhoun, then secretary of war. The next year Gov. Cass of Michigan headed an exploring expedition by way of the lakes, and, descending the Mississippi in canoes, spent the afternoon of August 4 at Wapashaw village, the site of the present city of Winona.

Previous to the year 1823 it had been supposed that the rapids at Rock Island were an insurmountable barrier to the navigation of the upper Mississippi; but on the second day of May of that year the Virginia, a steamer one hundred and eighteen feet in length, left her moorings at St. Louis, destined for Fort Snelling. Successfully passing the rapids, this pioneer craft made her way slowly up

the Mississippi, producing the greatest terror and consternation among the Indians, who supposed that it was some enormous water-spirit, coughing, puffing out hot breath and splashing the water in all directions. This pioneer steamer passed Wabasha prairie toward the last of the month and reached Fort Snelling in safety. From this time occasional trips were made as the necessity of the government and trading-posts required. Among the great number of steamers which have passed and repassed the county in years gone by, all old settlers will remember the Minnesota Belle, Gray Eagle, War Eagle, Northern Belle, Nominee, Ben Corson, The Adelia, Frank Steele, Keokuk, Jeanette, Tishimingo, Annie Johnson, Addie Johnson, Phil. Sheridan, and many others.

Of the captains of all these and other unnamed steamers Capt. Smith Harris and Capt. Orrin Smith are most frequently mentioned. The latter was one of the earliest proprietors and admirers of the town site of Winona, and the former, being interested in Kasota, and other towns on the Minnesota river, was never tired of pointing out the disadvantages of Wabasha prairie. It is said that during the high water in 1852, in order to demonstrate the truth of his statement that Smith's town was on a mere sand-bar in the Mississippi, he ran his boat straight by Minneowah up into Lake Winona, and out across near the Denman farm into Crooked Slough and the river again. Captains Hatcher and Bryant, long in the service, afterward made their homes in Winona. Before the day of railroads great importance attached to the coming and going of these river steamers, which formed the only connection with the outside world. The familiar whistle of a steamboat would frequently cause a stampede even from the church service or prayer meeting, particularly if it was the first boat of the season.

The following table shows the arrivals of the first boat for a period of years commencing with 1856:

1856. Alhambra, April 8.	1870. Keokuk, April 5.
1857. Hamburg, April 2.	1871. Addie Johnston, March 18.
1858. Brazil, March 23.	1872. Belle of La Crosse, April 9.
1859. Grey Eagle, March 18.	1873. Union, April 3.
1860. Chippewa, March 13.	1874. Northwestern, April 6.
1861. Northern Light, March 26.	1875. Lake Superior, April 12.
1862. Keokuk, April 2.	1876. Dubuque, April 10.
1863. Keokuk, March 20.	1877. Red Wing, April 11.
1864. Union, March 16.	1878. Penguin, March 12.
1865. Lansing, March 30.	1879. Maggie Reaney, April 4.
1866. Addie Johnston, April 13.	1880. Belle of Bellvue, March 22.
1867. City of St. Paul, April 13.	1881. Josie, April 24.
1868. Diamond Jo, March 21.	1882. Robert Harris, March 1.
1869. Buckeye, April 6.	

The following table shows the dates of the closing of navigation for a series of years:

1856.....	November 27	1870.....	December 15
1857.....	November 19	1871.....	November 22
1858.....	December 2	1872.....	November 22
1859.....	December 3	1873.....	November 29
1860.....	November 24	1874.....	November 30
1861.....	November 27	1875.....	November 20
1862.....	December 1	1876.....	December 1
1863.....	November 27	1877.....	December 8
1864.....	December 4	1878.....	December 13
1865.....	December 5	1879.....	December 12
1866.....	December 9	1880.....	November 20
1867.....	December 5	1881.....	January 2, 1882
1868.....	December 8	1882.....	December 6
1869.....	December 18		

CHAPTER XII.

COURTS AND OFFICERS OF THE COURTS.

THE territorial courts of record were organized under the act of congress passed March 3, 1849, called the "Organic act," supplemented by acts passed from time to time by the territorial legislature. By the organic act three judges were provided for, which were appointed by the president, "by and with the advice and consent of the senate." One was styled "chief-justice," the other two "associate-justices." These together constituted the supreme court, one term of which was required to be held annually at the seat of government of the territory. It was also provided that the territory should "be divided into three judicial districts," in each of which a district court was required to be held by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such times and places as the territorial legislature might prescribe, and that "the said judges shall, after their appointment, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them." Each district court, or the judge thereof, was by such act empowered to appoint its own clerk, which clerk was to hold his office at the pleasure of the court. The supreme court and district courts were invested with chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. The extent of this jurisdiction of these courts was substantially the same as like courts under the present constitution of the state; that of the several district courts was general. By

act of the territorial legislature the territory now included within the limits of Winona county was made a part of the first judicial district, and so remained until the adoption of the constitution. Previous to February 23, 1854, what is now Winona county was a part of the county of Fillmore. On the day last above named Winona county was formed and organized for judicial and other purposes. Up to this time the writer is not aware that any term of the district court was held in Fillmore county, though all other county business affecting this section, such as filing plats of town sites, recording deeds and the levy of taxes, was done at the county seat of Fillmore county, then located at Chatfield.

At the date of our county organization Hon. Wm. H. Welch was chief-justice of the territory, to whom was assigned the first judicial district. He was therefore the first judge of the district court in and for this county. He resided at Red Wing, in the county of Goodhue. He continued to fill that office until January 1, 1858, when the territorial judicial officers were superseded by judges elected under the state constitution adopted at the fall election in 1857. Much of the good order of our judicial affairs in territorial times, and the ease and regularity with which our state courts were organized and went into effect, were due to this judge. While he was not a man of great learning or superior ability, as the world recognizes learning and ability, yet he had the rare quality in a judge of commanding universal confidence, a feeling among all that the judicial authority was reposed in proper hands. Judge Welch died at his home in Red Wing.

At the fall election in 1857 Hon. Thomas Wilson was chosen as judge of the third judicial district of the state, comprising the counties of Houston, Fillmore, Olmsted, Wabasha and Winona. With the beginning of the year 1858, pursuant to a provision of the state constitution, but before the formal admission of the state by congress Judge Wilson entered upon his duties as judge, and continued to hold until 1864, when, having been appointed to the supreme court, he resigned the office of district judge, and Hon. Lloyd Barber, of Olmsted county, was appointed to fill the vacancy so made. He was elected at the fall election in 1864, for the full term of seven years, and held the office until succeeded by Hon. C. N. Waterman, January 4, 1872. Judge Waterman held the office until his death, which occurred February 18, 1873, and was succeeded by Hon. John Van Dyke, who was appointed for the

remainder of the year 1873. At the fall election of that year Hon. Wm. Mitchell was elected for the full term of seven years, from the beginning of 1874. He discharged the duties during this term, and in 1880 was re-elected for another term, to commence with the ensuing year. At the session of the legislature of 1881 the number of judges composing the supreme court was increased to five. This made it necessary that two judges should be appointed to the supreme court until after the next ensuing general election. Judge Mitchell was selected as one of the new judges, and Hon. G. M. Start, then attorney-general of the state, but residing in the third judicial district, at Rochester, Olmsted county, was appointed district judge, to succeed Judge Mitchell. At the general election in November, 1881, Judge Start was elected for a full term, commencing with the year 1882. At this writing, January 1, 1883, Judge Start is in the discharge of his official duties.

Of the seven judges who have presided in our district courts, three, Judge Welch, Judge Waterman and Judge Van Dyke, are dead. All the others are still living within the district, and engaged in the duties of their profession.

Clerks.—As before stated, during our territorial existence clerks of district courts held by appointment of the judge and during his pleasure. The first clerk of the district court in and for Winona county was Martin Wheeler Sargeant. He was appointed by Judge Welch in 1854, and held until superseded by the appointment of John Keyes, on or about July 14, 1856. The record of Mr. Keyes' appointment cannot be found, but his first official act as clerk bears date on that day. Mr. Keyes continued to hold the office until after the admission of the state to the Union under the state organization, his last official act as clerk bearing date May 25, 1858. Under the constitution the office of clerk was made elective, and at the general election in October, 1857, Henry C. Lester was elected clerk, and entered on the discharge of his duties on the retirement of Mr. Keyes. He held the office until April 27, 1861. He resigned to enter the volunteer service of the United States in the war of the rebellion. He was succeeded by E. A. Gerdtzen, who was appointed in place of Col. Lester until the next general election, at which he was elected, and by subsequent elections held without interruption for nearly seventeen years. In November, 1877, John M. Sheardown was elected, has been re-elected, and still holds the office.

Of the five persons who have held the office, two, Mr. Sargeant and Mr. Keyes, are deceased; Col. Lester has removed from the state, while Messrs. Gerdtzen and Sheardown still reside at the city of Winona.

District and County Attorneys.—Under the territorial organization, the United States attorney, as he was called, usually attended at the sessions of the district courts, and performed most of the duties now devolving upon county attorneys. An officer called a district attorney was also provided for by territorial statute, and was elected in each of the organized counties. In the act organizing the county of Winona, approved February 23, 1854, such officer was to be elected at an election to be held in April of that year. The election was duly held, and C. F. Buck, Esq., then residing at Minneowa, was elected. We may say in passing that the village of Minneowa was a rival of Winona for metropolitan honors, and stood on the Mississippi river, about one mile above the present village of Homer. The curious in such matters may still find some traces of it on the river bank, and especially in the office of the register of deeds, where the plat was recorded. Its proprietors were Isaac Van Etten, William L. Ames, brother of Oakes Ames, of *credit mobilier* and Union Pacific railroad fame, Governor Willis A. Gorman, and S. R. Babcock, all of St. Paul. The fact is noteworthy as showing the confidence of shrewd and far-seeing men in the then future existence of the city of southern Minnesota at or near this point. Their selection was probably made more from an examination of the territorial map than of the respective sites of Minneowa and Winona. If not, time has demonstrated that, however close they shot to the mark in this their judgment was slightly at fault. But to return to the district attorney. Mr. Buck held the office until the beginning of 1856. Edwin M. Bierce had been elected in the fall of 1855, and held the office during the years 1856 and 1857. By the constitution adopted in that year it was provided that "each judicial district might elect one prosecuting attorney for the district." Under this provision Sam Cole, Esq., was elected "prosecuting attorney" for the third judicial district, comprising the counties of Houston, Fillmore, Olmsted, Wabasha and Winona. Although this office was wholly unknown to territorial laws, continued in force by the constitution, and no state legislation had been had to supply the deficiency, still Mr. Cole, as

an officer of the courts, qualified with the judges at the beginning of the year 1858. As no legislation was ever had upon the subject of the duties of this office, we shall probably continue in ignorance as to what they were. Practically Mr. Cole did about what the United States attorney had done in territorial times, and which comprised about all that was required under the statutes of the district attorney. The effect of it was in a large degree to supersede the last-named officer, and for two years no district attorney was elected in Winona county. In this county at least the constitution operated as an extinguishment of the office.

By act of February 6, 1860, the office of county attorney as now existing was created. Under this act the board of supervisors of Winona county, on the 15th day of March, 1860, appointed one A. S. Seaton county attorney, who held the office until the 1st of January, 1861.

At the general election in 1860 Hon. William H. Yale was elected, and held the office one term of two years. On the 1st of January, 1863, he was succeeded by Hon. William Mitchell, who was county attorney during the years 1863 and 1864. Mr. Yale, in the fall of 1864, was re-elected, and held during the years 1865 and 1866. He was succeeded at the beginning of 1867 by Hon. George P. Wilson who, by re-election was continued in office until the beginning of 1871, when he was succeeded by Norman Buck. Mr. Buck held during the years 1873 and 1874, and was succeeded by A. H. Snow, Esq., who by re-election held from the beginning of 1875 to the 1st of January, 1879. Mr. A. N. Bentley then succeeded for one term, followed by Mr. M. B. Webber, one term, closing with 1882. At the fall election in 1882 Mr. Patrick Fitzpatrick was elected, and now holds the office. Of the twelve persons who have held these offices, only one (Mr. Cole) is known to have died. Both A. S. Seaton and E. M. Bierce left this county about 1860, since which little or nothing seems to be known of either. Mr. Buck is now associate justice of the territory of Idaho. Hon. George P. Wilson is following his profession at Fargo, Dakota Territory. All others still reside in the city of Winona.

Sheriffs.—The first sheriff of the county was John Iames. He was elected on the first Tuesday in April, 1854. He was succeeded by Charles Eaton, who was elected in the fall of 1855, and held the office for two years. At the election in 1857 Mr. F. E. Whiton was elected, and held during the years 1858 and 1859. At the fall elec-

tion in 1859 Messrs. L. R. King and E. D. Williams were opposing candidates for this office. The canvass was close and spirited, and the register of deeds, whose duty it was "to canvass the votes," was unable to determine which had been the successful candidate. The greatest number of votes cast at the election for one office was 2,023. As allowed by the register, the whole number of votes cast for both candidates for sheriff was 1,970. In reaching this result votes were rejected as irregular, and the conclusion was arrived at that each candidate had received 985, making it "a tie." It thus became necessary to decide "by lot" which of the candidates was elected. Various stories were told as to how this "casting of lots" was performed—one to the effect that a game of "euchre" was played between two persons, each representing one of the opposing candidates. The writer cannot affirm that such was the fact, though the circumstantiality of the account, other things considered, gives it some weight. But, however the lot was cast, Mr. King was declared elected, and to him was awarded the certificate. The case was then taken by appeal to the district court, Judge Wilson presiding. After a long and patient hearing the decision of the canvassing officer was affirmed, and Mr. King was declared sheriff. By re-election from term to term he held the office without interruption for eight years. J. F. Martin was his successor, beginning with the year 1868. Mr. Martin was twice re-elected and held for six years, and was succeeded at the close of 1873 by Wm. H. Dill. Mr. Dill was re-elected three times in succession, and held the office in all eight years, ending with the year 1881. Mr. E. V. Bogart succeeded and is now (1883) in office. Ex-Sheriffs James, Whiton and King are deceased.

Probate Courts.—By the act of congress organizing the territory probate courts were established. A special election, to be held in April, 1854, was authorized for the election of county officers by act organizing the county of Winona. A judge of probate was one of the officers to be elected. Andrew Cole was elected. He held the office until January 1, 1855, when he was succeeded by Alfred P. Foster. Mr. Foster filled the office until October 10, 1856, when it was made vacant by the removal of Judge Foster from the territory, and on that date Sam Cole was appointed to fill the vacancy. E. H. Murray succeeded by election, and held during the years 1857 and 1858, followed by Warren Powers, who was elected in the fall of 1858. By re-election Judge Powers held until his death, which occurred in June, 1865. He was succeeded by Mr. Norman Buck,

who was appointed to fill the vacancy in July of that year. In the fall of 1865 Judge Buck was elected. He held the office until the fall of 1867, when he resigned, and was succeeded for the remainder of the year by appointment of C. N. Wakefield. At the general election in the fall of 1868 Jacob Story was elected to the office. Judge Story has been re-elected at the expiration of each succeeding term, and is still the incumbent of the office. Aside from Mr. E. A. Gerdtsen's tenure of the office of clerk of the district court, which was about seventeen years, Judge Story has enjoyed a longer official term than any other officer of Winona county.

CHAPTER XIII.

BANKING IN WINONA COUNTY.

As is generally the case in new towns, several branches of business are conducted by the same person or firm. It was so in Winona in the banking business. The United States land office for the Winona land district, having been opened in Winona in December, 1854, land agents, money loaners and speculators in real estate soon followed.

The first office of this kind was opened in June in 1855, by William Ashley Jones, Charles H. Berry and E. S. Smith, under the firm name of Jones, Berry & Smith. They were succeeded by Berry & Waterman, who added to their law business that of receiving deposits and selling exchange on different points. This was done more as a convenience to others than of profit to themselves. This was continued until others engaged in more exclusive banking business.

Early in 1856 Timothy Kirk and his brother had a banking office on the corner of Front and Main streets.

John Mobley opened a banking and exchange office near the corner of Second and Main streets in 1856, and did considerable business for some two years, and retired in 1858.

J. T. Smith had an exchange and loan office, in 1856 or 1857, on Center street, between First and Second streets. He was here about three years.

Voight & Bergenthal had a banking and loan office, in 1856 and 1857, on Front street, near where Krumdich's elevator now stands.

Bennett's Bank.—In the fall of 1855 Thomas E. Bennett opened a bank and loan office, and succeeded to the business of Voight & Bergenthal, in a building on the levee. In the winter following Taylor, Richards & Burden purchased Bennett's business, and in May, 1857, the firm was changed to Taylor, Bennett & Co., and in 1858 it was again changed to Burden, Bennett & Co., and in 1859 was dissolved and the business was continued in the name of Thomas E. Bennett until 1861.

Bank of Southern Minnesota.—The Bank of Southern Minnesota was organized in 1861. Lemuel C. Porter, Thos. E. Bennett, Wm. Garlock and others were stockholders and directors. L. C. Porter was made president and Thomas E. Bennett cashier. This bank was merged in the First National bank in August, 1864.

The Bank of Winona.—This bank was located on Center street, in the building now occupied by the Winona Deposit Bank. Bank of Winona commenced business in May, 1863, Samuel McCord and H. N. Peabody being the principal partners, and the manager was I. Voswinkle Dorselin. Subsequently the business was done under the name of McCord & Dorselin. In December, 1868, Dorselin, appearing to be the owner of the concern, closed business and went into bankruptcy. On the final winding up of business, in August, 1869, it paid its creditors about twenty-five cents on a dollar.

The United National Bank.—The United National Bank was organized in 1865, with Thomas Wilson, Otto Troost, Charles Benson, A. W. Webster and Thomas E. Bennett as stockholders and directors, with a capital of \$50,000. A. W. Webster was president and Thomas E. Bennett cashier.

This bank was located on Second street, in the building since used by the Savings Bank, and in January, 1871, was sold out by its stockholders to the First National Bank of Winona.

The Winona Deposit Bank was organized and commenced business in 1868. H. W. Lamberton was president and I. J. Cummings cashier. It was a private bank, and changed to a national organization under the name of Winona Deposit National Bank, in which name the business was conducted two or three years, when they discontinued the national organization and returned to the original

name of Winona Deposit Bank. Its present officers are H. W. Lamberton, president, and W. C. Brown, cashier.

Winona County Bank.—Zaphna H. Lake and A. W. Webster organized the Winona County Bank in 1859, and they filed their organization papers and deposited Minnesota railroad bonds with the state auditor to secure the payment of their circulating notes under the then existing laws of the state. This was the first and only bank having circulation in Winona. They did a straightforward, legitimate banking business for several years, and went out of business in 1865. Mr. Webster took part in the organization of the United National Bank, and Mr. Lake engaged in other business in Winona. Their banking office was near the corner of Second and Main streets.

The Bank of St. Charles, at St. Charles, Winona county, was organized as a private bank in the spring of 1869, with a capital of \$30,000. The stockholders were E. S. Youmans, of Winona; S. T. Hyde, J. S. Wheeler, J. W. Brockett, of St. Charles, and H. R. Heath, of New York city. The stockholders were directors. E. S. Youmans was president and J. S. Wheeler was cashier.

J. C. Woodard, in June, 1877, succeeded to the Bank of St. Charles, and the business is now conducted in the name of J. C. Woodard, banker.

The First National Bank of Winona (successor to the Bank of Southern Minnesota) was organized August 20, 1864, with a capital of \$50,000. The original stockholders were Thomas E. Bennett, Gabriel Horton, Lemnel C. Porter, George W. Neff, William Garlock, William Wedel, each of whom was elected a director. In October, 1864, at a meeting of the directors the following officers were elected, viz: L. C. Porter, president; William Garlock, vice-president; Thomas E. Bennett, cashier. L. C. Porter has been elected president at each annual meeting of the directors since the organization of the bank to this time, a period of eighteen years. The following persons have been elected cashiers at different times since 1866: I. J. Cummings, G. A. Barbank, Herman E. Curtis, C. H. Porter and E. D. Hurlbert, who is now filling that position. William Garlock resigned the office of vice-president in 1868. C. H. Porter was elected vice-president in 1881, and is at this time filling that office.

Second National Bank.—The Second National Bank of Winona was organized April 29, 1871, with a capital of \$100,000. The

incorporators were Thomas Simpson, John H. Prentiss, Joseph A. Prentiss, Henry Stevens, Mark Willson, Gustavus A. Burbank and W. H. Richardson. Each of the above stockholders was elected a director, and the bank engaged in active business in August, 1871, with the following officers: Thomas Simpson, president; G. A. Burbank, cashier. Mr. Burbank resigned in October, 1871, and Mark Willson was elected assistant cashier, and in February, 1872, E. H. Bailey became cashier.

In January, 1873, Joseph A. Prentiss was chosen cashier and Mark Willson vice-president. In January, 1875, Mr. Willson resigned and Lester R. Brooks became vice-president, and in 1876 was made cashier. In 1878 Thomas Simpson resigned his position as president, which he had filled from the first organization of the bank, and was succeeded by Joseph A. Prentiss. In 1880 William H. Garlock was chosen cashier and L. R. Brooks vice-president, who, with J. A. Prentiss, president, are the present officers.

The Merchants National Bank of Winona was organized May 18, 1875, with a capital stock of \$100,000, and at the first meeting of the stockholders the following persons were elected directors: Mark Willson, G. W. Bennett, N. F. Hilbert, H. D. Perkins, C. H. Berry, Conrad Bohn and C. C. Beck. Mark Willson, president; N. F. Hilbert, cashier; H. D. Perkins, vice-president.

The bank opened for business in July 1875. On April 9, 1879, N. F. Hilbert resigned his position as cashier, and was succeeded by J. M. Bell. July 1, 1879, it was voted to change the organization from a national to a state bank under the laws of Minnesota, and to transfer its entire business to the new organization.

The Merchants Bank of Winona succeeded to the Merchants National Bank, and was organized in August, 1879, with the following directors: Charles H. Berry, H. D. Perkins, J. M. Bell, Mark Willson, C. C. Beck, L. J. Allred and C. Heintz, and who proceeded to the election of officers, as follows: Mark Willson, president; J. M. Bell, cashier; H. D. Perkins, vice-president.

In December, 1879, J. M. Bell tendered his resignation as cashier, which was accepted, and Geo. F. Crise was elected in his place. The officers of the bank at this time are Mark Willson, president; Chas. H. Berry, vice-president, and Geo. F. Crise, cashier.

The Winona Savings Bank was organized July 1, 1874, and lasted five years. The depositors were notified to withdraw their

deposits July 1, 1879, and were paid in full, principal and interest. The trustees were William Mitchell, W. H. Laird, H. E. Curtis, F. A. Rising, Thomas Wilson, E. S. Youmans and C. J. Camp. The officers were Wm. Mitchell, president; W. H. Laird, vice-president; F. A. Rising, treasurer.

The bank was located on Second street, in the old United National Bank building.

The foregoing is believed to be a correct history of banks and of the banking business in Winona county since its early settlement. It is possible that other parties and facts have been overlooked, but the writer has endeavored to include everything pertaining to the subject.

From the time the first deposits were received and the first drafts on eastern banks were drawn by Berry & Waterman, in 1855, the banking business has grown with the increased mercantile and manufacturing business of Winona in proportion until this time. We have now in this city, in successful operation, four banks, two of which are working under the national banking laws, one under state organization, and one a private bank.

The whole amount of capital invested at this time in the banking business in Winona county aggregates \$250,000, not including surplus and undivided profits.

The amount of deposits in the banks in Winona is about \$900,000, and bills discounted are about the same amount. The rates of interest charged by the banks are from seven to ten per cent per annum.

CHAPTER XIV.

GENERAL HISTORY OF WINONA COUNTY—ITS EARLY SETTLEMENT, PIONEERS, ETC.

THE local history of this county, as an organization, hardly extends beyond the personal recollections of the present generation. Many of its earliest settlers are yet residents of this locality. Less than a third of a century ago the country lying west of the Mississippi in the State of Minnesota was the almost exclusive domain of bands of savages—the possessions of the aborigines, occupied by the

same race and by the same nation of people who held it when the western continent was first discovered.

Its early settlement by the pioneer successors of this savage race was begun somewhat after the same general plan, although on a very much smaller scale, of that adopted by the Europeans in their first occupancy of North America. They made claims and held them by their rights of discovery. This part of the country was first discovered and held in possession by the French.

To maintain a proper connection with the past, a brief synopsis of historical events relative to this section of country, prior to the time this county was created, has been compiled as an introductory chapter to this record of events and incidents of more modern times.

After the discovery of the western continent, the maritime nations of Europe sent out expeditions to make explorations. The parts of the continent first visited in these voyages were taken possession of in the name of the government represented. When these explorations were extended inland the localities were claimed by the same powers. It was in this manner that the whole Mississippi valley became at one time a part of the foreign possessions of France, acquired by their rights of discovery and held by their power as a nation.

In 1534 Jacques Cartier, a French navigator, discovered the Gulf of St. Lawrence and sailed up the St. Lawrence river, supposing from its size and depth that he had found the western passage to the Indian ocean, for which he was seeking. He claimed the newly discovered country in the name of the sovereign of France. As an emblem of his first discovery, and as a symbol of possession, he erected a large wooden cross on a conspicuous elevation of land. This was the first claim mark of France in this part of North America.

The French afterward extended their explorations west to the great lakes, assuming possession in their progress. It was not until 1654 that they reached the region of Lake Superior. The real explorers of this part of the country were the fur traders. They advanced with their traffic as far west as Green Bay in 1659.

In these expeditions, from the time the cross was erected by Cartier, these adventurous explorers were usually accompanied by zealous representatives of different orders in the Roman Catholic church, apparently to maintain religious advantages coequal with the civil and military authority claimed over the extended possessions.

Father Joseph Marquette accompanied Louis Jolliet with five French or Canadian voyageurs up the Fox river from Green Bay. Crossing the portage to the Wisconsin river they descended it to its mouth and discovered the Mississippi river on June 17, 1673.

To Father Marquett has been given the honor of having been the first to discover the upper Mississippi. The river had, however, been visited by Europeans prior to this date. In 1541 the lower Mississippi was crossed by Hernando de Soto, a Spanish adventurer, in his exploration of that part of the country.

In 1679 Father Louis Hennepin accompanied Robert La Salle on his expedition along the shores of Lake Michigan to Illinois, where he spent the winter. In the following spring, 1680, he was intrusted by La Salle to make explorations. With two French voyageurs he went down the Illinois river to its mouth, and then ascended the Mississippi. On his voyage up this river he was made prisoner by a war party of Dakota Indians and taken into the Mille Lac region, on the headwaters of the Mississippi. He was here found by Duluth, who was exploring the country of the Dakotas by way of Lake Superior. Father Hennepin visited the Falls of St. Anthony, to which he gave its present name. He was the first to explore the Mississippi above the mouth of the Wisconsin, and the first white man that ever visited the vicinity of this county.

In 1682 La Salle descended the Illinois to its junction with the Mississippi, down which he continued until he entered the Gulf of Mexico. He took possession of the country through which he passed in the name of France, and gave it the name of Louisiana.

In the spring of 1683 Capt. Nicholas Perrot, a Canadian, with twenty men, established a fort or trading-post in what is now the State of Minnesota, below and near the mouth of Lake Pepin. This was the first location occupied by a white man on the west side of the Mississippi. It was soon abandoned by Perrot to carry on his traffic elsewhere. In 1688 he returned with forty men, and again took possession of his trading-post below Lake Pepin.

In 1689 Capt. Nicholas Perrot, in the name of the king of France, by formal proclamation took possession of all of the country on the headwaters of the Mississippi. Not long afterward the whole country from the Alleghanies to the Pacific ocean was claimed by the French and called the territory of Louisiana.

This territory remained in possession of France until 1760, when the country west of the Mississippi was ceded to Spain, and in 1763

all of the country east of the Mississippi claimed by the French was formally ceded to Great Britain.

In 1800 the country west of the Mississippi known as Louisiana was retroceded to France, and in 1803 the United States acquired possession of it by purchase from the French government.

By act of congress in 1804 Louisiana was divided; the southern part was called the territory of Orleans, the northern portion the district of Louisiana.

In 1812 Orleans was admitted into the Union under the title of State of Louisiana, and the district of Louisiana given the name of Territory of Missouri.

In 1821 the Territory of Missouri was divided; from the southern portion the Territory of Arkansas was formed, and the State of Missouri created and admitted.

The country north of the State of Missouri was left without territorial organization. In 1834 it was placed under the jurisdiction of the Territory of Michigan, and in 1837 under the judicial authority of the Territory of Wisconsin.

In 1838 the Territory of Iowa was created. It embraced all of the country north of the State of Missouri between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers to the northern line.

The State of Iowa was constituted from the southern part of this territory and admitted in 1846. The northern portion was left without territorial organization until by act of congress, March 3, 1849, the Territory of Minnesota was created.

The largest portion of this territory, that lying west of the Mississippi, was the northeastern part of the "Louisiana Purchase." The portion lying on the east side of the river was a part of the territory of Wisconsin not included in the boundaries of the State of Wisconsin when admitted in 1848.

The territory of Minnesota, when organized, was without divisions, except two or three counties on the east side of the Mississippi, which had been created while they were a part of the Territory of Wisconsin.

By proclamation Governor Ramsey divided the territory into three judicial districts. The country west of the Mississippi and south of the Minnesota formed the third judicial district, to which Judge Cooper was assigned. The first court was held at Mendota in August, 1849.

Governor Ramsey, by proclamation, made the first apporportion-

ment of council districts. The settlements on the west bank of the Mississippi, south of the Crow village to the Iowa line, were included with a part of St. Croix county on the east side of the river and constituted the first council district. The settlements on the west side of the river were of half-breed Sioux.

The first territorial legislature held its session in St. Paul, the capital of the territory. It began on September 3 and adjourned on November 1, 1849. The members from the first council district were: James S. Norris, in the council; Joseph W. Furber and James Wells, in the house. David Olmsted, of Long Prairie, was president of the council; Joseph W. Furber, of Cottage Grove, speaker of the house.

James Wells was the first representative to the territorial legislature from the country along the west side of the Mississippi. He was an Indian trader living on the shores of Lake Pepin, twelve miles below Red Wing. Among his friends and associates he was generally known as "Bully Wells." He was elected by the half-breeds and a few traders and government employés at the election held on August 1. The total votes polled were thirty-three. At this election Hon. H. H. Sibley was elected delegate to congress without opposition.

The first territorial legislature, at its session in 1849 (October 27), created several counties, two of which, Dakota and Wabasha on the west side of the Mississippi, included all of the territory south of the Minnesota river—Wabasha in the eastern part and Dakota lying west along the Minnesota.

In 1853 (March 5) the county of Wabasha was divided by act of the territorial legislature and a part of the southern portion designated as Fillmore county. In 1854 (February 23) Fillmore county was divided, and from the portion along the river the counties of Houston and Winona were created—Houston next to the Iowa line and Winona between Houston and Wabasha counties. The boundaries given Winona county in the act by which it was created have since been maintained unchanged. These outlines of history generalize this county from the days of the advent of the first white man to the present time, a period of little more than two hundred years.

In this abstract of jurisdiction an omission has been made—the proprietary of this part of the country before it was so formally taken possession of by Captain Perrot. At the time France assumed control it was held by tribes of savage Indians. Of them, prior to

that period, but little is known with any degree of certainty. Having no written records their earliest traditions have long been forgotten, their more modern history only known by its connections with that of their successors, the white race.

Traditions, with mounds and relics antedating traditionary lore, afford speculative study for the antiquary, and present corroborative evidence to the historian that in the unknown periods of the past this section of country was inhabited, and that its population was *probably* of the Indian race. Their first occupancy is veiled in dark obscurity. Their rights of possession have, however, been continuously acknowledged and recognized from the time jurisdiction was claimed for France in 1689 until the treaty by which their lands west of the Mississippi, in what is now the State of Minnesota, were purchased and ceded to the United States, when their title was formally transferred to their successors.

The Dakota nation, which held this country, was probably one of the largest warlike nations of the aborigines of North America. When first visited by Europeans their territory extended from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains. This Indian nation was composed of numerous general divisions and subdivisions or bands, having a language common to all (only varied by dialects), with manners, customs, etc., differing but little in different localities. Although united as a confederacy for common defense or warlike purposes, each division held a separate interest in the localities they occupied.

The eastern division of the Dakota nation was the Mdaywakan-tonwan, or Spirit Lake villagers. It was this division that made prisoner of Father Hennepin in 1680. At that time they were in possession of the country on the east side of the Mississippi to Lake Superior. The country south of the lake was held by the Ojibways, who were the first to hold communication with the traders. They were the first supplied with fire-arms, which gave them such an advantage over the more warlike Sioux that they drove them back and took possession of their homes in the Mille Lac region. The Sioux were forced to the southward and westward, but successfully maintained their lands on the west side of the Mississippi, and a strip along the east side, from about a hundred and fifty miles above the Falls of St. Anthony to about one hundred and fifty miles below.

There were seven bands in this division. The villages of three of them were on the Mississippi, below the falls; the others were on the lower part of the Minnesota river.

CHAPTER XV.

TREATIES WITH THE INDIANS.

By treaty in 1805, through Lieut. Pike, the first representative of our government that visited this part of the "Louisiana purchase," this division of Sioux made the first sale of any of their lands. For the establishment of military posts the United States purchased from them a section of country nine miles square, on each side of the Mississippi, which included the Falls of St. Anthony and the present site of Fort Snelling. A section of country nine miles square, at the mouth of the St. Croix, was also secured for the same purpose. It was not until several years after that this purchase was utilized by government. The corner-stone of Fort Snelling was laid on the 10th of September, 1820, but it was not occupied by soldiers until the following year. The site was first taken possession of by Col. Leavenworth with a company of soldiers in 1819.

The transportation of troops, supplies, material, etc., for the fort was principally by keelboats, which at that time, and for some time afterward, were used in the navigation of the Upper Mississippi. The trip from St. Louis to this point was a long and tedious one. The first steamboat that ever came up the Mississippi to Fort Snelling at the mouth of the Minnesota river was a stern-wheel boat called the Virginia, in 1823.

By treaty in 1830 government secured from this part of the Sioux nation the section of country known as the "Half-breed Tract," for the benefit or exclusive use of their descendants of mixed blood. This tract of land was on the west side of the Mississippi and Lake Pepin, fifteen miles wide, and extending down the river, from Barn Bluff, near Red Wing, thirty-two miles, to a point opposite Beef river, below the present village of Wabasha.

In 1837 a deputation of chiefs of this division of Dakotas was induced to visit Washington, where they made a treaty by which they "ceded to the United States all their lands east of the Mississippi river, and all of their islands in said river." This treaty was ratified by the senate on the 17th of July, 1838, when the Sioux removed all of their bands to the west side of the Mississippi.

Until 1851 the Mdaywakantonwan Sioux were the only division of the Dakota nation with whom the United States had made formal treaty stipulations for the sale of any part of their lands. They were the only branch of the whole Sioux confederacy who received annuities from the government. Under the treaty of 1837 they received annually, for twenty years from the date of the treaty, \$10,000 in money, \$10,000 in goods, \$5,500 in provisions, and \$8,250 "in the purchase of medicines, agricultural implements and stock and for the support of a physician, farmers and blacksmiths, and for other beneficial objects." In the first article of this treaty it was provided that a portion of the interest on the whole sum invested—\$5,000 annually—was "to be applied in such manner as the president may direct." This occasioned some trouble, as it was proposed to expend this sum for the purposes of education, schools, etc., which the Indians strongly opposed. This fund was not used, but allowed to accumulate until the treaty of 1851 before settlement was effected and the amount paid over to them.

At that time these seven bands comprised a population of about 2,200 in number. The nominal head chief of the division was Wabasha, who was also chief of a band. His village was at Wabasha Prairie, and had a population of about 300. The Red Wing band—chief, Wakoota—numbered about 300; the Kaposia band—chief, Little Crow—had about 400; the Black Dog band—chief, Gray Iron—had 250; Cloud Man's band, at Lake Calhoun, 250; Good Road's band, about 300; Six's band—chief, Shakopee—about 450. The last four bands named were on lower part of the Minnesota river.

By treaties made in 1851 the Sioux sold their lands in what is now the State of Minnesota. The Sisseton and Wahpaton divisions in the west, called the "upper bands," signed the treaty at Traverse des Sioux, July 23, 1851, and the "lower bands," the Wahpakoota and Mdaywakantonwan divisions, signed the treaty at Mendota, August 5, 1851.

These treaties were amended by the senate at Washington the following year. The amendment was ratified by the "lower bands" at St. Paul, September 4, 1852. The treaties as amended were formally ratified by the president's proclamation, dated February 24, 1853.

By this sale the Dakotas relinquished possession of their lands in this vicinity—their title to it, held from time unknown, was extinguished for ever. Prior to this, occupancy of these lands by

the whites was considered trespass, except by special permit or license from government.

After the treaty in 1851, and before its ratification, settlements were made or commenced by the whites, without action on the part of the government, and without much show of opposition from the Sioux. It was during this period that the first bona-fide settlements were made within the boundaries of what is now known as Winona county. Previous to this, however, Indian traders and government employes had located temporarily at different places along the Mississippi, some of whom remained and afterward became citizens of the county.

The Mississippi river is the eastern boundary of this county, and from time immemorial has been what may be called the grand highway between the north and the south, and, through its tributaries, the means of communication between the east and the west. Over its waters the savages paddled their canoes, and the Canadian voyageurs propelled their batteaux. It was the course over which the early traders carried on their traffic. Their goods, brought from the east by way of the great lakes, and down the Wisconsin river, were transported up the Mississippi to their trading stations in the north. The furs for which they were exchanged were returned over the same route. With the increase of this commercial business Prairie du Chien became the emporium of the fur-traders, and held its importance for nearly a century.

During this period French names were given by the traders and voyageurs to persons, places and things which were in common use, the names designative of localities which served as landmarks in their adventurous expeditions being the most important.

There are not more than one or two localities in this county that can now be identified by the names thus given, and in no instance has the name been preserved.

The most familiar, if not the only locality, is that of the prairie on which the city of Winona is now situated. This was designated as the "Prairie aux Aile," the literal translation of which is the "Wing Prairie." Its signification is unknown except as a matter of opinion.

This prairie and vicinity was the home of one of the most influential of the Dakota chiefs. It was the grand gathering-place of his once numerous warriors. The Dakota name of this chief was Wa-pa-ha-sa. It was hereditary. Besides being chief of his own

band, he was the head chief of the bands along the Mississippi. These official positions were also hereditary. The early voyageurs gave him the name of Wa-pa-sa. The more modern traders and river men called him Wa-ba-shaw, and gave the same name to the prairie on which his village was located. It was known as Wabashaw prairie until the name was superseded by Winona, its present one. Winona (Wee-no-nah) is a Dakota name, signifying a daughter, the first-born child. It is a name usually given to the first-born child, if a daughter, and never conferred upon a locality by the Sioux. The name was selected by the early settlers on Wabasha prairie as the name of the post-office established there, and was afterward adopted by the town proprietors for the village. When the county was created the same name was conferred upon it.

The following story in Neil's History of Minnesota gives another name to Wabasha prairie. The story is apparently founded on the Dakota legend of Maiden's rock, on the eastern shore of Lake Pepin. This is the only instance known where the name of "Keoxa" has ever been given to Wabasha's village on this prairie. It is indeed a query whether it is a Dakota name.

"In the days of the great chief Wapashaw there lived at the village of Keoxa, which stood at the site of the town which now bears her name, a maiden with a loving soul. She was the first-born daughter, and, as is always the case in a Dahkotch family, she bore the name of Weenonah. A young hunter of the same band was never happier than when he played the flute in her hearing. Having thus signified his affection, it was with the whole heart reciprocated. The youth begged from his friends all that he could, and went to her parents, as is the custom, to purchase her for his wife, but his proposals were rejected.

"A warrior who had often been on the war-path, whose head-dress plainly told the number of scalps he had wrenched from Ojibway heads, had also been to the parents, and they thought that she would be more honored as an inmate of his teepee.

"Weenonah, however, could not forget her first love, and though he had been forced away, his absence strengthened her affections. Neither the attentions of the warrior, nor the threats of parents, nor the persuasions of friends could make her consent to marry simply for position.

"One day the band came to Lake Pepin to fish or hunt. The dark green foliage, the velvet sward, the beautiful expanse of

water, the shady nooks, made it a place to utter the breathings of love. The warrior sought her once more and begged her to accede to her parents' wish and become his wife, but she refused with decision.

"While the party was feasting Weenonah clambered to the lofty bluff, and then told to those who were below how crushed she had been by the absence of the young hunter and the cruelty of her friends. Then chanting a wild death-song, before the fleetest runner could reach the height she dashed herself down, and that form of beauty was in a moment a mass of broken limbs and bruised flesh.

"The Dahkotchah as he passes the rock feels that the spot is Wawkawn."

The name of Wabasha rightfully belonged to this locality. Its alienation was not from premeditated design. Before Wabasha prairie was settled, or even a white settler had located in what is now Winona county, the settlement on the "half-breed tract" was called Wabasha. The first postoffice along the river was established there and given the name of Wabasha postoffice, although it was for a while at Reed's Landing. It having been thus appropriated, but little effort was ever made to reclaim it. But few of the settlers cared about preserving or adopting it in a second-hand condition.

When keelboats and steamboats took the place of the canoes and bateaux in the navigation of the river, the names conferred on localities by the Dakotas and French were quite generally dropped, and less expressive ones usually substituted. Where Dakota or French names have been retained in this state, they have in very many instances been so modified by "Yankee improvements" that it is difficult to trace their derivation.

In this county no distinctive name of locality or landmark given by the French has been retained. Neither is there a single instance where the name given by the Dakotas to mountain or stream, hill, valley or prairie, has been preserved and is now in use by the whites. Nothing designated by the Sioux, the immediate predecessors of the present generation, is now known by its Dakota name.

It is not so much a matter of surprise that Indian names have not been retained, or that they are now unknown to the present inhabitants of the county, if the abruptness of the change of occupants is taken into consideration. When the Sioux relinquished possession of their lands here they at once left this vicinity. The

white settlers found the country without a population. The two races were strangers—unknown to each other; no association or intercourse ever existed between them.

There are two or three instances where the English interpretation has been substituted for the original Dakota. White Water is the name of a river which runs through the northern part of the county. It is the translation of the Dakota "Minne-ska," signifying "White Water." The village at the mouth of that stream in Wabasha county is called Minneiska. The name of Rolling Stone is another instance. This is an interpretation of the name given by the Dakotas to the Rolling Stone Creek, "Eyan-omen-man-met-pah," the literal translation of which is "the stream where the stone rolls." Its true signification is not known. It was called by the French traders of more modern times "Roche que le Bonle." These names were obtained from O. M. Lord, who acquired them from Gen. Sibley.

Wabasha and the most of his people left their homes on the Mississippi in 1852. Nothing marks the localities in this county as evidence of where, for so many generations, their race once lived. Even the old and deeply worn trails, over which they filed away toward the setting sun, are now, like the wakes of their canoes, obliterated and unknown. Some "old settlers" may perhaps from memory be able to point out the general course of these trails, over which they explored the country in their "claim hunting" excursions, and on which they were accustomed to traverse the country until the plow and fences of improvements debarred further use of them.

The Sioux were, by the conditions of the treaty, transferred to a reservation on the head-waters of the Minnesota river. Here they were taught and encouraged to adopt a new system of life and become an agricultural people. It was supposed that some progress was made toward civilization, but, as in many similar philanthropic efforts, the ultimate results proved a failure. The Sioux massacre of 1862 originated with the bands of Wabasha's division, which had given the most encouraging prospects of their becoming "good Indians." The first outrages were perpetrated by some of Shakapee's band. A war party was at once organized with the bands of Gray Iron, Little Crow and detachments from other divisions. The band of Wabasha and the Red Wing band were compelled to participate in the proceedings, and the whole Dakota nation was soon involved in the affair.

This chapter would perhaps be considered incomplete without mention of one of the chiefs of Wabasha's band who was more generally known to the early settlers of Winona county than any other of the Indians who originally claimed this part of the country. The most of the "old settlers" probably remember "Old To-ma-ha," the old one-eyed Sioux, who kept up his rounds of visitations to the settlements until about the time of his death, which occurred in 1860 at about one hundred years of age. When on his customary visits among the whites he was usually accompanied by a party of his own descendants and family relatives—from ten to twenty in number. His figure was erect and movements active, notwithstanding his advanced age. His dress on these occasions was a much worn military coat and pantaloons of blue cloth trimmed with red, and an old stove-pipe hat with the same color displayed. He always carried with him a large package of papers inclosed in a leather or skin pocket-book, and also a large silver medal, which he wore suspended from his neck in a conspicuous place on his breast. His large red pipe-stone hatchet pipe, with a long handle, was generally in his hands. It was his usual custom to attract attention by his presence and then allow the curious to examine his pipe and medal, when, if there appeared to be a prospect of getting money for the exhibition, he would produce his pocket-book and allow an examination of its contents, for which privilege he expected, and usually received, at least a dime, and perhaps from the more liberal a quarter of a dollar. This Indian was a historical character. His pocket-book contained his commission as a chief of the Sioux nation, given him by Governor Clark, of Missouri territory, in 1814, who at the same time presented him with a captain's uniform and a medal for meritorious services rendered the government as a scout and messenger. His papers contained testimonials and recommendations from prominent government officials and other persons. Mention is made of him in the reports of officials who had jurisdiction in the northwest territories, one by Lieut. Pike, who was sent by the government of the United States in 1805 to explore the northern part of the "Louisiana purchase," then recently acquired, and to make treaties with the Dakotas. In 1812, when the Sioux joined the English in the war with the United States, Tomaha went to St. Louis and gave his services to fight against the British forces. He had the confidence of the military officers, and in all of the frontier difficulties on the upper Mississippi, where fighting was done, he was employed as

scout and messenger. When his services were no longer required by government he returned to his Dakota home.

When the Sioux left this vicinity and went to their reservation on the Minnesota river, Tomaha remained to die in the locality where he was born and where he spent his youth. He sometimes visited his friends on the reservation, but never made it his home.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE FUR TRADERS.

THE first white men to establish themselves among these Indians were the fur traders and voyageurs—the early pioneers of commerce. Of the hardy adventurers who in generations past engaged in commercial pursuits in this vicinity nothing is now known.

The earliest of these traffickers, who had a fixed place of business in this county, of which there is even a traditional record, was Francois La Bathe. His business location was in the northern part of the county, on the Mississippi. The date of his establishment of a trading station in this vicinity is not now definitely known. He had trading posts in other localities along the river at the same time—one at Bad Axe, below La Crosse. His more permanent stations were usually under the charge of partners and assistants or clerks. Mr. O. M. Lord informed the writer that Hon. N. W. Kittson, of St. Paul, was in the employ of La Bathe & Co. for a year or two, in 1840, or about that time, and had charge of a trading station above the Rolling Stone. The location of the station was described by Mr. Kittson as being above Minnesota City, at the foot of the bluff, where the slough leaves the mainland (Haddock's slough). The land in this vicinity is now owned by D. L. Burley, who has occupied it about thirty years. Mr. Burley says he has never seen any indications that would lead him to think the locality had ever been occupied for any purpose prior to his taking possession of it. Others say La Bathe's trading post was above that place. Near where the river leaves the mainland, about four miles below the mouth of the White Water, there is a bluff and a location that resemble the description given to Mr. Lord. At that place the early

settlers of 1852 found the ruins of a large cabin. The writer saw it frequently in 1854. There was a huge stone fireplace and chimney then standing entire, in a tolerable state of preservation, but the logs were a mass of ruins, and bushes were growing up among the logs where the house once stood.

It is said that La Bathe spent the most of his life with the Dakotah Indians; that though of French descent he was in some way related to them either by birth or marriage, or perhaps both. His influence with the Indians was an advantage to him in his commercial transactions. He was intimately connected in business affairs with prominent traders. His history is unknown in this vicinity. La Bathe went with the Sioux to their reservation on the head-waters of the Minnesota river, where he was killed by the savages with whom he had spent his life. He was among the first victims at the outbreak of the Sioux massacre in 1862.

Although there were quite a number of traders who lived on the Wisconsin side of the river, at La Crosse and at what is now Trempealeau and Fountain City, who traded with the Sioux on the west side of the river, there are but two or three others of this class to mention who were established in business and had a residence in Winona county. First among these were Willard B. Bunnell and Nathan Brown, both of whom came into the Territory of Minnesota after it was organized.

“Bill” Bunnell had been for five or six years prior to his coming here living on the east side of the Mississippi, at La Crosse and at what is now Trempealeau village, but the most of the time in what was called the Trempealeau country, hunting, trapping and trading with the Indians. His Indian trade was principally with the Winnebagoes who were living in that vicinity and in the Black River country. He had, before coming to the Mississippi river, been a trader in the vicinity of Green Bay, with the Menomines and Chipewas. From his fluency in speaking the language of the Chipewas the Sioux for some time after his arrival in this vicinity were jealous and suspicious of him as a friend of their hereditary enemies. He was unable to secure their confidence until he had learned their language and proved himself to be a “professional” hunter and their friend. He joined them in their hunting excursions, and for the time adopted their style of “undress,”—a breech-clout, buckskin leggings and moccasins. In this rig, with his rifle or fowling-piece and blanket, he spent weeks with them on Root river and its tribu-

taries. He was the first white resident of this locality to explore the country back of the bluffs.

Willard Bradly Bunnell located as a licensed trader with the Sioux of Wabasha's band, August 20, 1849. His house was on the bank of the river, in what is now the village of Homer. It was built of hewed logs, and had a shingled roof—the first shingled roof ever put on any structure in this part of Minnesota. This was the first permanent improvement made in the settlement of the county. To this place Bunnell brought his family. It was the home of an estimable wife and their three children. It was here that the first white child was born. Frances Matilda Bunnell was born February 20, 1850. She was the first white native resident of this part of the territory.

Mrs. Bunnell was the first white woman that came into this part of the Territory of Minnesota to live—the first to make her home within the boundaries of Winona county. She was a model representative of a frontier woman. Although remarkably domestic in her habits, and observant of matters connected with her household duties, which make home desirable, she was able to paddle her own canoe, and was a sure shot with either the rifle or fowling-piece. While in general appearance and manners ladylike and modestly feminine, she had remarkable courage and self-possession, and was decisive to act in cases of emergency, when danger threatened herself or family—qualifications that were respected by her dusky neighbors, the friends of the trader. Possessing good mental abilities, her experience in frontier life and intuitive knowledge of Indian character gave her an influence over the wild customers who visited their trading-post, that was as much a matter of surprise to herself as to others. The Indians respected and feared her although only a "woman."

Mrs. Bunnell was of French descent. Besides speaking French, she was able to converse fluently with the Chippewas, Winnebagoes and Sioux, and had some knowledge of other dialects. She was brought up in the Catholic faith, but in the latter part of her life she professed the Protestant religion, and became a member of the Methodist church. Mrs. Bunnell died in April, 1867, at about the age of forty-five. Some of her children are yet residents of this state.

The house, a story and a-half building, built by "Will" Bunnell in 1849, is still standing in the upper part of the village of Homer, at what was once called Bunnell's Landing. The building

and grounds are now the property of Dr. L. H. Bunnell, a younger brother of the trader. The house has been moved a little back from where it was originally built, and, to keep pace with the times, this relic of the first settlers' early home has been somewhat modernized by a covering of clapboards and painted. It is still a comfortable dwelling, and is occupied by Dr. Bunnell as his residence and permanent home.

Willard B. Bunnell took an active interest in the early settlement of this county, and was connected with many of the incidents of pioneer life which will be noticed in the progress of events. He died in August, 1861, at about the age of forty-seven. His death was caused by consumption.

Nathan Brown came into the territory as a trader September 29, 1849. His location was on the river below Bunnell's, in what is now the southern part of the county. Mr. Brown was then a young man without a family. His cabin in which he made his home was a one-story log building, 12×16. His storehouse, 12×16, was a story and a-half, of hewed logs. These buildings were covered with shingled roofs and substantially made.

Although Mr. Brown was a trader with the Indians, he did not hold his position through a license from government. He made a sort of miniature treaty with Wabasha and his braves, and purchased from them the privilege of occupying as much of the locality as he chose to carry on his business. For this permit he paid them \$50—making payment in flour and pork from his store. Mr. Brown states that “during the early days of his residence there, while engaged in trade with the Winnebagoes and Sioux, he never locked his cabin door, not even when absent from home, and never lost anything by theft, through either Indians or white people.”

Mr. Brown and Mr. Bunnell, as the last of the Indian traders, appear to constitute a connecting link between the past and present condition of this part of the country. Both settled here while the land was held by the Sioux. Both were residents of Winona county after its organization.

Following in the order of pioneer life, the missionaries have been among the first to venture into countries inhabited by the savages, and the first to attempt to improve their condition. Their zealous efforts entitle them to be called the pioneers of civilization. Foremost among these have been the missionaries connected with the Catholic church.

In the earliest explorations of this part of the country, the traders were accompanied by the priests. The early French traders and voyageurs were of that religious belief, and their descendants, for all of them intermarried with the Indians, were taught the same faith. These missionaries were the first to visit the Dakotas—the first to visit the west side of the Mississippi river.

From the days of the Rev. Louis Hennepin to more modern times they held a strong influence over the traders and voyageurs, and their descendants, and perhaps, to a limited extent, succeeded in influencing the savage natives by their teachings.

The first Catholic missionaries of more modern times, of whom there is even traditionary knowledge in this section of country, were at the half-breed village where now stands the city of Wabasha, There the first church in southern Minnesota was built in 1845. With the exception of the very Rev. A. Ravoux, the names of these missionaries are unknown.

The first attempt to establish a Protestant missionary station in this vicinity, of which there is any record, was in 1836. Rev. Daniel Gavan, a Frenchman, sent out as a missionary by the Evangelical Society of Lausanne, Switzerland, established a mission for the benefit of the Sioux of Wabasha's band. At that time the Sioux held possession of the east side of the river. Mr. Gavan located on the Wisconsin side, and built his cabin near Trempealeau mountain. He remained here until the fall of 1838, when he visited the missions on the Minnesota river, at Lae qui Parle, for the purpose of learning the Sioux language from the missionaries, who were then translating the Scriptures into that tongue. While thus engaged he became acquainted with and afterward married Miss Lucy C. Stevens, who had been a teacher in a mission school at Lake Harriet, near Fort Snelling. Miss Stevens was a niece of Rev. J. D. Stevens, a missionary. Mr. Gavan, after his marriage, removed to Red Wing, where he remained until 1845.

In 1838 the Rev. Jedediah D. Stevens came into this vicinity in the double capacity of missionary or teacher, and "Indian Farmer." Mr. Stevens was one of the earliest Protestant missionaries to visit the Dakotas on this side of the river. In the spring of 1835 he with his family came to Ft. Snelling, and shortly afterward removed from there to Lake Harriet, as missionary to "Cloud Man's" band of Sioux, where he remained until the fall of 1838, when he was

appointed "Indian Farmer" to the Sioux of Wabasha's band, at Wabasha prairie. Maj. Talliaferro, the Indian agent for the Sioux, aided some of the early missionaries by such appointments, with the design to benefit the savages by thus providing them with means of civilization.

Late in the fall of 1838 Mr. Stevens moved his family to his appointed field of labor, but was not favorably received by the Indians. He, however, located himself on the Wisconsin side of the river on the island, about opposite where Laird, Norton & Co's saw-mills now stand, where he built a comfortable log cabin for his family, and a stable for the team of horses he brought with him. He there passed the winter with his wife and children and a young girl, an assistant and companion of Mrs. Stevens. Mr. G. W. Clark says the ruins of this cabin were to be seen when he came here in 1851. Expecting to get his winter supply of provisions from down the river before the close of navigation, he brought only a small supply with him, and was seriously disappointed to learn that no supplies could be procured from that source. He was compelled to go to Prairie Du Chine for the provisions he had ordered. This trip, over one hundred miles distant, he made with his team on the ice, leaving his family alone. It was during this winter that Mr. Gavin, who had been living near Trempealeau, was visiting the missions on the Minnesota river.

Neither Mr. Stevens nor his family were in any way molested or disturbed by the Sioux during the winter, but he failed to secure the confidence or friendship of Wabasha or his people, although he was able to converse with them in their own tongue. They were dissatisfied with his appointment as "Indian Farmer," and from the time of his arrival had refused to recognize him as a government agent, or in his capacity as a teacher. In the spring, when he began to make preparations to build on the prairie, their dissatisfaction began to assume a threatening form of opposition. His perseverance excited their hostilities to the extent that he was ordered to keep on the east side of the river, where he was then living, and not attempt to locate on their lands. Deeming it unsafe to remain with his family, against the opposition exhibited, Mr. Stevens resigned his position and left the locality. He went down the river and found more civilized society.

The young girl (now Mrs. Griggs) who lived with Mrs. Stevens on the island during that winter, resides near Minneapolis.

This appointment of Mr. Stevens to the position of Indian farmer at Wabasha Prairie was the first special appointment made for the Sioux in this locality. It was made in accordance with the terms of the treaty in 1837, by which they sold their lands on the east side of the Mississippi, with all of their island in the river. This treaty was not ratified by government until the following year, 1838, only a short time before Mr. Stevens was assigned to the locality.

Although the Sioux continued to occupy the islands and lands on the east side of the river in common with others, during their stay in this vicinity, they never assumed jurisdiction over them.

The Sioux were jealous of the rapid advances of the white people, and firmly opposed any measures which gave them privileges on their lands. The trader was to them a necessity. The Catholic missionaries had for generations been mysteriously associated with the presence of the trader and tolerated. But the missionary Indian farmer they were not prepared to receive—they were indifferent as to what Mr. Stevens knew about farming or schools. It was supposed by some that the Indians were influenced in this matter by the traders and half-breeds, with a design to drive Mr. Stevens off and make a vacancy in the position. This may have been the case; but it was evident that Wabasha did not favor measures that tended to civilization. Afterward, when the treaty was made for the sale of their lands, in 1851, he opposed the sale until the treaty was ready for signature, and then acquiesced only because he feared the treaty would be made without his touch of the pen. He was opposed to the terms of the treaty, and in a speech in opposition to it, he said to the commissioners in council: "You have requested us to sign this paper, and you have told these people standing around that it is for their benefit; but I am of a different opinion. In the treaty I have heard read you have mentioned farmers and schools, physicians, traders and half-breeds. To all these I am opposed. You see these chiefs sitting around. They and others who are dead went to Washington and made a treaty (in 1837), in which the same things were said; but we have not been benefited by them, and I want them struck out of this one. We want nothing but cash turned over to us for our lands."

At about the time that Mr. Stevens was appointed Indian farmer, a government blacksmith was also assigned to this band. His name, the place where located, or the length of time he was here,

is somewhat uncertain. It is said by some that he was located near La Bathe's trading station. Of this nothing reliable is learned. About the same time a blacksmith was assigned to the half-breeds. Oliver Cratt, from Fort Snelling, was appointed to that position, and he located himself at the half-breed settlement, now Wabasha. Whether he also supplied Wabasha's band is not known.

Dr. Bunnell, of this county, says that he learned from some old Indians, Sioux and Winnebagoes, and from descendants of half-breed natives of this vicinity, that the first blacksmith appointed to Wabasha's band was a half-breed Sioux. That he located himself on the very site where W. B. Bunnell afterward settled, and which is now the property of Dr. Bunnell. He says that in cultivating his garden, in that locality, he has found cinders and scraps of iron that would confirm the statement. The tradition of the Indians is that the half-breed blacksmith did not stay but a short time on the west side of the river. To avoid threatened danger to himself he moved his blacksmith-shop onto an island opposite Homer. In this way he held for awhile his position of an employé under government.

The doctor also states that after W. B. Bunnell was located at his trading station, he found on the island an old anvil and evidence that a blacksmith had occupied the locality. The island was given the name of "Blacksmith Island" by the trader, and it is yet known by that name.

The Sioux of the "lower bands" along the river were all opposed to the payment of teachers or for the establishment of schools, etc., from their annuities. No schools were ever established with Wabasha's band. It was not until several years after the treaty of 1837 that the consent of any of this division was obtained. Little Crow, of the Kaposia band, was the first to ask for a school, in 1846. The mission schools were previous to this, and until after the treaty of 1851, supported at the expense of missionary societies.

In 1842 James Reed was appointed Indian farmer to Wabasha's band, and held this position under government for three years afterward. He built a log storehouse on Wabasha prairie, which he used as his headquarters when engaged in his official duties. This building stood about where S. C. White's store now stands, on the corner of Second and Center streets, in the city of Winona.

The lands cultivated by the Sioux, under the management and instruction of Mr. Reed, were in the mouth of what is now called

Gilmore valley, the bottom lands in front of the residence of C. C. Beck. Prior to this the same locality had been used by generations of Sioux squaws for cultivation after their primitive manner. This was the favorite planting-grounds of Wabasha's village, although other localities were also used for purposes of cultivation. The mouth of Burns valley was another favorite locality and the special home of the chief Wabasha and his family relatives. The main village of this band was on the slough at the upper end of the prairie, near where the railroad machine-shops are now located.

James Reed was a native of Kentucky. When a young man he enlisted as a soldier and was stationed at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chine. After his discharge he adopted the life of a hunter and trapper, and spent the greater part of his life among the Indians along the upper Mississippi. As was common among men of his class, he took a wife or two among the people with whom he was living. His last wife, to whom he was married in 1840, or about that time, in Prairie du Chine, was a half-breed Sioux, a cousin of the chief Wabasha, and said to be a sister of Francois la Bathe, the trader of whom mention has been made.

The section of country fixed upon by James Reed as his favorite locality was the Trempealeau country, where he was successful in raising stock on the free ranges of government lands. He made it his home at what is now the village of Trempealeau. It was here he was living when he was appointed Indian farmer for the benefit of the Sioux on Wabasha prairie. He did not change his residence while holding this official position.

Mr. Reed lived in the Trempealeau country until his death, which occurred but a few years ago at what is called the "Little Tamerack," in the Trempealeau valley.

How much the Indians were benefited by the instructions of an inexperienced agriculturist it is now difficult to determine. The first settlers on Wabasha prairie found some parts of broken plows among the ruins of the old storehouse used by Mr. Reed. An old breaking plow was found and taken possession of by some of the settlers at Minnesota city. This was claimed and carried away by some of the squaws in 1852.

It is questionable whether the people of this band were benefited by agents of government or missionaries while they remained in this section of country. There is no evidence to show a single

instance where a missionary was ever permitted by Wabasha to locate within what are now the boundaries of this county.

The Catholic missionaries were the religious instructors of the half-breeds. To what extent they had influence with this band is now unknown. From several graves disclosed by the caving of the bank of the river, in the lower part of the city of Winona, a number of large silver crosses and other Catholic emblems were taken by some boys fishing in the vicinity. One of these crosses was purchased by W. H. St. John, a jeweler in Winona, who exhibits it in his store as a relic of the past. The graves were evidently those of females.

In the summer of 1848, the Winnebago Indians were removed from the reservation in the northeastern part of Iowa, which they had occupied for a limited time, to a reservation established for them by government on Long Prairie, on the east side of the Mississippi, about forty miles back from the river, and about one hundred and forty miles above St. Paul.

They were opposed to the arrangements, and objected to their removal to the locality selected for their future home. Military aid was required to induce them to move. After considerable delay a part of them were persuaded to start up the Mississippi in their canoes, under charge of H. M. Rice, accompanied by a company of volunteers from Crawford county, Wis., in boats. The other portion was induced to start by land, with their ponies, under the care of Indian agent Fletcher, with a company of dragoons from Fort Atkinson, and a train of baggage wagons. By agreement these two parties were to meet at Wabasha Prairie.

The party by water reached the prairie and landed near where Mrs. Keyes now lives, where they camped. The land party came into this part of the country by following up what is now called Money Creek valley, and arrived at the prairie by following the Indian trail on the divide between the Burns and Gilmore valleys. This trail led down a steep ravine back of where George W. Clark now lives. It was here necessary to let the baggage wagons down with ropes attached to the trees on the east side of the ravine. This trail over the ridge was afterward known to the early settlers as the "Government Trail."

When the Winnebagos reached Wabasha Prairie they revolted, and decidedly refused to go farther. With the exception of one small band, who remained on the bank of the river, they all went

round the lake to the mouth of Burns valley, where they camped with Wabasha's band, which had collected there, and with whom they were on friendly terms.

Finding it necessary to have more aid, reinforcements were sent for. While the government officials were waiting for help from Fort Snelling, the Winnebagos negotiated with Wabasha for the purchase of the prairie, and expressed a determination to remain here. Wabasha and his braves joined in with them—took an active interest in their proceedings, and encouraged them in their revolt against the authority of Indian agent J. E. Fletcher and his assistants.

A steamboat brought down from the fort a company of soldiers and two pieces of artillery, which were landed at the camp on the lower part of the prairie.

A council with the Indians was agreed upon, the day appointed, and the place selected. The location was above the camp and back from the river. To guard against a surprise the officers in charge made their strongest preparation for defense, in case an attack should be made. The teamsters and every available man of the party was armed and detailed for active duty. On the day fixed all of the warriors of the combined tribes of Winnebagos and Sioux, many of them mounted on their ponies, marched around the head of the lake from Burns valley and moved down the prairie. When about half a mile from the council grounds, where the Indian agent awaited them surrounded by his forces, a detachment rode forward as if to reconnoiter. The whole body of Indians then moved down as if at a charge, and began the wildest display of their capacity to represent demons, on foot and on horseback. Their manœuvres might indicate a peaceful display or represent a threatened assault. It was supposed at the time that an attack was designed by the wild devils.

One of the land escort, McKinney, pointed out the locations and described the incidents to the writer, and said that he certainly expected to lose his scalp that day. As he watched their wild evolutions, circling on every side, charging with fierce yells and firing of guns, his scalp seemed to fairly start from his head. His fear of attack was, however, second to his astonishment and admiration of the extraordinary and unexpected display.

The council was held without any attending difficulty, but the agents failed to secure the consent of the Indians to move on up the

river. After a delay here of about a month the Winnebagoes consented to go to Long Prairie. Many of them, however, went back to Iowa, or crossed the river to their old homes in Wisconsin.

Wabasha was arrested and taken up to Fort Snelling for the part he had taken in the affair. The sale of Wabasha Prairie to the Winnebagos was never consummated, or agreed to by the Sioux. The negotiations for it were simply "talks" to delay any movements. The Winnebagos were then desirous of going to the Missouri river country, instead of up the Mississippi.

CHAPTER XVII.

EARLY LAND TITLES.

FOLLOWING the trader, the missionary and the government employé, the town-site hunters, the pioneer land speculators, crowded the advance of civilization. In this county the town-site speculators were in the van of settlers seeking permanent homes. In the selection of town sites the traders had some advantage in securing the first choice of locations; but their selections did not always prove to be the most successful speculations. The professional town-site operators were generally more than their equals in management after selections were made and the tide of immigration began its movement.

It may perhaps be truly said that the first town-site claimants—the first to secure locations for town sites in what is now Winona county—were the traders W. B. Bunnell and Nathan Brown. Bunnell's selection for his trading station was made more directly with a view of convenience for the special business in which he was engaged, but with the design of making it his future home. The Territory of Minnesota had just been organized, and he was aware that the time was not far distant when the Sioux would be compelled to move back and give way to the advance of the white race and civilization.

His selection was made in anticipation that when this part of the country should become settled it would be an important business point. Bunnell was familiar with the back country and with the

river, and took possession of his chosen locality with the impression and an honest belief that he was securing the best steamboat landing and town site on the west side of the river, between Lake Pepin and the Iowa line, and there waited the progress of events.

Nathan Brown's trading-post was a town site. B. W. Brisbois, a trader residing at Prairie du Chine, and F. S. Richards, a trader at the foot of Lake Pepin, made choice of this locality with the same ideas of the future development of the country that had influenced Bunnell. They selected Mr. Brown as a proper person, one in whom they had confidence and considered trusty, to join with them in this speculation, and hold the location by establishing a trading station. The location was not the choice of Mr. Brown. At the time this proposition was made to him he was at St. Anthony, where he had about decided to locate himself. He consented to become a partner, but not with the design of making it his future home. By agreement they were to take his share off from his hands whenever he should choose to leave, and to pay him for holding the situation. This they failed to do when required, and Nathan Brown became a permanent resident of that locality. Brisbois and Richards furnished Brown with goods for the Indian trade, and he here carried on quite a flourishing business, principally with the Winnebagoes, who lived across the river in the Trempealeau country. His trade with the Sioux was more limited. He also engaged in furnishing wood for steamboats, employing choppers during the winter for that purpose, paying them principally from his store.

Another town site was selected by Chute and Ewing about three fourths of a mile below Brown's, in which Capt. D. S. Harris had an interest for awhile. This was also a trading station. A Canadian Frenchman held the locality for about a year, when he left, and Jerry Tibbits took his place. Mr. Tibbits is still a resident of that vicinity, living in the town of New Hartford. This town site was, after two or three years, attached to the one held by Mr. Brown and its name of Catlin dropped.

This trading station Nathan Brown held for the company from 1849 to 1855, when it was duly entered at the United States land office as a town site under the name of Dakota.

As a speculation it did not prove to be a successful undertaking or a profitable investment for its proprietors. A few settlers made it their home for awhile, but were compelled to leave and earn a living elsewhere. Mr. Brown says he could not afford to support

the settlers who located there, and bought out all who had an interest in the town and converted the tillable land into a farm.

It failed as a steamboat landing, but the railroad station, Dakota, on the river road, marks the location of the *ancient* town site and trading station of Brisbois, Richards and Brown, Indian traders and town-lot speculators.

Nathan Brown yet lives on the same claim, and near the site of the cabins he built there in 1849. He has a large farm in that vicinity, and is now the oldest resident in the county or in southern Minnesota, having occupied the same locality about thirty-four years.

Mr. Brown and Mr. Bunnell came here about the same time. In conversation relative to early days Mr. Brown said: "The first time I ever saw Bunnell was in the spring of 1849. I was going down the river, footing it on the ice, on my way from St. Anthony to Prairie du Chine. Finding the traveling unsafe, I left the river at Holmes', now Fountain City, and took the trail along the bluffs. I got wet crossing the Trempealeau river, and as it was then dark I camped. In the morning, after going a short distance, I came to a cabin which I found occupied by Bunnell's family. He had been living there during the winter."

Aside from the trading stations already mentioned, there were no other settlements made or commenced in this vicinity until after the treaty with the Sioux in 1851, when the first settlement was made on Wabasha prairie.

This prairie had but little to recommend it to the attention of either the town-site hunter or settlers seeking choice locations for farms and homes in the new country which the Sioux were soon to relinquish to the whites. It was a sandy plain, apparently level as viewed from the river, and scantily covered with a stunted growth of wild grass. A few trees and bushes fringed the immediate bank of the river, while but a single tree stood on any other part of the prairie on which the city of Winona now stands. A striking contrast with its present appearance—covered as it now is with such vast numbers of lofty and beautiful shade-trees, giving it a resemblance to a forest, with varied thickets of undergrowth through which broad avenues and partial clearings had been made. The one lone tree was in the lower part of the city. It stood in the valley, between Third and Fourth streets, in front of where the Washington school building now stands.

In the time of high water, when the Mississippi seemed to disregard boundaries, this prairie was but an island, apparently so low and level that it was but little above the water which lapped onto its banks. A rushing torrent then flowed through the slough above, where now the embankments of the railroads form a dam. In the rear a broad current of water, three fourths of a mile wide, separated it from the mainland.

Bunnell, the trader, living three or four miles below, had learned through the traditions of the Indians from the Sioux; with whom he was intimate and had familiar acquaintance, that the whole of Wabasha prairie had been entirely submerged during some of the most extreme floods of the river.

No story was more current during the earlier days of the settlement of this locality, or told with more apparent candor and truthfulness, than that about the general overflow of high-water on this prairie. From the traditionary evidence first cited, it soon reached the stage where positive proof could be readily made. Many of the old experienced river men claimed, and positively asserted, that they had passed over the highest part of the prairie on rafts and with boats. Not to be behind in experience, steamboat men stated that they, too, had found there sufficient depth of water for any boat.

The story that steamboats had passed over may possibly have started from the fact that during the high water of 1849 a small steamboat did get aground on the lower part of the prairie. The pilot of the *Lynx* mistook the channel one dark, stormy night, and ran his craft out on the low land, just below where the house of Mrs. Keyes now stands. To return the boat to the river it was necessary to take everything out of her, even her boilers and the brickwork of the arches in which they were set.

It was said that during the high water of 1852 it was not uncommon to hear the raftsmen hail the residents of the prairie with, "You'd better get out o' there or you'll get drowned out. I've seen that prairie all under water." A raftsman was considered a green one if in his experience he had never seen Wabasha prairie covered with water.

Strangers—passengers on the steamboats—were commonly entertained as they approached the prairie with the stereotyped remark, "It looks like a nice place to build a town, but it overflows." The persistent repetition of such remarks was as annoying to the settlers as it was irritating to the proprietors of the embryo city plotted there.

The proprietor of a rival town site was holding forth on this subject to a crowd of passengers, as the steamboat approached the prairie from below, saying, "It is true it does look like a nice place to build a town, but, gentlemen, I have passed over the highest land on Wabasha prairie in a boat." He was here interrupted by a passenger, a resident of the prairie, the dignified and gentlemanly appearing Rev. H. S. Hamilton, who removed his hat as he stepped forward and gravely said: "Excuse me, sir, but can it be possible that your name is Noah? There is no record that any one has passed over that prairie since the days of that ancient navigator of the deep." The town-site blower was forced to retreat from the laughter of the amused crowd of passengers.

To Capt. Orin Smith belongs the credit of selecting Wabasha prairie as a location for a town site. He was the founder of the city of Winona. At that time he was a citizen of Galena, Illinois, and the captain of the steamboat *Nominee*, running between Galena and St. Paul. He had seen western towns spring up like magic, enriching the lucky proprietors. Land speculations and town-site operations were the most common topics of conversation among his passengers. From a desire to engage in some profitable speculation, should opportunity offer, he watched for a chance to secure a town site on the river. His observations convinced him that eventually, when the Indian title should become extinct on the west side of the river in the Territory of Minnesota, an important point must spring up, and he early comprehended that Wabasha prairie possessed the most favorable and decided advantages for the rapid growth of a large commercial town when the country should become settled.

The treaty with the Sioux in 1851 presented an opportunity which Capt. Smith at once took advantage of, although the treaty had not been ratified and the Indians were still occupying the country. He was familiar with the river, and was aware that there were but two locations suitable for steamboat landings on Wabasha prairie. One, the present levee—the other about a mile below. Capt. Smith was aware, from his own personal knowledge (he had navigated the upper Mississippi many years), that Wabasha prairie was not subject to an entire overflow, neither had it been submerged within the traditional recollections of the "oldest inhabitants" among the whites; yet he was to a certain extent influenced by the Indian traditions, by Bunnell's opinion and by the opinions of some of the old river men of his acquaintance in his first choice of location.

He selected the lower landing for his town site because the banks were higher, the shore bolder, with a good depth of water at all seasons of navigation. He was also aware that the upper landing was subject to overflow, although available and satisfactory at other times. He therefore decided to secure and control both landings.

In accordance with this plan he made his arrangements to take possession, and selected as his agent in this transaction Erwin H. Johnson, the carpenter on his steamboat, the old Nominee. He made a written agreement with Johnson to hold the two claims he had selected, for which Johnson was to have an undivided half of both claims. Capt. Smith also agreed to pay Johnson twenty-five dollars per month and furnish all necessary subsistence. Johnson was to engage in banking steamboat wood, which Captain Smith proposed to have cut on the islands opposite during the winter.

Capt. Smith landed Erwin H. Johnson from the Nominee at the lower landing on Wabasha prairie at about ten o'clock at night, on the 15th of October, 1851. He also left with him two men, employed as wood-choppers. One of these men was Caleb Nash. The name of the other is unknown; he left on the return of the Nominee down the river.

Johnson was furnished by Capt. Smith with a small quantity of lumber for a shanty, a yoke of oxen and abundant supplies of provisions and blankets. These, with Johnson's tool-chest, a few necessary tools, a bucket or two, an iron pot, a bake-kettle, an iron spider and a few dishes, comprised the entire outfit.

They camped for that night on the beach where they landed, and slept under a few boards which they laid against the bank above. The next day they built a small cabin on the same locality where they had passed the night. This structure was about 10×12, with a shed roof sloping toward the bank. The back end of this cabin was the bank against which it was built. A fireplace was formed in one corner, a hole above in the lower part of the roof afforded exit for the smoke. The material used for this fireplace was the brick thrown from the Lynx when aground about half a mile below in 1849.

This shanty, as it was called, was the first "claim shanty" put up on Wabasha prairie. It stood on the beach, below the high bank of the river, nearly in front of where the planing-mill of the Winona Lumber Company now stands. Johnson built a stable for the oxen

on the bank ten or fifteen rods back from the river. This was made of poles and covered with coarse grass from the bottoms. In the absence of any other means of conveyance a crotch of a tree was used as a sled to transport such things as the oxen were required to haul. Johnson afterward built a rough sled for his use in banking wood on the island during the winter.

Not long after Johnson's arrival on Wabasha prairie another townsite speculator made his appearance in this locality. On the 12th of November, 1851, Silas Stevens, a lumber dealer in La Crosse, landed from the *Excelsior* at the upper landing, about where the L. C. Porter flouring-mill now stands. With him came Geo. W. Clark, a young man in his employ, and Edwin Hamilton, a young man from Ohio, looking for a chance to speculate in claims, who had been induced to come up from La Crosse, where he had been stopping for a short time.

Mr. Stevens brought with him lumber for a shanty, a cooking stove, and a liberal supply of provisions, blankets, etc. It was about eleven o'clock at night when this party left the steamer *Excelsior*. Mr. Stevens was aware that Capt. Smith had made a claim here and placed a man on it to hold possession, and the party at once made search for his cabin. The night was intensely dark, and they were compelled to hunt for some time before they found Johnson. His locality was unknown to either of them. Mr. Stevens had a few days before been up the river as far as Bunnell's landing, and from the bluff above had seen some men and a yoke of oxen on the lower end of the prairie, but no cabin was in sight.

Fortunately, by following down the bank of the river, they discovered the shanty and were furnished by Johnson with the best accommodation the cabin afforded,—a bed of hay on the floor where all slept together, covered with blankets. Johnson had not then completed his shanty. He afterward improved the interior by putting up a shelf or two to hold his supplies and dishes, and two double berths, one over the other in one corner. These were made of poles, his supply of lumber was insufficient. For comfort these berths were filled with dry prairie-grass, covered with blankets.

This party took breakfast with Johnson before beginning the business of the day. Up to this time the question of boundaries to their claims had not been considered either by Capt. Smith or Johnson. Capt. Smith had simply proposed to claim the two landings, with at least 160 acres of prairie in each claim, and as much more as

they could control. It now became necessary to have their boundaries more accurately defined.

Mr. Stevens had come up for the express purpose of securing one of the landings, not being aware that Capt. Smith proposed to hold them both through Johnson, who he supposed was only an employé, without an individual interest in the matter. Mr. Stevens expected to take possession of and hold the upper landing through an employé of his own, Mr. Clark, who had come for that purpose. He was somewhat surprised to find that Johnson had already laid claim to it, with the approval of Capt. Smith, but no improvements had been made. Not being of an aggressive nature, Mr. Stevens hesitated to take advantage of this and take possession without Johnson's consent, which he could not obtain.

After a general consultation, in which the whole party participated, it was finally agreed that the land along the river should be divided into "claims" of half a mile square, and that Johnson should have the first choice of two of the claims, one for Capt. Smith and the other for himself.

Accordingly, on the morning of November 13, 1851, the first claim-stakes were driven on Wabasha prairie, and the first defined claims made within what are now the boundaries of Winona county. The stake agreed upon as the starting-point was driven on the bank of the river below the present residence of Mrs. Keyes. From this stake a half-mile was measured off with a tape-line up the river, where another stake was driven. This half-mile was chosen by Johnson for Capt. Smith and was called "Claim No. 1." The next half-mile measured off up the river bank was called "Claim No. 2." This was at once chosen and claimed by both Stevens and Nash.

Mr. Stevens expected that claim No. 2 would be awarded to him. He had been influenced by the recommendations and persuasions of Capt. Smith to come up and select a claim to hold possession, and he now supposed that after Smith and Johnson he was entitled to the next choice; but he was again disappointed, and again gave way to Johnson's decision in the matter. Nash, supported by and under the instructions of Johnson, claimed it by seniority as a settler. He had been a resident on the prairie about three weeks, and claimed the land by his rights of first discovery.

The next half-mile, claim No. 3, was assigned to Mr. Stevens. It could hardly be called his choice. Claim No. 4 was awarded to

Johnson as per agreement. The next half-mile, claim No. 5, was selected by Edwin Hamilton, who claimed precedent. He had seen the prairie some weeks before from the deck of a steamboat while on a trip up the river with Mr. Stevens. No farther measurements were made at this time, but the next half-mile was duly awarded to George W. Clark, the junior settler and the last of the party. No one disputed his rights to claim No. 6.

These claims, made as described, were afterward designated by the numbers then given and by the names of the persons to whom they were awarded by this party until after the government survey of the public lands in this part of the territory. The township lines were surveyed in 1853, but the subdivisions were not completed until 1855.

The following copy of a lease is presented as documentary evidence to show that these claims were generally known by the numbers given, and also as a relic of early days in this locality.

" WABASHAW, July 8th, 1852.

" Whereas I have this day moved into the shanty on Claim No. 5, called Hamilton's claim, on Wabashaw prairie, Minnesota territory; therefore I hereby agree with John L. Balcombe, Edwin Hamilton and Mark Howard, the owners of said claim, that in consideration of the use of said shanty, I will, to the utmost of my ability, prevent all other persons from occupying or injuring said claim, and that I will vacate said shanty and surrender the possession thereof, together with the whole claim, to said owners whenever requested to do so by them or either of them.

O. S. HOLBROOK.

" *Witness:* Walter Brown,

" George G. Barber."

The original paper, of which this is a copy, is in the hands of Mrs. Calista Balcombe, the widow of Dr. John L. Balcombe, now living in the city of Winona. The shanty spoken of stood about where the present residence of Hon. H. W. Lamberton now stands, on the corner of Fourth and Huff streets. This shanty was never destroyed; the body of it is still preserved. When the Hamilton claim became the property of Henry D. Huff, the shanty was moved from its original site and attached to the cottage in which Mr. Huff lived for several years, and which is now the residence of Mr. Lafayette Stout, No. 52 West Fourth street.

On the same day that these claims were measured off and located, Mr. Stevens, with the assistance of Clark and Hamilton, built a shanty on claim No. 3. This shanty stood a little east of Market street, between First and Second streets. To move his lumber and

supplies to the place selected the services of Johnson's ox-team and crotch-sled were obtained.

Mr. Stevens went back to La Crosse the same evening on a boat which chanced to come down. Mr. Clark remained to hold possession of the claim for him. Clark was to receive eighteen dollars per month and all necessary supplies furnished. He was to occupy his time in cutting steamboat-wood on the island convenient for banking. Hamilton remained and lived with Clark in the Stevens shanty. He also chopped for Mr. Stevens. No one ever accused Mr. Stevens of having made a big speculation on steamboat-wood cut on government land that winter.

The last boat down in 1851 was the Nominee. About November 21 Capt. Smith passed Wabasha prairie without landing.

Mr. G. W. Clark says that on December 4 he with Johnson went down the river in a canoe to La Crosse. The weather was pleasant but cool. This was their first trip from *home*. After having accomplished the objects of their visit, they started back on the fifth and arrived at Wabasha prairie on the sixth. The river closed a day or two after.

While on this trip to La Crosse Johnson hired two men, Allen Gilmore and George Wallace, to come to Wabasha prairie with him and work for Capt. Smith cutting wood. To accommodate these men Johnson *secured* another canoe, in which he took one of the men while Clark with the other managed their own, the one in which they went down. The weather had become very cold, with the wind strong from the west. Soon after they started it increased to a fierce gale. The spray from the waves as they struck against the bows of the canoes soon covered everything about them with ice and chilled them through. Being unable to manage their canoes against such a strong head-wind they landed, and towed them along the shore until they arrived at Nathan Brown's trading-station, which they reached about dark, almost frozen. Mr. Brown was absent, but finding the door of his cabin unfastened the party took possession and soon started a hot fire in the stove with the abundance of dry wood provided. Finding a plentiful supply of provisions they made themselves comfortable for the night, and the next day safely reached the prairie. This was December 6, the date of the arrival of Allen Gilmore and George Wallace at what is now the city of Winona.

Brown's was then the only stopping-place below Bunnell's, and

it was often made a haven of rest to the weary traveler. Mr. Brown usually lived alone and he enjoyed these forced visits to his cabin, more for the company they afforded than for the profit of it. He seldom made any charge for his accommodations.

Bunnell's was a favorite stopping-place. It was the only place on the west side of the river where travelers could be comfortably accommodated with sheets on their beds and clean table-cloths. It was the only place on the west side of this river in the part of the territory where a white woman lived. Mrs. Bunnell was a good cook, and her guests usually appreciated her efforts to make them comfortable.

In connection with his business as a trader, Bunnell employed quite a number of men, cutting steamboat-wood and in cutting oak-timber for rafting. The following were living on the west side of the river during the winter of 1851-2, or afterward made it their residence: Harry Herrick, Leonard Johnson, Hirk Carroll, Henry J. Harrington and a man by the name of Myers, who came after January 1, 1852. They boarded at Bunnell's.

Two young men, Jabez McDermott and Josiah Keene, were in his employ until after the holidays, and "kept back" in a small cabin on the banks of the river a little below Bunnell's.

Peter Gorr, with his wife and three children, and Augustus Pentler and his wife, lived together in a cabin on an island opposite Bunnell's landing. Gorr and Pentler worked for Bunnell until in February.

Soon after the river was frozen over, or as soon as it was safe to travel on the ice, Israel M. Noracong and William G. McSpadden came up from La Crosse. They brought with them two yoke of oxen and a large sleigh-load of lumber and supplies, which they took up Wabasha prairie to the mouth of the Rollingstone valley. They put up a shanty a little north from where Elsworth's flouring mill now stands, in Minnesota city. These men were engaged during the winter in cutting black-walnut logs. Black-walnut timber then grew plentifully along that stream.

About the same time John Farrell came up from La Crosse, bringing with him ox-teams and supplies and quite a number of men. He established a logging camp on the Wisconsin side of the river. His cabin and stables were at the foot of the bluff, about where the wagon-road across the bottoms strikes the mainland. He had selected his location and cut a quantity of hay early in the fall.

Some of the most valuable oak timber on the islands opposite the city of Winona was cut down during that winter by Farrell's gang of choppers. Many of the logs were never removed from the places where they were cut.

To aid in floating the heavy oak logs when they were rafted in the spring, almost an equal quantity of the finest ash-timber was also slaughtered and taken away.

The total number of white inhabitants living within the boundaries of what is now Winona county at the close of the year 1849 was six—W. B. Bunnell, wife and three children, at Bunnell's landing, and Nathan Brown.

The total white population at the end of 1850 was seven. This increase of one over the preceding year was from natural cause—by the addition of another child to Bunnell's family. During the winter of 1850-1 Bunnell and Brown had a few transient wood-choppers in their employ, who lived on the islands.

The total white population December 31, 1851, was twenty-one, all of whom, if the family of Bunnell is excepted, were engaged in the same occupation, cutting timber on public lands. It was then a common practice for people who chose to do so to appropriate the timber on lands belonging to the United States for individual use and for purposes of speculation. Such operations were not considered dishonorable. The choicest pine, oak, black-walnut, ash and maple timber was cut on public lands, rafted down the Mississippi and sold by men respected for their business enterprise and honorable dealings with their fellow-men as individuals. It will be safe to say that fifty per cent of the timber on the islands in the Mississippi was cut for steamboat wood and other purposes while the title to lands was in the United States.

Among the enjoyments of holidays observed by the bachelor settlers on Wabasha prairie was the Christmas dinner given by Clark and Hamilton December 25, 1851. Hamilton was chief cook, and made an extra effort for special dishes on this occasion.

Mr. Clark says that in addition to the best of their common fare, good wheat-bread, hot corn-bread, ham, good butter, syrup and strong coffee, Hamilton got up a most delicious squirrel pot-pie, and for dessert a splendid pheasant-pie. Neither vegetables nor fruit were on this bill of fare. They had already learned to dispense with such delicacies.

To this feast Johnson, Nash, Gilmore and Wallace were invited.

All without a single apology promptly responded to the alarm for help from the Stevens shanty.

This was the first special assemblage of the settlers on Wabasha prairie for social enjoyment. No rivalries or claim jealousies existed among them at that time. With this little party on the outskirts of civilization genuine friendship in the rough was the prevailing feeling exhibited, uninterrupted by the hilarities which accompanied. As a closing ceremony at this first reunion of the settlers on the prairie, Hamilton gave as the parting toast, "May the six bachelors here assembled be long remembered by each other." This was responded to by a shake all around as they separated.

The success of the Christmas dinner-party induced Johnson to return the "compliments of the season," and extend a general invitation to all to assemble around his *board* on New Year's day. This was marked as another of the really enjoyable days of that winter to the lonely bachelors of the prairie. The crowning dish on this occasion, the one most vivid in the recollection of Mr. Clark, was an unlimited supply of wild honey, which Johnson had secured from a bee-tree on the island.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE PIONEERS.

QUITE a number of persons came up from La Crosse on the ice about the first of January, 1852, to see the country and select claims on Wabasha prairie. As everybody stopped at Bunnell's, he, too, became infected with the prevailing epidemic of claim-making from his guests. Although he had no confidence in the success of Capt. Smith's undertaking to build up a commercial port on "that sand-bar in the Mississippi," Bunnell had the shrewdness to surmise that there might be a chance for speculation in the attempt, provided he could sell out before it should be again flooded with water. He at once concluded to take a chance in the venture, and decided that he, too, would have a claim on Wabasha prairie.

At that time Capt. Smith's claim on the lower landing, claim No. 1, was considered the most valuable and the most desirable as a

town site. No. 4 was estimated as the next in value. Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 6 were valued in the order named.

Having determined on making a claim Bunnell went up to the prairie and looked the ground over. He found that the most desirable locations had already been taken. Notwithstanding this he fixed upon one of the unoccupied claims, and selected claim No. 4 for his purpose. This claim he considered really the most valuable.

To get possession Bunnell stated to Johnson that he had been looking for a claim, and had found one that suited him just above the Stevens claim that was not occupied, and he intended to take possession of it. Johnson replied by telling him that he could not have it; that he had already made a claim there and should hold it. Bunnell inquired how many claims he expected to hold; that he was already holding two at the lower end of the prairie. This Johnson denied, and explained to him that the one he was living on was Capt. Smith's and that the other belonged to Nash.

Bunnell then tried to convince Johnson that it would be to the advantage of all who had claims there to give him an interest on the prairie, for the Sioux were then talking of driving the whites away until the treaty was ratified; that with his influence over them he would be able to prevent trouble. Johnson replied that he would not give up that claim to any man, that he was not afraid of trouble with the Indians, that he should hold both claims as long as he staid there. Finding that Johnson could not be influenced by argument, he left with the threat that he would have it, even if he had to help the Indians drive them all off from the prairie.

Not long afterward Bunnell drove up to the prairie again and brought with him on his train two fine-looking young Sioux braves in their holiday attire. He saw Johnson and told him the Sioux were getting to be more dissatisfied with the settlers for coming on their lands without their permission; that there would soon be a disturbance unless something was done to keep them quiet; that he should not try to control them unless he could have that claim; if the settlers got into trouble they would have to go to some one else for help.

Although no serious difficulty was anticipated, the alarm was given as soon as Bunnell came on the prairie with the Sioux and the "boys" who were on the island chopping came *home* in a hurry. After explaining matters to the others, Bunnell told Johnson he had come up on purpose to have a talk with him about that claim, and

asked him what he was going to do about it. "Nothing," was Johnson's reply, and remarked that he did not believe such good-natured looking fellows as Bunnell had on his sleigh would do any harm if they were well treated.

Bunnell had taken a dram or two and was excitable. He lost his temper, talked loud and made a great many violent gestures. The Sioux sat quietly in their places on the train and indulged themselves with their pipes and some of Bunnell's tobacco. They were impassive and apparently indifferent spectators of the proceedings.

Johnson, believing that this was a ruse of Bunnell's to try and frighten them, told him that he "did not scare easy and could not be bluffed with a little noise." Bunnell was annoyed that his dramatic display was a failure, and as he got on his sleigh answered: "You will have to take care of yourself if the Indians get after you; I shall not interfere again." Johnson laughed and gave some derisive reply, telling him "not to bother himself about the affairs of others until he was asked."

The next trip Bunnell made to Wabasha prairie he brought with him two men, Harrington and Myers, and built a small log shanty or pen on Johnson's claim at the upper landing. The logs used in the construction of this claim shanty were once a part of Indian farmer Reed's old store cabin, the ruins of which furnished material sufficient for the body of the crib. It was covered with broad strips of elm bark brought from the Indian tepees in the mouth of Burns' valley.

In this little pen, not more than six feet square and not high enough for a man to stand up in, Bunnell left Myers to hold the fort and guard the claim, which he had now taken possession of in a formal manner. Bunnell furnished Myers with supplies and brought up some lumber and put up the framework of a board shanty, but did not complete it for want of material to cover it. Myers remained in quiet possession of the claim for about a week, when, considering everything safe, as he had not been disturbed or observed any hostile movements, the settlers on the prairie being absent on the island, he ventured down to Bunnell's for a little recreation and relief from his lonely and uncomfortable confinement.

Although no demonstrations had been made, Johnson had watched these proceedings and closely observed all of the movements

of Myers. It was a gratification to see the man with his gun leave the prairie. He at once took advantage of the absence of the occupant of the cabin and demolished the improvements. He leveled the structure with the ground, and then deliberately cut the old logs and the lumber into firewood.

Bunnell was enraged when he found that Johnson had destroyed his shanty, and threatened to whip him the next time he saw him. Myers did not return to Wabasha prairie. He was dismissed by Bunnell for neglect of duty and left the country.

Bunnell sent messages to Johnson warning him to leave the prairie, or the next time he came up he would whip him like a dog. Johnson sent back answers that he was prepared to defend himself and his claims; that if Bunnell came on the prairie again it would be at his peril.

Neither of these men were cowards, and serious trouble was anticipated. They were small men—hardly of medium size, Johnson a little larger and heavier of the two and of coarser make-up. Bunnell was firmer built and active in his movements, a dangerous antagonist for a much larger man in any kind of a fight.

Satisfied that "talk" would not win the claim and irritated by Johnson's successful opposition, Bunnell, in company with Harrington, drove up to the prairie one evening for the purpose of assaulting Johnson if a favorable opportunity offered. Both had stimulated to a fighting degree and were primed for the purpose.

Going first to the Stevens shanty, Bunnell there found Clark and Nash, who had called on a social visit. He inquired for Hamilton and learned that he was at Johnson's. Gilmore and Wallace were on the other side of the river at Farrell's. After a short visit they left without betraying the object of their evening visit on so dark a night.

They went directly down to Johnson's shanty. Bunnell knocked at the door. On being told to "come in" he entered, saying, as he rushed toward Johnson, who with Hamilton was sitting by the fire, "Get out of this if you want to live." Johnson sprang for his revolver, which was in his berth, but the attack was too sudden; he had no opportunity to use it before he was knocked down and disarmed.

Hamilton bolted from the shanty at the first clash of the combat and ran for help. He arrived almost breathless at the other shanty, a mile away, and gave the alarm by excitedly exclaiming, "Bun-

nell is killing Johnson ; come down quick as you can." Clark and Nash at once started back with Hamilton on a run for the scene of conflict. When about half way they were met by Johnson, who, although apparently injured, returned with them. They found that the shanty had been demolished, but the assailants had disappeared.

Johnson was taken up to Clark's shanty, where he was provided for and carefully attended. He was found to have been badly bruised about the head, chest and arms. His face and hands were badly swollen and covered with blood, but no bones were broken. It afterward proved that no serious injuries had been received. Johnson had been terribly beaten by Bunnell and was compelled to lay up for repairs.

When the battle-ground was visited in the morning the full extent of damages to the "pioneer claim shanty" was revealed. The first evidence of actual settlement on Wabasha prairie had been destroyed. The pile of brick and stone which formed the fireplace, with some broken dishes, marked the locality where the little cabin once stood. It had been turned over and with its contents thrown on the ice of the river.

Johnson's supplies and other traps were secured and carried up on the bank, where they were sheltered with the lumber from the shanty. The stable and cattle had not been disturbed. Johnson and Nash lived with Clark until their shanty was reconstructed. Johnson's revolver and double-barreled gun were carried off by Bunnell as trophies of his victory.

Soon after this affray, Peter Gorr and Augustus Pentler came over from the island to visit the settlers on the prairie. Mr. Gorr had his rifle with him, which he was induced to leave with Johnson after hearing the incidents of his quarrel. Johnson then sent word to Bunnell that he would shoot him on sight if he ever made his appearance on the prairie again.

Bunnell had no design to interfere with the occupancy of the claim at the lower landing. His attack on Johnson and destruction of the shanty was for retaliation and to intimidate him. He became satisfied that he would not be able to hold the claim at the upper landing without some serious fighting, and, having no desire to kill Johnson or be killed himself in the attempt, he decided to abandon his claim speculation on Wabasha prairie and turn his attention to what he thought was something better nearer home. The scheme

of building up a town along the bluffs above the present village of Homer was started about this time, in which Bunnell was for awhile interested. Bunnell returned to Johnson the revolver and gun he had taken from him, peace was negotiated, and the "little difference" that had existed between the parties "dropped" without further action. Bunnell, however, became more emphatic in maintaining and more free in expressing his opinions of "that sand bar up there," and more zealously advocated his theory that the "main land" was the only place for a permanent settlement.

This was the first attempt at "claim jumping" ever made in the settlement of this county. It was afterward a common occurrence.

M. Wheeler Sargeant, an early settler, once gave a very appropriate definition of a claim in an address before the Winona Lyceum in 1858. He said: "A claim is a *fighting interest* in land, ostensibly based upon priority of possession and sustained by force." Many of the old settlers will readily recognize the pertinency of this description. The law of might, as well as the law of right, was often the means by which possession of claims were retained.

Soon after this first claim quarrel, a claim association or club was formed for the mutual protection of settlers in holding possession of their claims. The first meeting was called to meet at Bunnell's about March 1. The prime movers in the matter were some residents of La Crosse who had recently selected claims on the west side of the Mississippi. They came up prepared to complete the business and the organization was created at this meeting. It was called the Wabashaw Protection Club. The important matters of constitution and by-laws were duly discussed and gravely adopted, and officers elected with customary formality. The settlers from Wabasha prairie attended the meeting, but were in the minority and failed to secure any of the offices. The officials were residents of La Crosse. Mr. George W. Clark was a member of the club and was present at that meeting. He says from the best of his recollection the president was George G. Barber, the secretary, William B. Gere.

The Wabasha Protection Club was the first regular organization of any kind among the settlers ever formed in the county.

It was not entirely a fable coined by Bunnell when he represented to Johnson that the Sioux were dissatisfied with the manner in which the settlers were taking possession of their lands before the treaty was ratified. Whether Bunnell was aware of the fact or not

is not now positively known; but it is very probable that he knew the Indians designed to demand a bonus from the settlers for the privilege of remaining undisturbed. It was supposed that the treaty would be ratified during that winter, but it was not fully confirmed by government until the next year.

During the winter some officious personages had given the Indians begging letters addressed to the settlers recommending that contributions be given to the Sioux of Wabasha's band to keep them quiet and peaceable until the ratification of the treaty. That the Indians were needy, and to prevent dissatisfaction the settlers were advised to contribute to their wants, and suggested that a barrel of flour, or its equivalent in money, be given for every cabin built on their lands.

Some of Wabasha's band came over from the other side of the river where they were camped and presented their written document. To avoid any difficulties or annoyance from them, Johnson agreed to give them the flour, but told them they must wait until the Nominee came up in the spring. To this they consented and went off apparently satisfied with the arrangement. Johnson supposed this was one of Bunnell's tricks to alarm them and that was the finale of it; but in the spring the Indians returned and demanded the flour. This "shanty tax" assessed by the Sioux was paid by a few of the earliest settlers.

The Sioux and Winnebago Indians visited the settlers on Wabasha prairie frequently during the winter and were at all times friendly. There was not a single instance where it was known that they disturbed a settler or his property, not even in the absence of the owner.

Johnson rebuilt the shanty on Capt. Smith's claim, but put it on the bank a little way back from the river and a few rods below where it first stood. This was an improvement on the first structure. It was about 8 x 12. The fireplace so much valued by Johnson in his first cabin was omitted in its reconstruction. Johnson induced Augustus Pentler with his wife to occupy this shanty. He boarded with them and made it his home until he built a shanty on his claim at the upper landing. Mr. Pentler lived in this place three or four months and then made a claim on the river below Bunnell's along the bluffs, where he lived for several years. He is now living in the western part of the state.

Mrs. Pentler was the first white woman among the early settlers

to make Wabasha prairie her place of residence—the first white woman that settled in what is now the city of Winona.

About March 1, Silas Stevens and his son, William H. Stevens, came up from La Crosse on the ice. They brought with them a pair of horses, wagon and sleigh. This was the first span of horses brought into the county by a settler. There had been no demand or use for horse-teams. In banking wood and hauling logs ox-teams were the most useful and economical. Bunnell kept a saddle-horse, which in winter he drove harnessed to a kind of sleigh called a train, a kind of conveyance peculiarly adapted to travel over unbroken trails drifted with snow.

On the arrival of Silas Stevens Mr. Clark delivered up to him his claim and gave possession of the shanty and other property entrusted to his care. About this time, or not long afterward, Mr. Nash put up a small log cabin on claim No. 2. Clark and Gilmore occupied this with Nash as their headquarters until they built shanties on their own claims. This shanty stood about two blocks back from the river on what is now High Forest street. It was about 10 × 12, built of small logs and covered with bark. The bark for the roof and the lumber used in its construction was taken from the old Indian huts or tepees, which were standing on the prairie about a mile above the upper landing.

CHAPTER XIX.

FIRST IMPROVEMENTS.

DURING the latter part of the winter and early in the spring of 1852 quite a number of claims were selected, and on some improvements commenced. These "betterments" were simply a few logs thrown together, forming a sort of pen and designed to represent the nucleus of a future residence. When the Indians assessed the settlers they did not consider these improvements sufficient to justify the levying of a tax, notwithstanding the importance attached to them as evidence that the land was claimed and settled upon.

The claim made by George W. Clark in the fall previous was staked off and possession indicated by a few logs. The half mile west

of it was taken by Jabez McDermott and the next by Josiah Keen. These two young men had been living at Bunnell's Landing, but about the time they made their claims they went up to the Rolling Stone, where they engaged in getting out black walnut logs with Noracong and McSpadden.

Clark also selected a location across the slough, which he held in the name of his brother, Scott Clark, then living in New York. This claim is now the farm on which George W. Clark resides.

Allen Gilmore made his claim next west of the one selected for Scott Clark. He built a log cabin in the grove west from where the Clark school-house now stands. It was from Allen Gilmore, and because of his living nearest, that Gilmore valley was given its present name. Mr. Gilmore occupied this locality until his death, which occurred March 29, 1854. It was purchased from the administrator of the estate, Dr. John L. Balcombe, by Orin Clark, a brother of G. W. Clark, who came into the county that spring. Mr. Clark occupied it for many years. He now lives in the city of Winona, but still retains possession of the grove. The other portion of the claim is owned and occupied by Mr. Celestial Peterman.

George Wallace made choice of a location back of the lake, where John Zenk now lives. It also included what is now Woodlawn cemetery.

Peter Gorr made a claim on the river just above Bunnell's. He here built a small log cabin, which he occupied with his wife and three children.

In narrating some incidents of early days, Mr. Gorr says that during the winter of 1850-51 Augustus Pentler worked for Bunnell by the month chopping on the islands. In the spring he returned to Illinois, where his wife was then living. During the summer Pentler and Gorr came up the river together and stopped off at La Crosse, where they remained for a few days, but not finding employment, they crossed the Mississippi and came up the river on foot over the trail along the bluffs. At Brown's they stopped to rest and get something to eat. Mr. Brown furnished them a luncheon, but, learning that they were going up to Bunnell's for work, he declined to receive pay for the refreshments provided.

In speaking of Mr. Brown he very emphatically remarked: "I have known Nathan Brown a great many years. He was the *whitest white man* among all the old settlers in this county. He always had the courage to do right and never wronged any man

willfully that I ever heard. He feared no man, but he treated everybody with decency and gentlemanly. That was the reason why he was respected by everybody. Even the 'cussed' Indians respected him and had confidence in his integrity. Strangers as well as acquaintances were always welcome to his hospitalities. No one ever left Brown's suffering from hunger if he made his wants known."

Gorr and Pentler worked by the month for Bunnell during that season. In the fall they built a comfortable log cabin on the island opposite Bunnell's and brought their families from Illinois, with the design of settling on the Sioux lands in the spring. They moved across the river about the last of February, 1852, and made their first settlement in this county.

About the time of the quarrel between Bunnell and Johnson, some difficulties occurred from business transactions between Bunnell and Gorr. These choppers took sides with Johnson against their employer. Johnson went down with his oxen and sled and moved them off from the island and drew the logs for the shanty.

Mr. Gorr selected this location as a temporary stopping-place for his family to live until he found a more suitable place for a permanent home. Bunnell objected to his occupying it. Anticipating trouble about the matter, Johnson and the settlers on Wabasha prairie went down and helped put up the cabin. Bunnell met them and strongly protested against their building a shanty on his claim. Gorr started toward him in a threatening manner and told him to "dry up and go home." Bunnell, being alone, considered discretion the better part of valor, and did not interfere with the house-raising.

When W. B. Bunnell and Timothy Burns, lieutenant-governor of the State of Wisconsin, with others, originated the scheme of making that locality a town site, they found Gorr an encumbrance. Lieut.-Gov. Burns offered him twenty-five dollars for his cabin, with a promise of further payment in lots when the town site was surveyed, provided he would abandon the locality. This offer Mr. Gorr accepted, and on June 6 made a claim in what is now Pleasant valley, about a mile above where Laird's flouring-mill stands. He built a log house on it and moved his family there on June 9.

The valley was for several years known as Gorr valley—until it was given its present name. Mr. Gorr was the first to settle in this valley, and among the first in this county to make farming a busi-

ness occupation. He settled here with the design of making it his permanent home, and occupied this farm about ten years, when he sold out and invested in other farming lands. Mr. Gorr is yet a resident of the county and is now living on the bank of the Mississippi, above the village of Homer. The locality was once the town site of Minneowah. His house is within ten yards of the site where he built the log cabin which he sold to Lieut.-Gov. Burns in the spring of 1852.

Henry J. Harrington made a claim in the mouth of Pleasant valley, of what is now known as "Hamilton's Farm." During the season of navigation Mr. Harrington was employed as mate on one of the steamboats running on the upper Mississippi. Early in the spring of 1852 he brought his family to Bunnell's, where they boarded until he had a shanty built on his claim. His first cabin was a low one-story structure, made of small logs or poles, roofed with bark from the Indian tepees in that vicinity. This shanty stood in a grove on the table east of the present farm buildings and on the opposite side of the stream. Here Mrs. Harrington, with a family by the name of Chamberlain, lived until Mr. Harrington built a more permanent house on the west side of the stream.

This second building was a very comfortable story and a half hewed log house, about 16×20, with a cellar under it, walled with stone. This building formed a part of the old farm buildings on "the farm." Mr. Harrington made some improvements. He had about ten acres of breaking fenced in with a rail fence, which he planted to corn. He also cultivated a garden and set out some fruit-trees. It was his design to open up a stock farm here, but he did not live to carry out his plans. He died in 1853. His funeral was on Sunday, June 12.

Mrs. Harrington leased the house and cultivation to Patrick Nevil, who came into the county that fall. She stored her household goods in a part of the house and went down the river among her friends to spend the winter, leaving the care of her property to her agent, George M. Gere, Esq. Early in the spring Mr. Gere sold the claim to M. K. Drew for \$400, giving a quit claim deed subject to the lease of Mr. Nevil. Some incidents relative to this claim will illustrate the uncertainty of real estate transactions while the title to the land was in the United States.

Mr. Nevil lived on the Harrington place through the winter, and in the spring made a garden and planted the enclosed field with

corn. During this time he made a claim in the valley opposite to Gorr's, where he had some breaking done and built a shanty. This is now the farm of his son, John Nevil. Having an opportunity to dispose of his crop to a cash customer, he sold his lease to John C. Walker, a recent arrival with a family, and moved on his own claim.

In this transaction Mr. Nevil gave Walker a quit claim deed and possession of the house. Walker then assumed to be the proprietor and real owner of the claim, and successfully resisted all attempts of Mr. Drew to acquire possession, even after the lease had expired or was declared void. He barricaded the house and with his family closely guarded the premises. Under no pretext was anyone permitted to pass the boundaries of the fence which inclosed the improvements.

Mr. Gere, justice of the peace and agent of Mrs. Harrington, with the constable, Harvey S. Terry, attempted to obtain entrance to the house by demanding the household goods of Mrs. Harrington stored in the dwelling. They were met at the "bars," by the whole Walker family. Mr. Walker, with his gun in his hands and revolver in his belt, Mrs. Walker, armed with a huge carving knife, the children carrying an ax, a scythe and a pitchfork. The officers of the law hesitated "to storm the castle against such an armed force," and called a parley for negotiations. Mr. Walker did not object to deliver up the goods, but would not admit them into the enclosure. He stood guard while Mrs. Walker and the children brought the furniture from the house and delivered it outside the fence. Walker refused to relinquish the claim to Mr. Gere, but sent word to Mr. Drew that he did not desire to be mean about the transaction, and would pay him \$400 for the claim, the amount he had paid to Mrs. Harrington, provided they would give a quit claim and leave him in peaceable possession of the property. Finding the speculation unprofitable one, and glad to get his money back, Mr. Drew accepted the proposition and the claim became the "Walker Farm." Mr. Walker occupied this locality about ten or twelve years, when he sold out and went south.

Hirk Carroll made a claim in the timber below Harrington's, which he sold to Silas Stevens. He also made other selections along the river at various places, but did not locate on any until he made a claim on the head waters of Pine creek, in what is now the southern part of this county, where he made a permanent settlement and home for his family.

The sale made by Hirk Carroll to Silas Stevens was the first "real estate" transaction, the first sale of a claim ever made in the early settlement of this county. Mr. Stevens had such confidence in the development of the country and future growth of a commercial town on Wabasha prairie that he gave Carroll \$50 if he would relinquish the claim and let him have possession of it. It was held by Mr. Stevens for a year or two afterward in the name of his son, Wm. H. Stevens. It was the design of Mr. Stevens to make this locality a site for a steam saw-mill, expecting to use the slough for the purpose of storing logs brought down the river.

Mr. Stevens gave his claim on Wabasha prairie into the hands of his son, Wm. H. Stevens, to hold possession, and returned to La Crosse, where he continued to carry on his lumber business.

CHAPTER XX.

WESTERN FARM AND VILLAGE ASSOCIATION.

ON February 26, 1852, William Haddock and Arthur Murphy arrived in this part of the Territory of Minnesota. They were agents of an organization called the Western Farm and Village Association, explorers and prospectors for a town site and farming lands. With packs on their backs, each carrying a buffalo-skin and some camp supplies, they came up the river on skates from La Crosse.

In a letter or report to the Association, published in the official organ of that body, "The Farm and Village Advocate," Mr. Haddock says: "After leaving La Crosse we pursued our journey slowly up the river on the ice, hugging as closely as possible the Minnesota side of the river, for the purpose of making observations. After traveling until about noon we stopped for dinner at a young trader's, who happened to have a smoking dinner just ready for consumption.

"Having no time to lose, we resumed our tramp. Without perceiving any cabin or other dwelling, we proceeded on our journey until the shades of evening began to gather round. Having brought up at the lower extremity of a sandy island, we doffed our

buffalo-skins, selected a spot for a camp, collected wood, lit up a fire, spread out our skins, and entered upon the full enjoyment of the dubious pleasures of 'camping out.' To camp out, however, is not a very agreeable thing to a person not accustomed to it, especially in a cold February night.

"A few miles of travel in the morning, after camping, brought us to a new town site, just developed, called Waubashaw, situated on a small prairie running out from the foot of a range of bluffs toward the river.

"According to the opinion of many persons at La Crosse, this place is destined to be the largest town below Lake Pepin. Although there are only four or five shanties on the prairie at the present time, yet the whole site is taken up, and already have the claimants begun to fight about their 'claims.' Waubashaw will yet furnish some rich examples of discord, and is destined, I fear, to become a prey to speculation, whatever may be its natural advantages. In our opinion it has not much to boast of except a good landing. The land is poor and generally low, and a portion of it subject to overflow.

"A few miles above Waubashaw we came to a quiet little opening in the almost endless range of bluffs, and hove to on our skates for the purpose of making observations. On reaching the shore we passed over an open, but rather a low and marshy prairie, for about half a mile, when we came to a most beautiful opening of comparatively high table-land, covered with oak.

"The extent of this opening is fully large enough for our entire village plat, exclusive of the low land on the river, which can ultimately be filled up and divided, as business plats among all our members, proving a source of great gain as business increases and the town becomes settled. There is considerable variety of surface in the town plat which settlement will remedy, but take it as a whole, I do not know that I have seen anything to surpass it. Indeed, I may say that it is beautiful, and throws Waubashaw and Prairie La Crosse entirely in the shade."

Haddock and Murphy, on their way from La Crosse, passed Wabasha Prairie and skated up Straight Slough, supposing it to be a main channel of the river. On their way up the slough their attention was attracted to the general appearance of the mouth of the Rolling Stone Valley. On examination of this locality these townsite hunters found, to their disappointment, that their ideal village

sight, so opportunely discovered, was occupied. Civilization had already sprouted on this part of the late "Sioux Purchase."

Israel M. Noracong claimed one hundred and sixty acres in the mouth of the Rolling Stone Valley, where he had built his shanty, his claim covering the present village of Minnesota City. They put up with Noracong and explained to him the object of their visit, the designs and advantages of the association represented by them, and the benefit the organization would be in the settlement of the part of the territory in which it was located. Mr. Noracong at once became interested in their plan of colonization.

Finding that he was willing to compromise matters with them, they made arrangements by which he was induced to relinquish all of his claim, except about fifteen acres of land where his cabin stood, which included a mill-site on the stream. This mill-site is the locality where the flouring mill of A. E. Elsworth now stands.

After satisfactory arrangements had been made with Noracong, and before any explorations of the surrounding country had been attempted, Haddock and Murphy, in the name of the association, made claim to all the lands in the valley of the Rolling Stone, and to all the country lying adjacent. This was the largest claim ever made in the county under any pretense whatever.

They at once commenced to lay out a village plat in accordance with a general plan, previously adopted by the association, which they had brought with them. This was the first town site surveyed and platted in southern Minnesota.

A rough plat of the locality was made, with which Mr. Murphy returned to New York city to report their discoveries. Mr. Haddock remained to *hold the claim* and continue his survey of village lots. The survey was commenced with a pocket compass; the measurements were made with a tape line belonging to Mr. Noracong.

This locality was the scene of many important events in the early settlement of this county, some of which will be noted in other chapters.

In the spring of 1852 the ice went out and the Mississippi was open in this vicinity on March 15. The first steamboat from below was the *Nominee*, which arrived at Wabasha prairie on April 1. This boat only went up as far as Lake Pepin on account of the ice. On its second trip it passed through the lake April 16, and was the first steamboat to arrive at St. Paul.

Capt. Smith brought up on the Neminee quite a number of passengers, who landed on Wabasha prairie, and also some lumber and supplies for the settlers. As soon as the material arrived, Johnson built a shanty on No. 4, his claim at the upper landing. This building was on what is now Center street, between Second and Front streets. It was 12×16 , with a shed roof of boards, the eaves of which were about five feet from the ground. This was for awhile the hotel, the general stopping-place for all who got off at what was then known as Johnson's Landing. Every claim shanty was, however, the stranger's home, if application was made for shelter and food.

Jabez McDermott built a log shanty on his claim, a little southeast from where the shops of the Winona & St. Peter railroad now stand. The roof was a covering of bark. All of the material for this shanty was taken from the Indian tepees which stood near by. This locality was the site of Wabasha's village—the village of the band of Sioux of which he was the chief, and their general gathering-place. There were seven or eight of their cabins standing when McDermott made a claim of their village.

These Indian tepees were constructed with a framework of posts and poles fastened together by withes and covered with broad strips of elm bark. The roof was peaked, the bark covering supported by a framework of poles. For the sides the strips of bark were of suitable length to reach from the ground to the eaves. They were oblong in shape, about 15×20 feet, the sides about four or five feet high. The bark covering was fastened by poles outside secured by withes. No nails or pins were used in their construction. Inside they were provided with benches, or berths, from two to three feet wide and about two feet from the ground, extending around three sides of the hut. These seats, or sleeping-places, were composed of poles and bark. Some sawed lumber was also used about these tepees. The lumber, boards and planks, found there by the early settlers was probably taken from the river, brought down by floods from wrecks of rafts.

There were two or three of these tepees in the mouth of Gilmore valley near the Indian cultivation. One much larger than the others was about 20×30 . There were also two or three in the mouth of Burns valley. They were all of the same style of architecture and similarly constructed.

These cabins were but summer residences for the Sioux and were

but temporarily occupied in cold weather, when they usually fixed their hunting camps, of skin or cloth tents, in the timber on the river bottoms. The Indians sometimes halted in their migration and stopped in them for two or three days at a time after the first settlers came here in 1851, but they abandoned them entirely in the spring of 1852. These tepees were torn down in the forepart of this season. While the Sioux remained in this vicinity they sometimes visited the settlements, and were at all times friendly without being familiar or troublesome.

Soon after the opening of navigation another town site was discovered on the Mississippi below the mouth of the White Water. Two or three brothers by the name of Hall selected this location. It was known as Hall's Landing. No special effort was made to develop its advantages until the following year, when the town of Mt. Vernon was laid out, about two miles below the mouth of the White Water.

During 1851 and 1852 there was quite a rush of immigration to the country on the upper Mississippi. Among the localities in the western part of the State of Wisconsin which attracted considerable attention from this moving population was La Crosse. After the treaty with the Sioux in 1851 many of these immigrants made La Crosse a temporary halting place until opportunity was given to make selections of locations on the west side of the river. A very large majority of the first settlers in southern Minnesota were of this class.

With the exception of the colony that settled at Minnesota City, Winona county was first settled almost entirely by these temporary residents of La Crosse. During the winter some of these citizens of Wisconsin came up the river on the ice and selected locations on Wabasha prairie and in its vicinity. In the spring they, with others, visited this part of the territory to see the country, and made claims in a more formal manner.

These claims were usually marked by writing the name of the *claim-maker* on the stakes which defined the location selected, or, if in the timber, the trees were blazed and the name of the claimant conspicuously displayed. As the season advanced it became necessary to represent some improvements. A few logs laid up, as if a future cabin was contemplated, a few furrows with a plow, or a little corn or vegetables planted, gave evidence that the claim was occupied. These claims were usually acknowledged by the settlers and

mutual protection given, although the laws governing claims were not fully complied with.

Among those who came up during the winter and selected locations, and who afterward became residents of Wabasha prairie, was William B. Gere, commonly called "Beecher Gere." He made a claim south of and joining both of the claims of Johnson and Stevens. Although a settler could not hold, legally, but 160 acres, this claim was laid on a sliding scale, and for a while Beecher Gere's claim covered twice that amount of land.

Enos P. Williams, then in the employ of Silas Stevens at La Crosse, selected the location adjoining Gere's on the east. This is now known as Hubbard's addition.

Elijah Silsbee selected the one next west of that claimed by Gere, and a man by the name of Hobbs took that next to Silsbee's on the west.

Frank Curtiss discovered that there was room for another claim between that selected for Scott Clark and the claims of McDermott and Keene, and located himself there.

Walter Brown selected a location in what is now Gilmore valley, in the mouth of the ravine about where the brickyard of Mr. Bersange is now located.

George G. Barber made choice of one adjoining Brown's in the valley above.

Rev. George Chester, a Methodist minister—the first that settled in La Crosse—made a claim in Gilmore valley where the county farm is now located. The first sermon ever delivered to the early settlers of Winona county was preached by Mr. Chester on Wabasha prairie while on this visit to Minnesota. Mr. Chester never made any improvements on his claim, neither was he ever a resident of the county.

A colored man, a barber in La Crosse, by the name of Williams, made the first claim across the slough on the upper prairie. It is now the residence of George I. Parsons. The claim shanty was near the railroad.

Some of the early visitors from La Crosse who came up with Mr. Chester, Mr. Barber and others, returned without selecting locations, although they afterward became residents of Wabasha prairie. Dr. John L. Balcombe, John C. Laird and Abner S. Goddard were among this number. Mention will be made of them at a later date.

Henry C. Gere came up from La Crosse early in the spring, and

landed at what was then known as Johnson's landing, with his family, household goods, and lumber for a shanty. During the winter previous he visited the prairie and professed to have selected a claim, but refused to point it out,—none of the settlers were aware of his choice of location.

It afterward appeared that about the time of the "difference" between Bunnell and Johnson, a friendship, or rather an acquaintance was formed between Gere and Bunnell, and a plan laid to jump the Stevens claim. As Mr. Stevens was a non-resident, Gere was to locate himself on the claim with his family, and Bunnell was to aid him to keep possession of it. It was represented by Bunnell that he had selected this claim for H. C. Gere, and had made some designative marks on the back side of it, next to the claim selected by Wm. B. Gere. Until spring no boundaries were marked on any of the claims, except the claim-stakes driven along the bank of the river by Stevens and Johnson in the fall of 1851. After the frost left the ground in the spring these claims were marked by corner stakes in the rear.

Gere also pretended that he was a partner with Stevens in the lumber business at La Crosse when the claim was made,—that it was a joint speculation which Mr. Stevens ignored.

A day or two before Gere left La Crosse with his family, Silas Stevens learned that he professed to have an interest in claim No. 3 on Wabasha prairie, and that he was going there to live. Being well acquainted with Gere, and fearing trouble from him, Mr. Stevens came up to the prairie and there awaited his arrival.

With well-assumed confidence that he had an undisputed right to the Stevens claim, Gere secured the services of Johnson with his oxen and sled, loaded with lumber, and started with a friend or two to take possession of it. As he approached the west boundary of the claim with his load of lumber, he was met by Silas Stevens, Wm. H. Stevens, George W. Clark and Allen Gilmore. With the exception of Silas Stevens this party was armed, although no revolvers were in sight. Each carried a strong cudgel, except Wm. H. Stevens, who handled a gun and assumed the position of leader. He ordered Gere to halt and not attempt to cross the claim line with his lumber. This claim boundary was a line due south from the claim stake, which stood on the bank of the river about midway between what is now Walnut and Market streets. Meeting so firm an obstruction, Gere and his party with the load of lumber moved back on the

prairie along the designated line, escorted by the Stevens party, until the south boundary of the claim was passed. The escort then stood guard while Gere put up a shanty on the claim of his nephew, Wm. B. Gere.

The shanty built by H. C. Gere stood on the east side of Franklin street, between Wabasha and Sanborn streets, on the lot where Thomas Burk now lives. It was 12×12 when first built, and covered with a board roof, but was afterward enlarged to 12×18, and covered with a shingled roof, sloping the length of the shanty. Mr. Gere lived there until the spring of 1854, when he moved onto a claim in the mouth of West Burns valley. The writer occupied this shanty as his residence and business office in July and August, 1854.

This was but the beginning of Gere's efforts to get possession of the Stevens claim. Other incidents relative to this claim will be given.

Among the earliest arrivals this spring were John Evans and S. K. Thompson. Mr. Thompson did not at once make a claim, but lived on Wabasha prairie, a passive looker-on for some time before he took an active part as a bona-fide settler.

Mr. Evans was an old pioneer, familiar with pioneer life and the settlement of a claim country. He at once commenced prospecting, and soon discovered that Clark was holding two claims. Considering this to be a favorable opportunity to secure a good location near the landing, he selected the one Mr. Clark had made and was holding in the name of his brother, and announced his purpose to make that his claim. Clark earnestly protested against this, but Evans asserted that he had a right to it, that Scott Clark had never been in the territory, and George W. Clark was then holding a claim on the prairie. Evans, with the help of Thompson, had already commenced cutting logs for a cabin, but seeing that Clark was extremely anxious to retain the claim across the slough, offered to let him take his choice of the two he was holding. Finding that Evans was determined in the matter, Clark very reluctantly decided to relinquish the first claim he had made, claim No. 6, provided Evans would abandon the other.

John Evans then took possession of the claim relinquished by Clark and commenced making improvements. This was afterward known as the "Evans Claim." Chute's and Foster's additions were parts of that claim. It was on what is now known as Foster's

addition that Mr. Evans placed his buildings. It was here that he lived while a resident of the county, and where he died. While living here Mr. Evans opened up a farm and inclosed the whole claim with a rail fence. He at one time had a field under cultivation which comprised about half of his claim, on which he raised several crops of wheat, corn, etc. He then disposed of a part of it (Chute's addition), and divided a portion into suburban lots, retaining what is now Foster's addition as his homestead.

Mr. Evans did not bring his family here until late in the summer of 1852.—not until he had built a house for them to move into. His house was covered with the first shingled roof ever put on any building on Wabasha prairie; the first shingled roof in the city of Winona.

The family of Mr. Evans, when he located here in 1852, consisted of a wife, two daughters and a son. One of the daughters married O. S. Holbrook; the other became the wife of Erwin H. Johnson. Another daughter, the wife of James Williams, came here about two years after. James Williams is yet a resident of the county. Mr. Evans and all of his family mentioned above are now dead, except his son, Royal B. Evans, who is a resident of the county, living in the town of Wilson.

When George W. Clark relinquished his claim, No. 6, to John Evans, he took possession of the land across the slough in his own name. When his brother came on he aided him in securing another location. Mr. Clark never speculated in city lots or suburban property. His choice of claims was undoubtedly the decisive point in his life as to his future business occupations and home.

Mr. Clark left the State of New York in 1851, with the design to secure to himself a farm somewhere in the western country. He first went to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where he had relatives; but learning there of the rush to the upper Mississippi country, he with others started on foot across the state to La Crosse. He there sought employment and secured a situation in the lumber yard of Silas Stevens, where he proposed to remain until he should learn of a satisfactory location for a permanent settlement. Influenced by a higher rate of interest than he had been familiar with in the east, he placed what funds he had with him in the hands of his employer. Familiar acquaintance increased a mutual confidence of the two in each other, and when Mr. Stevens decided to make a speculative investment on Wabasha prairie, in the Territory of Minnesota, he

selected Mr. Clark as his agent. His arrival here on November 12, 1851, has already been narrated.

The force of circumstances compelled Mr. Clark to make selection of the farm for which he had left his father's house and come west. Having decided to locate on his claim across the slough, he gave his whole time and attention to its improvement and increasing his possessions by securing adjoining property by way of speculation.

The first rails used by Mr. Clark in his farming operations were the relics of a fence built by the Sioux to keep their ponies from ranging over their cultivation in the mouth of the valley above. This Indian fence extended from the bluffs to the lake or slough on the bottom, about on the west boundary of his claim, and nearly on the west line of his farm.

These were some of the circumstances of his first settlement here, which, with his determined purpose to locate on a farm, made George W. Clark, the pioneer farmer, the first practical farmer to settle on a claim held exclusively for farming purposes. He began his first improvements on this claim in March, 1852, using the horses of Mr. Stevens for his first team-work, to haul the logs together which he had cut for the purpose of building a claim shanty, before it was jumped by John Evans. Mr. Clark's original claim shanty was located about where his hay-shed now stands, in the meadow near where the lane leading to his present residence leaves the Gilmore valley road.

Mr. Clark has lived on the farm he now occupies about thirty-one years. The little log shanty and straw-covered sheds have been superseded by a large farmhouse and a commodious barn and sheds. He has been a prosperous farmer. Although others engaged in farming operations early in the season of 1852 and made as much improvement on their claims as Mr. Clark, he was the first to settle on any land now held as a farm in this county.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE ASSOCIATION CRYSTALLIZED.

THE association by which Minnesota City was first settled originated in the city of New York in the summer of 1851. This organization was never generally understood by the western public, nor its special objects clearly comprehended by the early settlers in this part of the territory. It is, indeed, more than probable that some of its members had but indifferent ideas of its operations and special design when practically demonstrated. The people generally considered the association to be a body of fanatical communists—a socialistic organization with such visionary and impracticable theories of colonization that failure was but an inherent destiny. These mistaken ideas and false impressions prejudiced other settlers against them from the first. The apparently clannish exclusiveness and mysterious manner of the colonists confirmed these vague opinions and excited a jealous rivalry with settlements in other localities. A mutual antagonism resulted, which time alone dissipated, but not until long after the association had ceased to exist as an organization.

This association was composed of persons of different nationalities, different religions and political opinions, and of different business occupation, united for a special object. It was an emigration society, designed to aid its members in leaving the city and forming a colony on government lands in the west. The organization was but a temporary one, and never designed for any other purpose.

That the plan of colonization was practicable under favorable circumstances, in the hands of practicable men and under the management of practicable leaders, there is but little doubt. That it was, to a great extent, a failure, that the results were not fully in accordance with that anticipated from its programme of operations, was evidently attributable to the incapacity and inexperience of the leaders rather than to radical defects in the plan. Justice to these pioneer settlers of the county exacts a brief sketch of the organization by which the colony was located.

William Haddock, one of the discoverers of the town site at the mouth of the Rolling Stone valley, was the founder and president of

the association. In July, 1851, Mr. Haddock, then a journeyman printer living in New York city, conceived the idea, and in a public lecture at a meeting of mechanics called by him for the purpose, presented the outlines of a plan whereby the mechanics of the city would be able to secure "homes in the west," to leave the city and locate on government lands, to go in a body and form a colony.

His audience manifested considerable interest in the subject of his lecture, and appointed a committee to take the matter into consideration and draw up a code of laws for an organization on the plan proposed. The committee made a report the following week, and a form of organization was effected, with William Haddock as president and Thomas K. Allen secretary. It was not, however, until about the middle of September that the association was considered fairly organized, although weekly meetings were held for the purpose of perfecting the laws and in many ways modifying the original plan proposed by Mr. Haddock.

That the plan adopted may be impartially presented, the following extracts have been copied from the "Constitution and By-Laws of the Western Farm and Village Association."

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, We whose names are hereunto subscribed are desirous of locating ourselves advantageously on government lands in some of our western states or territories, and,

WHEREAS, We wish at the same time to avail ourselves of all the advantages of civilization which can be immediately secured only by emigrating in large companies and settling in close proximity, we do hereby adopt, for the more effectual attainment of our object, the following constitution and by-laws, to which each one of us subscribes and pledges himself to conform:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. SECTION 1. This association shall be styled "The Western Farm and Village Association, No. 1, of the City of New York."

(Sec. 2 enumerates the officers.)

ARTICLE II. Object and plan of action.

SEC. 1. The object of this association shall be the organization and settlement of one or more townships and villages on the public lands, in some of the western states or territories of the United States, with the view of obtaining, if possible, a free grant of the same from congress.

SEC. 2. The number of members which this association may embrace shall not exceed five hundred, and shall consist of a proportional number from each of the principal departments of industry.

SEC. 3. The condition upon which congress shall be solicited to make a free grant of land to members of this association shall be actual settlement and im-

provement; and no member shall be allowed to subscribe for more than 160 acres and a village plat of four acres.

SEC. 4. As soon as the funds of this association shall permit, an experienced and reliable member shall be commissioned to look for a site or sites for a township and village, who shall, while thus employed, act under the instructions of this association, and make such reports to the same from time to time as he may deem necessary, or may be required of him.

SEC. 5. When the member thus commissioned shall have performed the labor assigned him a competent committee shall be elected to re-examine such localities as may have been reported by him, or such other places as may be authorized by the association; which committee shall give a full and true account of each locality to this body.

SEC. 6. The sight of the township and village shall be determined by a vote of this association before any choice of land shall have been made by any of its members; such determination to be based upon the committee of examination, or upon such other facts, circumstances or information as may be deemed important.

SEC. 7. When the site of the township shall have been chosen by the association, the different kinds of land outside the village plat, such as timber, prairie and suburban land, shall be so laid off as to render all the landed advantages growing out of this association as equally available as possible. Maps shall be drawn representing the village, suburban, farming and wood plats, accompanied by a brief description of each and every lot. When this shall have been done and approved by the association, the order of choosing among the members shall be settled by numbers, after which each shall make his selection of lots according to the number of his choice.

SEC. 8. The village site shall be so surveyed as to allow each member of this association, after deducting liberally for streets and parks, to have a village plat of about four acres.

SEC. 9. The time of emigration for this association shall not extend beyond the 15th of April, 1852.

ARTICLE III. (Defines the duties of officers).

ARTICLE IV. Membership.

SEC. 1. The qualifications for membership in this association shall be good moral character, industrious habits, and a willingness to conform to the constitution and by-laws.

SEC. 2. Applications for admission into this association may be made through any member of the same, at any regular meeting; whereupon the application shall be immediately laid before the board of directors; if, upon investigation, he or she shall be found acceptable by a majority of the board, they shall report accordingly at the next meeting, when, if the candidate receive a majority of votes of the members present, he or she shall be entitled to a certificate of membership on payment of the initiation fee.

SEC. 3. Every person on being elected a member of this association, shall pay an initiation fee of one dollar. (This was afterward raised to five dollars).

SEC. 4. No member of this association shall be allowed to subscribe for, or hold more than 160 acres of land and a village plat of four acres.

SEC. 5. Any member of this association may be suspended or expelled for misconduct or neglect of official duties; but no member shall be expelled without a fair trial by a committee of five members.

SEC. 6. Should any member desire to withdraw from this association, he or she may transfer his or her interest to any person not already a member, subject to the approval of the association; the said person shall pay a transfer fee, of fifty cents, which shall be an acknowledgment of his or her membership. But in the event of this association obtaining a free grant of the land, this section shall be rendered null and void.

SEC. 7. In the event of the death of a member of this association, all moneys paid by the deceased into the society shall, at the option of the association, be promptly restored to his or her legal representatives.

SEC. 8. Persons residing at a distance may, on being elected members of this association, remit their initiation fee and weekly dues to the financial secretary, in sums of one dollar for every eight weeks.

ARTICLE V. On the election of officers.

SEC. 1. All officers shall be elected by ballot, and shall serve until the objects of this association shall be attained, unless disqualified by misconduct or incapacity.

ARTICLE VI. Dues.

SEC. 1. The weekly dues of all members of this association shall be twelve and a half cents, commencing the first day of August, 1851.

SEC. 2. No dues or initiation fees shall be refunded to members of this association in consequence of their withdrawal from the same.

SEC. 3. If any member of this association shall neglect the payment of his or her dues for a longer time than four weeks, he or she shall be subject to a fine of twelve and a half cents for each succeeding week while in arrears.

ARTICLE VII. (Relates to drawing money on deposit).

ARTICLE VIII. On disbursement of moneys.

SEC. 1. All moneys paid into this association shall be devoted to the payment of such expenses as are necessary to the attainment of its object, and to no other purpose, and no moneys shall be paid out without a vote of the association.

SEC. 2. When this association shall dissolve, by its own mutual consent, the books of all officers shall be balanced, and if any funds remain on hand after settlement of all liabilities of the association, they shall be equally divided among the members that then exist.

ARTICLE IX. (Enjoins harmony among the members).

ARTICLE X. (Relates to altering or amending constitution).

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I. (Time and place of meeting).

ARTICLE II. (Quorum for transaction of business).

ARTICLE III. (Fines of officers for non-attendance).

ARTICLE IV. (How discussions shall be conducted).

ARTICLE V. Rule of Order.—As this association is organized for a specific object, its rule of action shall be distinct, and no question shall be in order or

entertained, that does not apply clearly to the object specified in the constitution, and the means of carrying such object into effect; neither shall anything of a sectarian or political character be introduced into the discussions of this association.

The officers were: President, William Haddock; vice-president, Wm. Skinner; recording secretary, Thomas K. Allen; financial secretary, Charles E. Wheeler; corresponding secretary, E. B. Thomas; treasurer, John Brooks.

The board of directors were Augustus A. Gilbert, J. T. Caldwell, James Wright, James Potter, E. B. Tanner, Charles Bannan, John Hughes and D. Robertson.

As soon as the organization was effected the scheme was favorably advertised in the editorial columns of the New York "Tribune" and other papers. A few numbers of an official paper, called the "Western Farm and Village Advocate," was issued by the association, under the editorial management of Mr. Haddock. The association increased in numbers, but very many of the later members were from outside the city, in New York and other states.

About the first of November Ransom Smith was commissioned to select a suitable location for the colony. After exploring some parts of the States of Wisconsin and Iowa along the Mississippi without accomplishing his object, he resigned his position about the first of January, 1852. When Mr. Smith was appointed exploring agent, he was specifically instructed as to the kind of location that he was expected to make choice of. The city members of the association apparently desired him to make discovery of another garden of Eden, with all modern commercial advantages attached. Mr. Smith failed to discover any locality that very much resembled the one pictured in the written instructions furnished for his guidance. The local members who controlled the organization were nearly all mechanics, the most of them inexperienced in matters outside of their business occupations.

The leaders of the organization were aware that, to insure success and move on the opening of navigation in the spring, prompt action would be necessary in the selection of a location for the colony. Accordingly a locating committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Haddock of New York, Arthur Murphy of Hempstead, L. I., and A. E. Bovay, a resident of Wisconsin.

The discoveries and selection of Rolling Stone as a location for the colony have been related. This selection was made with-

out proper investigation of its fitness for the purpose designed. Their examination was but superficial, and their decision prematurely made. They assumed that the village site was on the Mississippi, but it proved to be six miles from a navigable channel. This selection was a serious mistake. It was not a proper location for the proposed colony. This very serious mistake was, unfortunately, the cause of its failure. It is true Rolling Stone was first settled by the members of the association, but the organization collapsed before its specific object was accomplished.

When the association was first organized it was supposed possible to secure from congress a free grant of public lands for the members to settle upon, but in case this failed the lands were to be purchased from the government by the members of the association, and each pay for the land he occupied.

Petitions numerously signed by members of the association and others were sent to congress, asking this appropriation for the benefit of the members of the colony. These petitions were presented by Hon. H. H. Sibley, the delegate from the territory of Minnesota. No action was taken, except that the petitions were received and disposed of by being referred to the house committee on public lands.

On the return of Mr. Murphy to New York city from Rolling Stone, the report of the locating committee was duly made to the association. It was received and approved without delay, such was the confidence of the members in the judgment of the committee. Rolling Stone was then formally selected as the location for the proposed colony.

A more elaborate plat of the village site was drawn from that furnished by the committee and lithographed for the members. It was numbered preparatory for the drawing, which took place March 31, 1852.

The following circular was then issued, and sent to each of the members of the organization:

WESTERN FARM AND VILLAGE ASSOCIATION OFFICE,)
NEW YORK, April 3, 1852.)

DEAR SIR,—The association at length have the pleasure of informing you of their location. Mr. Arthur Murphy, one of our locating committee, has just returned to this city, having in conjunction with our president selected a spot which has been unanimously adopted as our homes. It is situated in the Territory of Minnesota, on the Mississippi river, about forty miles above Root river, and six miles above a place called Wabesha prairie, on a stream of water known as Rolling Stone creek; for a full description of which, with the report

of the committee, the corresponding secretary refers you to the forthcoming Advocate. In the meantime, he has been instructed to send you the following circular, embodying so much of the report of its last meeting as is herein contained.

After the adoption of the report of Mr. Murphy, the association, on motion, went into the choosing of lots; all members whose dues were not paid up to the first of January being declared by vote ineligible to participate. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Cauldwell, Potter and Bannan, were appointed to choose for country members. The names of all those eligible were then placed in one hat, and numbers to the corresponding amount of members in another. Messrs. Thorp and Stradling presided over the names, and Messrs. Gilbert and Fitzgibbons superintended the numbers. A number was then taken from a hat, and a name from the other, and the number so drawn was the choice of the member whose name was drawn with it. The entire list of drawing so made is herein contained, with a map showing the position of the lot up to 132. The reason of there being none higher than this is that the committee, deeming that sufficient, surveyed no more; and members who have drawn a choice over that number will be allowed to choose on the ground, from lots to be surveyed, or from lands forfeited by the non-settlement of members in July, in the order they run above the lots numbered. Mr. Haddock, who is now on the ground, has been telegraphed to survey 100 more; and persons joining now will choose in the order as admitted members.

In addition to the above, the corresponding secretary has to state that the pioneer squad will start from here on Wednesday, the 7th, and passing over the Erie Railroad, will probably arrive at Chicago on or about the 14th; thence by rail and team to Galena, and boat up the river. This will also be the route of the main body, and all members who live near the city, or who can make New York in their route, will meet here on April 14, to start on the 15th, so as to arrive at Galena by May 1.

Should the lakes not be open on April 15 the association will not start on that day, but wait until they are.

Those of our members who may not arrive at Galena by May 1, can learn full particulars of us by inquiring of Col. James Robinson there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

For.

E. B. THOMAS, Cor. Sec'y,
102 Nassau street.

Accompanying this circular was a plat of the village site and a list of the names of 174 members, with the order of their choice and the number of the lot chosen by or for \$32 of them.

CHAPTER XXII.

EMIGRANTS COMING.

It was designed that settlement on the lands selected for the colony should be made simultaneously by the members of the association, or as near so as practicable, to prevent intrusion from persons not belonging to the organization. As soon as the locality was formally decided upon a volunteer party already organized started west for the Rolling Stone, to hold possession of the "claim" made by Haddock and Murphy, until the arrival of the main body of the association. This advance guard, to which the name of "pioneer squad" had been given, was a party of eleven men who left New York city on April 7. On their way they were joined by three others, making the total number of this guard fourteen. All of these were young unmarried men except one. Mr. B. Mauby, of New York, was accompanied by his wife and seven children.

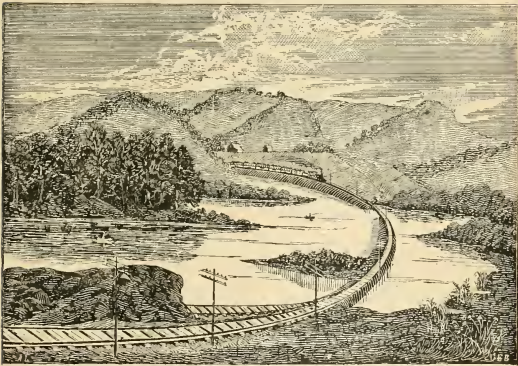
The pioneer squad of the Western Farm and Village Association came up the Mississippi from Galena on the steamboat Caleb Cope, and landed at Johnson's Landing on Wabasha prairie on April 14, 1852. The Caleb Cope was under the command of Capt. Harris, who had chartered her to run as an opposition boat against the Nominee, in place of the West Newton, which was not then ready for the early spring business. The fare, on this trip, was but fifty cents each, for passengers from Galena to Wabasha prairie. Freight was in about the same proportion of discount from regular rates.

This party of immigrants were warmly welcomed at the landing by Mr. Haddock, who had been anxiously expecting them, and had come from Rolling Stone on purpose to meet and guide them to "the promised land."

The following names of this party were furnished by a member of the squad who yet lives in Rolling Stone, at Minnesota City. The names of some of his old comrades have faded from his memory. He is the only one of the "old guard" that is now a resident of Winona county. His name heads this list of names: Hezekiah Jones, Wm. Stevens, J. W. Viney, David Robertson, D. Hollyer,

R. H. Boothe, S. R. Schroeder, John Hughes, — Talmadge, — Randall, and D. Mauby and family.

They had with them quite a large amount of supplies and camp fixtures, including a large tent, household furniture, a cook-stove, tools, etc., and also brought with them two yoke of oxen and a wagon. The cattle, wagon and household furniture were the property of Mr. Mauby. The oxen and wagon were purchased for him in Illinois, by Mr. H. Jones, who came west in the fall before, and joined this party at Cherry Valley, then the terminus of the rail-



SCENE NEAR THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF ROLLING STONE.*

road. The team and wagon were used in transporting their baggage from Cherry Valley to Galena, where their supplies were purchased.

This party landed at about the foot of Main street; their freight was piled on a mound on the bank of the river and covered with the tent. It was there left in charge of one of their number, whose name is now forgotten, but who was designated as the "cigar-maker." Leaving Mr. Mauby and his family here the others hastened on to their destination.

* The above cut is from a sketch taken and kindly furnished by Austin W. Lord.

Mr. Mauby engaged Johnson's shanty, at the upper landing, as a home for his family, until he could build a cabin for them at the Rolling Stone. He remained with them until they were settled in their temporary abode.

No provision had been made for the subsistence of the cattle. No supplies had been brought along for them, as it was supposed that hay could be readily procured, but none was to be had. There was an unusual rise of water in the river for the time of year, and a strong current was running through the slough, making it difficult for strangers to ford to the upper prairie, and no wagon trail had yet been opened along the bluffs. It was decided to leave the wagon with the freight, but to take the cattle along, as they might have use for them. The oxen were taken up to the Rolling Stone, where they were turned loose to procure a living for themselves, from the old grass on the bottoms, and such browse as they were able to get from the brush along the stream.

Temporary supplies were packed up by the party. They were ferried over the slough by the Indians in canoes. With Mr. Haddock as guide, they followed the trail along the bluffs to Noracong's shanty, where Mr. Haddock was living. Noracong and his party were then away rafting the black walnut logs they had cut during the winter.

Noracong's little shanty, about 8×12, stood about where the railroad crossing now is—north from Elsworth's flouring-mill. It was the headquarters of the pioneer squad. Finding their accommodations insufficient, some of the party constructed a kind of hut, to which the name of "Gopher house" was given. One of these "gophers" was built on the table, about fifty rods above where Troosts' flouring mill lately stood. Another one was on the table, about forty rods west from where the school building now stands. These huts were of logs, placed in the form of a house roof, and covered with dry grass from the bottoms, over which was a layer of earth covered with strips of turf arranged to shed the rain. The earth inside of the hut was excavated to the depth of a foot or more to increase the area inclosed. These huts were filled with dry grass and used as sleeping quarters.

This advance guard had volunteered to come on for the express purpose of keeping off trespassers. Although designated the pioneer squad, no other duties were assigned to them or expected from them. They spent their time in explorations of the immediate

vicinity of their camp, and in hunting and fishing, furnishing plentiful supplies of ducks and trout. They all lived in common, each contributing from his own stores for general use. A cook was appointed to take charge of this department, who called for assistants when aid was required. Mr. Jones and one or two others assisted Mr. Haddock in his survey of the village plat, to which he was giving his whole attention.

In this survey, the base of operations was a straight line along the edge of the table on which Troosts' flouring-mill recently stood. It was there the first street was laid off, extending from the lower end of the table to the bluff at the upper end. The village lots and streets were laid off parallel with and at right angles to this street as a base line.

Mr. Haddock attempted to make the survey with his pocket compass, to which he affixed some sights of his own invention or construction, but was compelled to abandon this uncertain process, and rely on his guide poles and measurements. A long rope and poles superseded the tape-line and pocket compass. About two hundred acres were thus surveyed before Mr. Haddock procured a surveyor's compass and chain, with which the survey of village lots and farms were completed.

Mr. Mauby built a log shanty for his family. This stood near where the railroad station at Minnesota City now stands. It was about 12×16 feet in dimensions. The shed roof was covered with strips of elm bark, fastened to poles. This cabin was built on the village lot drawn by Mr. Mauby at the meeting of the association in New York city, March 31.

On May 1, 1852, O. M. Lord, Rev. William Sweet and Jonathan Williams landed on Wabasha prairie from the Dr. Franklin. They were left by the boat at the lower landing, at about ten o'clock in the evening. Applying for lodgings at Pentlers, they found the little cabin already full, densely crowded to overflowing. On looking about to discover what other chances were possible for sleeping quarters, they saw what in the darkness they supposed to be a haystack, apparently not far back on the prairie. As nothing more favorable presented itself, they started out from the landing with the expectation that they would be able to make a comfortable bed from the hay at the stack. After traveling a short distance they suddenly became aware that what they had imagined to be a stack was but the form of the bluffs—the outlines of which could be seen in the

distance—they were in front of the "Sugar Loaf," the top of which, a mile and a half away, could be dimly seen above the horizon. Disappointed in their pursuit of lodgings in that direction, they returned to the river and passed the night on the sand, sleeping soundly wrapped in their blankets.

At daylight they prefaced their explorations of the country by taking observations of their surroundings. Except the broad river, then a raging flood overflowing the lowlands, and the general picturesque views extending in every direction from the landing, there was nothing in Capt. Smith's town site to excite their admiration or arouse any practical interest. The barren, sandy prairie, recently burned over, was almost entirely destitute of any appearance of vegetable life, except that the few trees and bushes along the river bank were just beginning to exhibit a faint appearance of green. Wabasha prairie was of no apparent value to these practical men, prospecting for good farming land.

Without longer delay than to indulge a good appetite for breakfast, they started for the Rolling Stone, their point of destination. Following the trail along up the river to the upper landing, they took a straight course over the prairie toward the mouth of the Gilmore valley. They were compelled to ford the slough, which was then flooded from the high water in the river. The crossing place, on the trail which they struck, was about a quarter of a mile above where the bridge, on the Gilmore Valley road, now stands. To keep their clothing dry they stripped, and carried it over on their shoulders, with their packs. Following the trail along the bluffs they readily reached Noracong's shanty, and found themselves on the grounds claimed by the Western Farm and Village Association, and were hospitably received by Mr. Haddock and such of the pioneer guard as were not absent on foraging expeditions to the trout streams in the valleys.

Mr. Sweet was the only one of his party who was a member of the association. Mr. Williams, although not a member, was a proxy representative, prospecting for his son-in-law, H. H. Hull, who belonged to the organization. Mr. Lord was not then in any way connected with the association. He was favorably impressed with its plan of colonization, but was desirous of exploring the surroundings of the locality before deciding to make it his home. He was, however, afterward prominently identified with the affairs of the colony.

Although the almanac plainly showed that the day of their arrival at Rolling Stone was Sunday, the Rev. William Sweet and Deacon Jonathan Williams accompanied the more liberal-minded O. M. Lord on a Sabbath day's journey into the wilderness back of the bluffs, to view the land. Proceeding up the valley of the Rolling Stone, they followed the trail leading out through what is now known as Straight Valley, onto the dividing ridge between the Rolling Stone and Whitewater. Following up this divide they came upon a beautiful prairie, on the edge of which they camped for the night. The next day they explored this locality, and each made choice of a claim. They gave it the name of Rolling Stone prairie, by which it was for a while designated. After selecting their claims they returned to the headquarters of the embryo colony, Noracong's shanty, and made report of their discoveries.

This party of three was the first of any of the settlers to visit the country back of the bluffs of the Mississippi. The claim made by Mr. Sweet was the farm occupied by him for many years afterward. The name of Rolling Stone prairie was, because of his residence here, changed and given the name of Sweet's prairie. Mr. Sweet is now living near Minnesota City. The claim made by Mr. Williams, adjoining that of Mr. Sweet, was for H. H. Hull, who was then living at Scales Mound, near Galena. Mr. Hull came on with his wife later in the season, and occupied the claim shanty of Mr. Sweet through the winter. In the spring he sold the claim made for him by Mr. Williams, and located himself a few miles farther south, in what is now the town of Utica. He lived there a few years, when he sold out and went back to Illinois.

After making this claim Mr. Sweet went back to his home and brought on a part of his family. About the middle of June, he with the aid of the settlers at Rolling Stone built a small log-house, and made some improvements on his claim. In the fall he returned home, leaving his son, a boy about twelve years, to remain and live with Mr. Hull, who, with his wife, was to occupy Mr. Sweet's shanty during the winter. It was made the duty of this boy to drive the cattle down into the Whitewater Valley to water. The boy was treated with a great deal of severity. During one of the coldest days of that winter, the boy without sufficient protection was sent to drive the cattle down into the valley—but he never returned. Mr. Hull found him a few rods from the house frozen to death. The body was put into a sink-hole, and not buried until the next spring.

The claim made by Mr. Lord on Sweet's prairie was never improved by him ; some other settler had the benefit of his choice.

On the second of May a large detachment of the main body of colonists, about fifty in number, men, women and children, bound for the Rolling Stone, came up the river on the Excelsior from St. Louis. This party did not land at Wabasha prairie. Supposing it to be practicable for steamboats to go through Straight slough, if the officers of the boats were inclined to make the attempt, and on account of the extreme high water which made it difficult to get to the mainland from Wabasha prairie, Mr. Haddock had advised this party to make it a condition of their passage that they should be landed at Rolling Stone. Captain Ward, of the Excelsior, promised to land them anywhere they wished, provided it could be done with safety to the boat.

On arriving at Wabasha prairie, the pilot refused to attempt the passage through Straight slough, deciding that it was not a navigable channel. The party continued on, expecting to find a landing-place somewhere above. At Holmes' landing (now Fountain City), the boat stopped to replenish its supply of wood. They here found Thomas K. Allen, the secretary of the association, who, with Augustus A. Gilbert, one of the directors, had landed from the Dr. Franklin during the previous night. Mr. Gilbert had taken a canoe and crossed over to the Minnesota side of the river, leaving Mr. Allen in charge of their baggage. A cow and a breaking plow was a part of their freight.

Learning that there was no prospect of landing from the steamboat near their destination, they bargained with the master and owner of the wood-boat to transfer them to the other side of the river. The German agreed to undertake the trip for fifteen dollars, although he was unacquainted with the river in that vicinity, provided they would help him get his boat back to his woodyard again.

Taking Mr. Allen and his freight on board with the loaded wood craft in tow, the steamboat proceeded on up the river, unloading while on the way. The colonists with their freight and live stock were transferred to the empty scow, which was cast off when about a mile below the mouth of the White Water and near the Minnesota shore. From there they drifted down to Rolling Stone. It was late in the afternoon when they left the Excelsior. By carefully hugging the shore they fortunately succeeded in safely landing, about fifty rods above where Troosts' flouring-mill recently stood.

It was long after dark before the weary immigrants gathered around the camp-fire of the pioneer squad, which had been a beacon to guide them as they poled the sluggish craft across the overflowed bottoms from Haddock slough, down which they had drifted until nearly opposite their landing-place.

Noracong's little shanty was literally packed full of children, with a woman or two to care for them. The "gophers" were crowded to their fullest capacity. The colonists not provided with shelter bivouaced around the camp-fires. The night was a cool but pleasant one. None seemed to suffer from the exposure they were subject to on the first night of their arrival in their new home.

Among the party landed from the wood-boat were S. E. Cotton, wife and child; H. W. Driver and wife, Lawrence Dilworth, wife and four children; James Wilson and wife; James Hatton, wife and four children; Mrs. Charles Bannon; Dr. George F. Childs, wife and niece; David Densmore, John Shaw, M. Fitzgibbons, D. Jackson, William Harris, Horace Ranney, William Sperry, A. A. Gilbert, Thomas K. Allen and others—some families whose names are now forgotten.

It was under such circumstances and condition of affairs that this colony was settled, and some of the members of the association initiated into the mysteries of pioneer life. Many were greatly disappointed; the realities presented to view served to somewhat cloud the illusive fancies pictured in their imaginations, of comfortable homes in the west. Some were discouraged and homesick. Others, strongly dissatisfied with the location, decided to abandon the colony and return down the river. Some of the more courageous announced that they had come to stay, and notwithstanding the prospective hardships to be endured, they cheerfully set about making their arrangements accordingly.

At daylight the next morning the freight was unloaded from the wood-boat, and a party of nine, principally members of the pioneer squad, among whom were H. Jones and William Stevens, assisted the proprietor to land it on the Wisconsin side of the river. On their return the same day they brought with them a small flat-boat, which was at first hired and afterward purchased by the association. This craft was called the Macedonian. It was a roughly-constructed affair of sufficient capacity to carry about three cords of wood, and proved really serviceable to the settlers.

The following morning some of the pioneer squad started with

the Macedonian for Wabasha prairie to bring up their freight and baggage left on their arrival in charge of the "cigar-maker." Dr. Childs, William Sperry, and two other disaffected ones, who had decided to abandon the colony, embraced the opportunity and engaged passage with their families and all of their possessions and moved down to Johnson's landing. The flatboat was landed on Keen's claim, a little north from where the fair grounds were once located. From there the party walked to Johnson's and waited for a steam boat to take them back down the river. Dr. Childs remained in charge of the goods until they were hauled down by Johnson's ox-team, which, with Mauby's wagon, moved the freight of the pioneer squad up to the landing-place of the Macedonian. The flatboat returned with the goods of the pioneer party and also carried up the family of Mr. Mauby, who had been living in Johnson's shanty at the upper landing.

The Macedonian was used as a freight boat during the time of the high water and was most of the time under the control of Captain Jackson. On this first trip it was under the management of Mr. Jones. In speaking of the matter Mr. Jones said: "The wind was blowing quite strong from the east that day and we were heavy loaded both ways. The trip down was a hard one. Thinking to make the return trip easier, I tore off two or three strong poles from the Indian tepees, which we passed on our way up from Johnson's, and rigged a sail by hoisting a portion of the canvas of our tent. We went up at a good rate of speed, but kept in shoal water to please some who were afraid to venture out." This flatboat was usually propelled by oars and poles or was dragged over the flooded bottoms on the upper prairie by means of long ropes, the men who performed this service sometimes wading in the shallow water.

The large tent, which had been brought along by the advance party and used to shelter their goods at Johnson's landing, was put up at Rolling Stone as soon as it arrived at that place. Its location was about twenty rods east of where Stewart's hotel now stands. It afforded some accommodations for the houseless settlers, until they could build more comfortable places for themselves. With their cooking-stoves arranged under the trees, where they cooked and took their meals, the tent afforded shelter and sleeping quarters for several families, besides protection for some of their most valuable goods. They were abundantly supplied with provisions. Unaccus-

tomed to pioneer life they hardly knew what to do or where to begin to make homes for themselves on the village lots apportioned to each member before he left New York. They were mechanics of different trades, and were willing to use any means in their knowledge to make their families comfortable, but they could not build houses without lumber, and none was to be obtained at any price. But few of the men were handy with the axe or understood how to build a log house.

Seeing the urgent necessity and imperative demand made for lumber, O. M. Lord, accompanied by Mr. Densmore, went up the Chippewa river and brought down a small raft of lumber, which he landed safely about where the wood-boat with its passengers reached the shore.

Mr. Lord here opened the first lumber yard ever in operation in this county. He readily retailed his lumber in small lots and soon exhausted his stock without supplying the demand. He was then engaged by the members of the association to go up to the mills on the Chippewa and purchase a large bill of lumber which they ordered. He was to attend to the sawing, rafting and delivery of the same. This raft was brought down from the Chippewa, attached to a large raft destined for some point on the Mississippi below, and cast off at the head of the slough. He made a successful trip and landed his raft at "Lord's Lumber Yard."

CHAPTER XXIII.

OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

LATE in the evening of May 4, 1852, a party of immigrants, destined for the colony at Rolling Stone, landed from the Nominee at Johnson's landing. With this party were Rev. E. Ely, E. B. Drew, C. R. Coryell, W. H. Coryell, Jacob S. Denman, E. B. Thomas, Robert Pike, Jr., Ira Wilcox, Isaac A. Wheeler, H. Clary, D. Jackson, William Christie, and others whose names are now forgotten.

Rev. Edward Ely came up from La Crosse as a passenger on this boat. He did not belong to the association, neither was he

ever a member of that organization. It was, however, through its influence that he was induced to come to Minnesota.

Mr. Ely was at that time a Baptist preacher—a shepherd without a flock, a pastor awaiting a providential call to a ministerial charge. While in St. Louis with his family, *in transitu* from the State of Ohio to wherever the Lord in his wisdom might send him, he was accosted by Horace Ranney, an acquaintance of his boyhood, who was a member of the Western Farm and Village Association, and one of the party then embarking on the Excelsior for the colony at Rolling Stone in the Territory of Minnesota.

In a few words Mr. Ranney explained the object of the association, and readily induced Mr. Ely to put his family and effects, which were then on the levee, on board the steamboat and accompany them to the promised land. This party was the one that landed from the wood-boat on May 2, as already related. He accompanied them as far as La Crosse, where he stopped off with his wife and two children to afford them comfortable quarters while he visited the colony and acquired some knowledge of the country into which he had almost involuntarily drifted without any special information relative to its demands or resources.

Leaving his family with some kind Baptist friends, he came up on the Nominee to Wabasha prairie, intending to join Mr. Ranney and his friends at Rolling Stone. The disaffection exhibited by some of the members who landed with him, and the action of Dr. Child, influenced him to abandon his design to locate himself in the colony and perhaps decided his future course in life. He settled at Johnson's landing on Wabasha prairie and became a permanent resident of the county and of the city of Winona, where he yet lives.

The estimable qualities of his excellent wife endeared her to the early pioneers. Words will hardly express the high esteem entertained by the citizens of Winona for Mrs. Ely. Her remarkable talent as a portrait painter, duly appreciated by her many friends, has been for many years utilized as a source of income.

E. B. Drew and the Coryell brothers, C. R. and W. H. Coryell, were relatives—cousins. They were also partners in their business transactions. These hardy young men were practical farmers and had previously had some familiarity with pioneer life. They brought with them three yoke of oxen and a cow. A large breaking plow and an assortment of farming tools formed a part of their outfit and

freight. The big covered wagon with which they came through from Chicago to Galena, where they took the boat, was one that had been constructed for them the year before for a proposed trip across the country to Oregon. The wagon-box was made water-tight, that it might be serviceable as a float in fording streams. This was liberally stored with supplies.

J. S. Denman was accompanied by his mother, wife and four children, and brought with him a team of four horses and a large covered wagon, which he used in transporting his family from Brooklin, Michigan, to Galena. He also had a breaking plow, farming tools and abundant provisions.

E. B. Thomas was from the city of New York. From the first organization of the association he had been an active official member, the corresponding secretary and a financial agent.

Robert Pike, Jr., and Elder Wilcox were on a prospecting trip, having left their families in Illinois. As soon as it was light, they, with others, went directly to the colony.

Mr. Pike had been engaged for several years in teaching and lecturing on a system of mnemonics, which he had cultivated and on which subject he had published a book of about one hundred and fifty pages. He joined the association in the fall previous, while living in the State of New York, and came to Illinois, where he had been lecturing on his favorite topic and teaching a school during the winter. After he came here he became prominently identified in the matters of the colony and in county affairs, and held official positions.

Isaac A. Wheeler, with his son John and H. Clary, came on with Mr. Drew's party. They each brought with them a yoke of oxen. These men remained at Rolling Stone until fall, when they left and went down the river to Indiana.

The reports brought down by Dr. Childs were somewhat discouraging to these members of the association. Mr. Denman and Mr. Thomas forded the back slough on horseback and went up to Rolling Stone. Having been previously prejudiced, they very promptly expressed their dissatisfaction of the selection made for the village site and at once abandoned all ideas of settling in that locality. Without delay they returned to the landing.

Greatly surprised at this abrupt and decisive action on the part of these members, Mr. Haddock accompanied them down. He did not like to lose the aid and influence of his ardent co-worker in the

organization and management of the association without some effort to reclaim him, but he failed by any arguments presented to induce him to reconsider his decision.

Learning that Mr. Thomas designed to withdraw from them entirely, Mr. Haddock made a formal demand for the funds in his hands. Mr. Thomas had in his possession a small amount of money, initiation fees and weekly dues, but he declined to surrender it until his accounts were properly audited and accepted. He was then denounced as a defaulter to destroy his influence with other members. This financial matter was subsequently settled at the first meeting of the association in Rolling Stone.

Mr. Drew and the Coryells were not satisfied with the reports made by Denman and Thomas, nor influenced by the opinions of Dr. Childs and his friends, who were then stopping in Johnson's shanty. They "proposed to go up there and look around for themselves." In the afternoon Mr. Drew and C. R. Coryell accompanied Mr. Haddock on his return.

At the crossing place on the back slough an old canoe was kept for the accommodation of the settlers. It would carry two persons comfortably but was unsafe with more. Mr. Coryell took the paddle to set Mr. Haddock across, intending to return for his partner. To save time Mr. Drew stripped and, throwing his clothing into the canoe, followed them over. The water was about four and a half feet deep on the trail, but deeper above and below. The current was strong, and a person was liable to drift into deep water.

By permission, the following entries have been copied from the diary and memoranda of E. B. Drew :

"Landed on Wabasha prairie, Minnesota Territory, Tuesday night after 11 o'clock, May 4, 1852.

"Wednesday, May 5: Went up to Rolling Stone this afternoon and visited the new settlement. Some are homesick and talk of leaving. Found O. M. Lord, from Michigan, there. He was helping to cover Mauby's shanty with a roof of elm-bark. He has been back twenty-five or thirty miles and reports a good country and rich soil, and says he shall settle in this part of the country. We have no women or children to get homesick, and we shall stop here too. Took the flatboat down to the lower prairie. Mr. Lord came down to our camp and staid all night with us.

"Thursday, May 6: Left Wabasha prairie. It is a barren, sandy, desolate-looking place, recently burnt over. Would not

give ten cents an acre for the whole of it. Forded the slough with our teams and cow; crossed without accident, although the water was deep with a strong current. Had to raise the wagon-box on the bolsters to keep the water out. All our traps are now at Rolling Stone."

Mr. Clary crossed the slough with his oxen at the same time and went up with Mr. Drew. Mr. Wheeler remained on the prairie for a day or two before he joined them at the colony.

When Mr. Lord was consulted relative to these incidents he assumed a reflective attitude for a moment and then with an almost audible smile, replied: "That is correct. Wheeler did not come up with Drew. I have reason to remember it. I went down to the prairie the next day and stopped at his camp, not far from where the road now crosses to the upper prairie. After the usual salutations, Wheeler remarked: 'I suppose you are hungry about this time of day.' I was hungry as a wolf, and I told him I would take a bite if it was handy. We were not very regular in our meals at that time, and I saw the coffee-pot and a few brands smoking where they had had a fire. He then took out two or three handfuls of hard biscuit, which he laid on the box where he had been sitting, and said to his son, 'Bring on that meat.' Just then he discovered that his cattle were straying off and started after them.

"The boy brought the meat in a frying-pan and put it on the box. I took hold and made out quite a hearty meal before Wheeler got back. When he returned he glanced at the empty frying-pan and called out to his son, 'Ho, Donald! didn't I tell you to cook some of that ham for supper?' 'Yaas,' replied the youngster, in a surly tone; 'I got a right smart chance on it, but that chap gobbled it all.' Wheeler saw the state of affairs almost as soon as I did, and said, 'Wal, wal, cut some more, can't you? there's plenty of it.' I was somewhat surprised and not a little chagrined to discover that I had eaten up the supper of two hearty and hungry persons, which they had just prepared for themselves. I supposed that they had just completed their meal as I came into their camp."

E. B. Drew's loaded wagon was the first to ford the slough and the first along the bluffs. No wagon trail had ever been opened. O. M. Lord was the pilot and guide on the trail. In crossing the slough Mr. Drew gave his special attention to the care of his cow. In his anxiety for her safety he was forgetful of self and got a "duck" or two. His clothing was in the wagon and did not suffer from his mishaps.

This loaded wagon was the first to make its entrance into the colony of the Western Farm and Village Association. They crossed the creek near Noracong's shanty, Mr. Noracong himself selecting the fording place and directing their movements. This covered wagon was used by Drew and the Coryells as their headquarters—their home for some time after their arrival.

The cow was an important item of their possessions. Bread and milk, mush and milk, and milk as a beverage, were staple luxuries. Fresh butter of home production was sometimes indulged in. Their cooking was done by their camp-fires. Bread was baked in a tin oven before the fire. Sometimes they used an iron bake-kettle, which they covered with hot ashes and coals. For boiling, a kettle was usually suspended over the fire from a pole supported on croches. Mr. Drew says a heavy tin bucket made the best camp-kettle. It would heat quickly and economized time in cooking. These, with the frying-pan and coffee-pot, were the most important cooking utensils of their camp outfit. Their supplies furnished them a variety in the way of diet. Fresh brook trout were plentiful and common in their camp.

About daylight on the morning of Sunday, May 9, 1852, another large party, on their way to Rolling Stone, was landed on Wabasha prairie from the Dr. Franklin. Among these passengers were Robert Thorp and son, Robert Taylor, wife and three children, D. McRose, wife and three children, John Burns, wife and three children, James Gardner, wife and daughter, a young woman, and quite a number of others.

On account of the flood and insufficient means for transportation they were detained at Johnson's landing several days. They built a shelter on the bank of the river by piling up their boxes, forming a small inclosure which they covered with boards found near by.

One of the party, Robert Thorp, furnished the following incident. He is yet a resident of the county, a hale and hearty old farmer, living in the town of Rolling Stone. He has preserved his certificate of membership and a copy of it has been procured to show the form of this relic of the association :

No. 37. This is to certify that Robert Thorp has paid his initiation fee and has been elected a member of the Western Farm and Village Association No. 1 of the city of New York.

WILLIAM HADDOCK, President.

CHARLES E. WHEELER, Financial Secretary.

October 15, 1851.

These certificates are embellished with emblems of industry and civilization. But two of them have been preserved. The other is held by James Wright, of Minnesota City, to whom it was given. It is No. 15, and dated August 15, 1851.

When the association was first organized its members were mechanics of different occupations living in the city. Mr. Thorp was a blacksmith, and had worked at his trade in New York for about twenty years. He was born in England.

He left New York on April 15, 1852, with the members of the association who started at that date, taking with him his eldest son, John. The remainder of his family, consisting of his wife and three boys, Thomas, Robert and William, remained in the city about a month before they joined him in Minnesota. All except the last are yet living.

Mr. Thorp brought with him his blacksmith tools and all things necessary to start a shop in the new colony, and also some household goods. On account of delay in the transfer of his heavy freight at Dunkirk he was left behind his party. On reaching Chicago he shipped his own goods and the goods and baggage of William Christie, D. Jackson and others down the canal and Illinois river to St. Louis, taking passage over the same route.

At St. Louis Mr. Thorp bought his supplies in connection with Taylor, Burns, McRose and Gardiner, members of the association, who were there on their way to the colony. They took passage to Galena, where they were transferred to the Dr. Franklin.

To his great surprise and sorrow Mr. Thorp learned that William Christie, who left him at Chicago and whose baggage was with his own freight, had died but a few hours before and was then lying in Johnson's shanty. Mr. Christie had arrived a few days previous on the Nominee and had been up to Rolling Stone. On Saturday he came down expecting to meet Mr. Thorp at the landing. On his way he forded the back slough, and without changing his wet clothing lay down to rest, complaining of not feeling well. He was taken with what was supposed to be cholera, and died before morning.

Mr. Christie was a Scotchman—a large, strong and healthy young man when he landed here. He was highly respected by his acquaintances for his good qualities. He joined the association in New York city, where he was working at his trade as a machinist. For economy he, with others, walked from Cherry Valley to Galena

and came up the river as deck passengers. While at Rolling Stone he had been almost without shelter; the demand was much greater than the accommodation. Provisions of every kind were abundant and none suffered from want of sufficient food. The colonists were liberal in relieving each other when aid was required.

William Christie was buried on the Evans claim. His coffin was made by E. H. Johnson from the common unseasoned pine boards lying on the bank of the river. A short funeral service was held in the open air in front of the shanty by the Rev. Edward Ely. Mr. Thorp, with other members of the association, accompanied by the settlers and strangers on the prairie, followed the dead body to the grave and aided in depositing it in its last resting-place.

The occurrence was one long to be remembered. William Christie was comparatively a stranger. He had died suddenly, far away from the land of his birth and from his personal friends and relatives. His death was the first on Wabasha prairie, the first among the members of the association and the first among the settlers in the county. His funeral was the first, but before the summer was passed funerals were frequent both on Wabasha prairie and in the settlement at Rolling Stone. A young man by the name of Morgan, a stranger, died after a short sickness not long after Christie's death.

A fatal sickness attacked the families camped on the bank of the river. Robert Taylor lost two of his children here. He removed his sick wife to La Crosse, where she soon after died. Mr. McRose lost two children; one of them died on the flatboat while on the way to Rolling Stone.

Mr. Thorp stopped at Johnson's landing for a few days until he could get transportation for his freight and supplies. He then went to Rolling Stone to prepare for the arrival of his family. For temporary accommodation, which could be the most readily provided, he built a "gopher" on the lot drawn by him before he left New York. This location was in the field a little above where the barn of James Kennedy now stands. This hut was an improvement on the ordinary structures of the kind. It was about 12×12. The basement, or part below the surface, was lined with a framework of logs. It was here that the family of Mr. Thorp began housekeeping in Minnesota.

In the morning of May 12th another large party of immigrants for the colony landed from the Caleb Cope at Johnson's landing.

Owing to unfavorable reports in circulation down the river relative to the condition of affairs, some left their families at Galena and came up to explore the country. Among these were James Wright, John Nicklin, David Duryce, James Brooks and many others. Some who landed with their families were compelled to put up temporary shelters on the bank of the river to protect themselves from the drizzling rain while waiting for transportation.

Although the day proved to be stormy, a large number of the men went directly to Rolling Stone. As there was insufficient shelter, a company of nine built a "gopher" for their immediate use. This was constructed by digging a hold about 8×12 and about eighteen inches deep, over which a cover was made. The body of this structure was of small basswood logs, about eight feet long and about eight or ten inches in diameter. These logs were split and placed on end close together along the sides and one end of the hole in the ground, with the tops resting on a ridge-pole supported on posts with a crotch at the top. This framework was covered with coarse, dry grass and a layer of earth, over which was laid a covering of sod. The turf, by careful arrangement, made a roof that readily shed the rain of ordinary showers.

In this "gopher hole," on a floor of dry grass, the nine men of this company slept the first night of their arrival, and occupied it as their lodging-place for a week or two afterward. This "gopher" was built on the land now owned by James Wright, and where he now lives in Minnesota city. It was afterward used as a stopping-place for the family of Mr. Wright. The most of this party of explorers decided to continue in the colony. Some sent for their families, others went down the river to escort them up. Mr. Wright and Mr. Nicklin were among the latter.

Mr. Charles Bannon came up the river on the Caleb Cope. He was one of the directors of the association and one of its earliest members. He, with his wife, started from New York with the party that landed from the wood-boat at Rolling Stone. While on the way up the river he left the boat at Davenport and, in company with M. A. Allen, stopped to buy cattle. Mr. Bannon purchased three yoke of oxen and Mr. Allen two yoke, which they drove through the country to Dubuque, where they took passage with their stock. These oxen were designed for use as breaking-teams and for general farm work.

CHAPTER XXIV.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS AT WINONA CITY.

To catch the drift from the colony above, Johnson offered the choice of an acre of his claim on Wabasha prairie to each of the disaffected ones who would stop there, build a house, and make it their residence for one year. At that time the claim had not been surveyed or divided into lots and streets. This offer was accepted by several and a number of locations selected.

Rev. E. Ely made choice of an acre south of Johnson's shanty, about where the Ely block now stands, on the corner of Center and Second streets. Jacob S. Denman selected an acre adjoining that of Mr. Ely's on the east; Dr. Childs an acre on the south of Mr. Ely's; E. B. Thomas on the south of Mr. Denman's and east from that of Dr. Childs'; John Evans selected an acre west of Johnson's shanty; John Burns, a member of the association and one of the party who camped on the bank of the river from the Dr. Franklin on the 9th of May, accepted the offer of an acre from Ed. Hamilton on his claim on the same conditions as the others. The acre chosen by him was in what is now the front yard of the residence of Hon. H. W. Lamberton, on the corner of Huff and Harriett streets.

Mr. Burns planted a small garden and set out a few small apple-trees, which he had brought up the river. Some of these trees afterward grew to be of considerable size. These were the first fruit-trees, or trees of any kind, planted on Wabasha prairie by the early settlers. These fruit-trees were planted in a trench near together, as in a nursery. When Mr. Huff took possession of the Hamilton claim he built a fence around the few trees that had escaped the ravages of the cattle, and after two or three years transplanted them in his garden.

W. H. Stevens gave the use of his shanty on the Stevens claim to Mr. Denman until he could procure lumber and build a residence for his family. Mr. Denman found occupation for his team and plow by breaking the land selected for himself and others. They all made small gardens by way of occupancy and improvements. Mr. Denman enclosed his acre and that selected by Mr.

Thomas with a temporary fence and planted the field with corn. This was his first attempt at farming in Minnesota. It was not a profitable enterprise. The fence that enclosed this corn-field was the first fence built on the prairie by the settlers. It was put up by George W. Clark and his brother Wayne Clark. Mr. Denman paid them for it by breaking four acres of land on Clark's claim across the slough.

Neither Mr. Thomas, Dr. Childs or Mr. Burns ever made any other improvements on the lots selected. They abandoned them and made locations elsewhere. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Burns held claims in the colony, but left the territory in the fall. Dr. Childs remained on the prairie for several years after.

Mr. Denman built a house on his acre of prairie as soon as he could procure lumber. Mr. Ely built one in the fall. During the summer his family lived in Johnson's shanty after they came up from La Crosse, where they staid for a short time. He paid Johnson four dollars per month rent for the use of the "Hotel."

The house built by Mr. Denman stood on Lafayette street, between Second and Third streets. This was the first house built by the settlers on Wabasha prairie, not expressly designed as a "claim shanty." It was a balloon frame building of considerable pretensions for that date of improvements, about 16×32, one story high, the sides boarded "up and down" with rough boards and the cracks battened. The roof was of boards, and because of its peculiar construction the building was given the name of "car-house," from its fancied resemblance to a railroad car. The doors and windows were furnished with frames and casings—the first improvements of the kind. The floor was of dressed lumber, a luxury heretofore unknown. This building was divided into rooms by board partitions, and parts of it ceiled with dressed lumber.

Mr. Denman occupied this house as his residence until fall, when he moved on his claim. About the first of July he opened a store in the front room of this building. He brought up from Galena a small stock of goods suitable for the market, and here started the first store on Wabasha prairie for the sale of goods to the settlers. Jacob S. Denman was the first merchant to establish himself in business in what is now the city of Winona.

It was in the "car house" that the first white child was born within the limits of this city. While living here the family of Mrs. Denman was increased by the addition of a daughter on the 18th of

July, 1852. Mrs. Goddard, after consultation with Mrs. Ely, gave to this first native settler the name of "Prairie Louise Denman," the name by which she was afterward known. She has been dead many years. The oldest native settler, born in the city of Winona, who is now living, is Mason Ely, the second son of Rev. Edward Ely, born in 1853.

The primary object of all of the early settlers was to secure land for farming purposes on which to locate a future home. About the first thing done was to "make a claim." Mr. Denman began prospecting as soon as he landed, and on the 9th of May discovered and formally made a claim on the upper prairie. He and his mother there held 320 acres. The high water flooded the bottom lands, and their claims covered all of the land not overflowed, lying east from the Rolling Stone creek, to about where the highway now crosses the railroads, and extended south far enough to include the table next to the bluffs. It was on this table that he blazed the trees and inscribed his name as proprietor of the claim. It was on this table that he built a very comfortable log house, made other improvements, and moved his family there in September. The land selected by Mr. Denman had been previously claimed by Haddock and Murphy for the Western Farm and Village Association. Mr. Denman was duly notified that he was trespassing on grounds claimed for the colony, but he persisted in holding it and making improvements, without regard to the protestations of the members of the association.

This was the first collision of a settler with that organization. The first person to encroach on the territory claimed was an ex-member. To get Denman off, the colonists tried "moral, legal and physical suasion, but he tenaciously adhered." He lived in this log cabin under the bluffs for about three years, until he built a more modern house and large barns near the center of his farm. This claim, or, more properly, the claims of Denman and his mother, are now known as the Denman farm. It is at present owned and occupied by Mr. George Fifield.

Mr. Denman sacrificed this large farm, which he had secured by honest industry and years of hard labor, in his mistaken zealous efforts to aid the "Grange movement" for cheaper freights, cheaper supplies and cheaper agricultural implements. He removed to Texas, but his good luck at farming failed him there. It is said that Mr. Denman is now a poor man, and in his old age again a pioneer,

looking for "a home in the west" in one of the territories. None of his family are now living in this county.

Dr. George F. Childs, with his wife and niece, lived for a short time in Johnson's shanty. While there his niece was taken with the measles and died after a few days' sickness. The remains were taken to La Crosse for burial.

About the middle of May Dr. Childs bought the east half of the claim made by Jabez McDermott. He paid McDermott eighty dollars for a quit-claim deed and possession of the eighty acres. This was the first claim sale on Wabasha prairie. Whether this deed was ever made a matter of record is now very uncertain, as at that time there was no county organization in Wabasha county, of which Winona county was a part. All matters of record were filed in Washington county, with which Wabasha was connected for all judicial purposes. Possession of land was then more important than title-deeds. The land still belonged to government and no surveys had been made.

The machine-shops and surrounding buildings of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, the Winona wagon-works and the Winona plow-works are on what was once the McDermott claim. This locality was a favorite camping-place of Wabasha's band. When Dr. Childs took possession there were about half-a-dozen of their large bark cabins, or tepees, yet standing, but in a somewhat dilapidated condition, the settlers having taken material from them for use in other localities. In the vicinity of the machine-shops was an old Indian burying-place. The graves were scattered over that locality; very many were exposed and destroyed in the excavations made. Relics of the past—stone hatchets, flint arrowheads and pipes of red pipestone—were found. Sometimes fragments of bones or a tolerably well preserved skeleton would be unearthed and used to help form a railroad embankment in some other locality.

Indian graves have been found in several places on Wabasha prairie and in the mouths of the valleys. Quite a number were exposed by the caving of the river bank on the lower part of the prairie. Two modern Indian graves were on Johnson's claim when the whites first took possession of the prairie. They were left undisturbed for several years. The covering of sticks which were placed over them by the natives marked their location until the ground was plowed by Johnson in the spring of 1855. These graves were on lot 2, block 17. When it was improved and buildings were erected,

the bones buried there were thrown out in excavating a cellar and taken possession of by Dr. Franklin Staples. These bones were the remains of young persons and were very much decayed. It has been stated that some of Wabasha's children were buried in these graves, but there is no evidence confirming this statement. Wabasha's special home was in the mouth of Burns valley.

The Indian village located on the McDermott claim, a part of which was purchased by Dr. Childs, was said to be the grand gathering-place of the Mdaywakantonwan division of Sioux. It was in this vicinity that Wabasha's bands met for their amusements, sports and games, as well as more serious and important affairs. From this village the Indian trails diverged as from a common center, some leading to the valleys, others up and down the bank of the river. The wild grass, common on every other part of the prairie, had almost entirely disappeared around this village or summer resort, and had been replaced by a fine turf of blue-grass found in no other place except along the bank of the river on the lower part of the prairie, where Mrs. Keyes now lives.

Mr. George W. Clark says "That on McDermott's claim there was a large flat stone, the center of a large circle of smooth, level ground, with well defined boundaries, plainly to be seen in 1851. This stone was taken away by some of the early settlers."

Dr. Childs lived during the summer of 1852 in the little cabin with a bark roof which McDermott occupied as his claim shanty. He built a comfortable cottage near by it, in which he lived for several years. The logs and poles of the Sioux tepees were used in the construction of sheds and as posts for his fences. The bark covering of the huts was carefully gathered and used as firewood for his kitchen stove.

It was the custom of Dr. Childs to date all of his correspondence and business papers from his residence on this claim, to which he gave the name of "Ozelle cottage." This name was derived from the one given by the old French voyageurs to Wabasha prairie. Ozelle was but the French pronunciation of Aix Aile anglicized by Dr. Childs in writing.

When Dr. Childs left New York he supposed that he would find the Indians occupying this part of the territory, and brought along an assortment of goods for the purpose of bartering with them, but found that the Sioux had forsaken their homes in this locality. He

after a time traded his Indian goods with the Winnebagoes for dressed deerskins and got rid of his goods without loss.

Dr. Childs was a botanic physician, but never practiced his profession in this vicinity, or only to a very limited extent. He engaged in mercantile business for a year or two after he sold his land. He moved to Minneiska, Wabasha county, where he lived for awhile. Dr. G. F. Childs is now a resident of the State of Maryland, where he has charge of a benevolent institution, a home for aged people.

Among the passengers who landed at Johnson's landing from the steamer Caleb Cope on May 12, 1852, were Abner S. Goddard, wife and three children, from La Crosse. They arrived at about four o'clock on a dark and rainy morning, and went directly from the landing to the shanty on the Stevens claim, in accordance with a previous arrangement made with Silas Stevens. On reaching the shanty they were surprised to find the table, benches and other furniture of the cabin, which they supposed to be occupied, irregularly piled outside. When the inmates were aroused they discovered that the furniture had been removed to afford sleeping quarters for the occupants. William H. Stevens and a young man living with him held one corner, while the family of Mr. Denman, seven in number, were in possession of the remainder of the little 10×12 shanty, not occupied by the cook-stove. To accommodate the newcomers, the future occupants of the cabin, Mr. Denman provided for his family by making a shelter for them with the lumber he had laid up loosely to dry for use in the house he was then building. While living in this manner the loose boards were blown from over their heads during a severe thunderstorm one night when they were all in bed. They were compelled to seek shelter in Johnson's shanty, but again occupied their lumber piles in the morning and continued to do so until their house was finished.

During the previous winter Mr. Goddard had been living in La Crosse. He there taught the village school—the first school ever taught in La Crosse, the first school ever taught on the Mississippi river between Prairie du Chien and St. Paul, if the Indian mission schools at Red Wing and Kaposia are excepted. His schoolroom was in the court-house, which was built during the fall and fore part of the same winter. To add to their income and to accommodate some personal friends, Mrs. Goddard opened a boarding-house. "Aunt Catharine's" table was then, as it is now, always full, without soliciting patronage. Silas Stevens became a boarder and made

it his home with them while in La Crosse. After the attempt of Mr. Gere to jump the Stevens claim Mr. Stevens offered to furnish Mr. Goddard a shanty of sufficient capacity to keep a boarding-house on Wabasha prairie if he would go up and live on his claim, and also promised him an acre of the claim on which to build a house if he would continue to reside there. Others, then living in La Crosse, who had made claims, urged him to accept Mr. Stevens' proposition. As Mr. Goddard had been up to the prairie with a party of claim-hunters early in the spring, and had been solicited by the settlers in that locality to come up, he was the more readily induced to change his residence.

Immigrants were landed from every boat, and the little shanty was crowded with hungry guests as soon as their arrival was known. Meals were provided for all that came, but they were required to look out for their own lodging-places. The beds of their guests were sometimes the soft sands of the prairie, the bed clothing their ordinary wearing apparel with the addition of a blanket.

Three or four days after the arrival of Mr. Goddard, another shanty was put up by Mr. Stevens to meet the increasing business and the demand for better accommodations. This shanty was a one-story building about 16×32. To increase its capacity an awning of canvas was stretched from one side, which served as a shelter for the cooking department. The two rooms were subdivided by canvas partitions. It was customary, however, for guests who lodged there to blow out the candle and go to bed in the dark. This was a rule of the house.

This shanty stood about where the "Davenport house" now stands, not far from the corner of Third and Kansas streets. The original shanty on the Stevens claim was torn down, and the material used in the construction of this second one.

"Goddard's" was the favorite stopping-place—the most popular and commodious "hotel" on Wabasha prairie. This shanty was the "home" of many of the early settlers of this county who came that season. It was here they gathered for social enjoyment, to get the latest news, to discuss the matters of claims and current events. It was the place of gathering for all public meetings, and the headquarters of the Wabasha Protection Club, of which Mr. Goddard was elected secretary. A select school was opened here by Miss Angelia Gere, a young daughter of H. C. Gere. This was the first school attempted on the prairie. It was kept in opera-

tion but a short time. Here the first stated religious meetings were held, with regular preaching on the Sabbath day. This history would be incomplete without some special notice of Mr. Goddard and his family, so intimately were the early settlers connected with this "settlers' home."

The summer of 1852 was known in the west as the sickly season. The extreme high water of the early spring was followed by another extreme of low water, with remarkably dry and hot weather. This occasioned a general epidemic of severe forms of malarial diseases, which were unusually fatal. These diseases prevailed extensively along the river. Wabasha prairie and the colony at Minnesota City were seriously affected by it. The settlement of this county was retarded through the loss of many of the settlers by death, and the removal of very many others to escape the threatened dangers of sickness in a locality where there was so limited accommodations, even for the healthy.

The settlers considered themselves fortunate, indeed, if in their attack of sickness they could get in at Goddard's. The accommodation was prized, for there they felt sure of kind attention and watchful nursing. There were no regular medical practitioners in the county who followed their profession—none nearer than La Crosse, and domestic management was an important consideration with the sufferers.

The following extract from a letter to "Aunt Catharine" (Mrs. Goddard), written a score of years afterward, will illustrate somewhat the general sentiments of the early settlers in connection with the occurrences of that year: "I cannot forget the many deeds of kindness and motherly care my brothers and myself received at your hands when your house was a hospital and you the ministering angel. With nine sick persons, including your husband; with but two rooms in which to lodge and make comfortable your sick household, how admirably and patiently all was managed."

In the latter part of this season Mr. Goddard and his two youngest children were prostrated with the prevailing diseases and died. Mr. Goddard's death occurred September 11. The loss of a citizen of such promising usefulness in the new settlement was a calamity seriously felt. He was a man of the strictest integrity and of correct moral principles.

In his native state, Pennsylvania, Mr. Goddard was honored with the office of justice of the peace, and held that position for

many years. He there acquired the title of "Squire Goddard," by which name he was generally known. He was appointed postmaster, and received his commission during his last sickness, but never qualified or attempted to serve in that capacity.

Mrs. Goddard, now known as Mrs. Catharine Smith, is yet a resident of Wabasha prairie. She is the oldest female resident of the city of Winona. Indirectly through her some of the best citizens of Winona became residents of this county. She is a sister of the Lairds'. Although the mother of many children, she has but one living, a son, Orrin F. Smith.

Aunt Catharine is a woman whose social nature, kind heart and real worth have secured to her hosts of sincere friends. Her Easter parties, birthday gatherings and social reunions of old settlers are annual enjoyments to herself as well as to her numerous relatives and friends. Mrs. Goddard was connected with many incidents of pioneer life which might be mentioned, some of which will be noticed.

Prominent among the settlers who located on Wabasha prairie this season was Dr. John L. Balcombe. About April 1 he came up the river on the Nominee and stopped at La Crosse. Being a gentleman of much more than usual general intelligence, with fine social qualifications, and also an invalid, he readily formed acquaintances and found friends among the best citizens of that place. Wabasha prairie was then attracting considerable attention from the residents of La Crosse, and not long after his arrival he was induced to join a party who proposed to explore the late Sioux purchase for farming lands. Their prospecting excursions only extended to the valleys along the river, where some claims were selected. It being too early in the season to attempt any very extended trip without a more suitable outfit than could be procured, they returned to La Crosse.

In the forepart of May Dr. Balcombe again visited Wabasha prairie. He brought with him a horse, or pony, and camp supplies. He here secured the services of Ed. Hamilton, whose robust strength and experience as a cook made him a valuable acquisition in the exploring excursion he proposed to make. After transporting their outfit across the slough they started for the back country, Hamilton leading the way on the trail with a heavy pack of supplies, the doctor following on horseback with the balance of their outfit, which included a sack of corn and a bundle of hay.

Following the trail to Minnesota City they went up the south valley and out on Sweet's prairie on a trail marked by the settlers of the colony. They spent three or four days in exploring the country along the branches of the White Water and Root river as far as the western part of this county. In the vicinity of what is now the town of Saratoga they saw a large herd of elk, the last that have been seen in this vicinity.

They returned through the Rolling Stone and arrived at Johnson's landing on the evening of May 12, and went directly to the shanty of Mr. Goddard, where the doctor was provided for as a guest with such accommodations as the place afforded, although Mrs. Goddard had hardly taken possession of the premises. The next day he returned to La Crosse.

About the last of May another exploring party was organized in La Crosse by Dr. Balcombe, Rev. J. C. Sherwin, Rev. William H. Card, and other prominent citizens. Provided with horses and necessary supplies for camping out, they took passage to Wabasha prairie. The services of Ed. Hamilton were again secured. As the grass had by this time become sufficient for the support of their horses, the trip was only limited by their inclinations or the extent of their camp supplies.

This party went out through Gilmore valley. Keeping on the divide between the Root river and the White Water and Zombro rivers, they explored the country as far west as the head-waters of the Cedar river. On their return they camped on the head-waters of the White Water, spending the Sabbath in the vicinity of the present village of St. Charles. Religious exercises were observed and Elder Sherwin delivered a sermon to his companions. This was the first religious meeting held in the country back from the river.

While on this excursion Dr. Balcombe made discovery of many choice locations. His habits of close observation, with a retentive memory, gave him a decided advantage over other explorers, which were afterward of pecuniary value. He could long afterward point out the choicest locations to the early settlers seeking farming lands. While on this trip he first discovered and located the present site of High Forest. It was not until a year or two afterward that he found sale for his rights of discovery.

This exploring excursion satisfied Dr. Balcombe that the resources of this part of the Sioux purchase, when developed, would amply

support a large commercial town on the river and that the outlet must be in this vicinity. He decided to locate on Wabasha prairie, and accepted Johnson's offer of an acre of ground on the same terms offered others. The acre selected was west of and adjoining that chosen by John Evans. He built a shanty on Main street, between Front and Second streets, near the alley. It was 12×16, one story, of little better style than common claim shanties. It had a gable roof instead of the ordinary shed roof. This was at first of boards, but was afterward covered with shingles.

Dr. Balcombe also bought an undivided one-third of the Hamilton claim, No. 5. Mark Howard, a gentleman residing in Hartford, Conn., purchased another third, Edwin Hamilton retaining one-third. Walter Brown, of La Crosse, was appointed agent for Mr. Howard. This property is now known as Huff's addition to the original town plot of Winona. The claim was valued at \$200. The shares were \$66.66 each. Mr. Hamilton then supposed he had made a good sale.

About June 1, Dr. Balcombe brought his wife from Illinois, where she was on a visit with her son. Stopping at La Crosse for awhile, she came to Wabasha prairie on June 13. They boarded at Goddard's until they commenced housekeeping in their own shanty in July. About July 1 he built a shanty on the Hamilton claim, which he leased to O. S. Holbrook, of which mention was made in earlier pages.

Early in July Dr. Balcombe went down the river and brought up some household furniture and supplies. He also brought back with him a span of horses and a colt, double and single harnesses, a lumber wagon and a buggy. This was the first buggy ever brought into the county and the only one for nearly a year afterward.

After spending the summer and fall in Minnesota, Dr. Balcombe sold his interest in the Hamilton claim, with his horses and wagons, to Edwin Hamilton for \$661, and with his wife went down the river on the last boat in the fall. He spent the winter with his only child, a son, St. A. D. Balcombe, then a druggist doing business in Elgin, Illinois. He returned the following spring. Further attention will be given him in the occurrences of that year.

CHAPTER XXV.

INCIDENTS OF THE EARLY TIMES.

AMONG the settlers who came into this county in the spring of 1852 were Wayne Clark and Scott Clark, brothers of George W. Clark. Wayne arrived about the first of May, Scott a little later in the season. Scott Clark was an invalid, and came on from the State of New York with the hope that the climate of Minnesota would prove beneficial to his health. He made a claim in the mouth of Gilmore valley. It included the Indian cultivation and extended onto the table where the residence of C. C. Beck now stands. His claim shanty, a small log house, stood on the same plateau but near the point next to the creek. He held this claim until his death, which occurred in June, 1854. He was buried on the grounds of what is now Woodlawn cemetery. His grave was the first in that locality. He was, however, buried there several years before the spot was selected as a public cemetery.

Wayne Clark did not come to Minnesota for the express purpose of making it a home as an actual settler. His principal object was speculation. He brought with him quite a number of land warrants, which he expected he would be able to use in securing lands on the "Sioux purchase" in the territory, but the lands had not been surveyed and he found that land warrants were not available property here. To preserve them, he carefully laid them away in his trunk, in which he also secreted other valuables. He brought with him from Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, the trunk and "good clothes" of his brother, left there the year before, when George abandoned all superfluities of that kind.

These trunks were stored in Nash's shanty on claim No. 2, which they then occupied as their headquarters. Nash and Gilmore were away, rafting logs for Farrell that had been cut on the islands opposite during the winter. Although living in this shanty on the prairie, they were engaged in making improvements on the claim of George Clark across the slough, putting in a crop of potatoes, corn, making garden and building a cabin.

One day, while engaged in putting the cabin in a habitable

condition, they were alarmed by a messenger, William H. Stevens, crossing over in haste to inform them that the Sioux threatened to burn the shanty on the Nash claim, and that they had better come over and take care of their traps or their property would be burned up in it.

Startled by this report, they hastened to secure their valuables from threatened destruction. On arriving at the landing they found all of the settlers gathered at Goddard's shanty, with about half a dozen Indians as the center of attraction. They here learned that the cause of the alarm was from the neglect of Nash to pay the Indian tax which had been levied on the shanty by the Sioux, or to provide for its payment as he had promised the Indians. On this visit the Indians collected a barrel of flour from Gere, and another from Dr. Childs. There were but six inhabited claim shanties on Wabasha prairie at this time. All had paid their tax except Nash. Wabasha's "infernal" revenue collectors were somewhat irritated at not being able to secure the delinquent tax on the shanty of claim No. 2. The leader and spokesman of the party expressed his dissatisfaction forcibly and emphatic in the Dakota language. The settlers standing around readily comprehended what he meant, although they could not understand but a single word of all that he said. By signs used in his demonstrations he intimated that they had promised to give them the flour when the Nominee came up in the spring, but had failed to do as agreed. Gesticulating with his hands, he pointed down the river, then moving them slowly up until he pointed up stream. This he performed several times, each time repeating, distinctly, "Nominee," pointing toward the shanty, shaking his fist and giving strong expressions of dissatisfaction. The interpretation as understood was that the Nominee had been up and down a number of times and Nash had not furnished the flour. Apparently becoming terribly excited in his manner, the Indian rushed to the cook-stove of Mrs. Goddard, which stood at the side of the building, and drawing out a blazing fire-brand, started toward the delinquent shanty as if he was going to set it on fire. This the settlers comprehended as only a threat that they would burn it if the flour or its equivalent was not forthcoming. He was easily pacified and induced to drop the incendiary torch when assured he should have the flour. Johnson furnished it from his own supplies and settled the matter at once.

This was the only "Indian scare" ever attempted by the Sioux

with the early settlers in this county. The alarm was soon over and an amicable shake all around indicated a satisfactory adjustment of difficulties and a truce to all hostile demonstrations.

In transporting the flour collected by the Indians, the barrels were opened with their hatchets and the flour transferred to sacks. The barrels were then destroyed.

The only claim shanties on Wabasha prairie for which this tax was paid to the Sioux were on claims Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, and on the claim of Dr. Childs and for Henry C. Gere's shanty. John Burns paid them for his privileges in the mouth of Burns valley. Four barrels of flour settled all Indian claims on the colony at Minnesota City. These were all that paid the Indian tax that season. Finding the settlers were becoming too numerous to be easily alarmed, the Indians abandoned their compulsory plan of begging and let them remain undisturbed.

Notwithstanding the amicable adjustment with the Sioux in relation to the shanty they were occupying on the prairie, the Clarks removed their deposits and transferred all of their effects across the slough, where they were under their personal care. They commenced housekeeping in their own shanty, George W., Wayne and Scott Clark living together.

Wayne Clark spent that season in Minnesota, exploring the country looking for chances to speculate, but went down the river on the last boat in the fall without making a claim or investing his surplus funds in a country where securities (claims) were such uncertain property.

With the crowd of passengers brought up the river by the Nominnee on the 19th of May, who landed on Wabasha prairie, were quite a number of immigrants for the colony. For convenience in discharging freight and live stock, Captain Smith landed them at the lower landing, his favorite claim and special preference for a town site.

Among the members of the association who stopped here were Hiram Campbell, wife and three children, Mrs. Thorp (wife of Robert Thorp) and three sons, H. B. Waterman, wife and son, Asa Waterman, Rufus Waterman, Andrew Petee, D. Q. Burley, H. Shipley and son, Mr. Hunt and others.

This party had quite a large herd of cattle—oxen, cows and young stock. The greater part of them belonged to Hiram Campbell. Mr. Waterman had two yoke of oxen and two cows, and Mr. Hunt

two yoke of oxen. As soon as the cattle were landed they scattered over the prairie in spite of the efforts of their owners to restrain them. The new-comers were not then aware that they were on an island, from which their cattle would not attempt to escape even if allowed to range over it. It was not until late in the day that all of the frisky herd were collected at the lower end of the prairie. The tents were pitched and the party remained at the landing until the next morning, when the wagons were loaded, the cattle collected, and all moved up to the upper end of the prairie, where they again camped near the landing-place of the Macedonian.

The following morning the cattle were again collected and after much trouble driven across the back slough at the crossing on the trail below where they camped. Mr. Campbell divested himself of all clothing and followed them over alone to aid his young stock if occasion required. The wagons, with the men, women and children, were transferred across the slough to the upper prairie by the Macedonian, landing about where the present road is laid. Several trips were made to carry them all over. From here they made their way along down the slough and then moved on up to the table-land along the bluffs above the mouth of Gilmore valley, where they camped for the night. The next day, May 23, they made their entry into the settlement and mingled with the crowds there collected. Some of this party are yet residents of that vicinity.

On account of the difficulties in getting to Rolling Stone from Wabasha prairie, and because of the strong feeling of jealousy and rivalry that began to be exhibited between the two localities, Mr. Haddock urgently requested the members of the association, by messages and letters sent to those on their way up, not to land on Wabasha prairie. If the boats could not be induced to land them at Rolling Stone by going up Straight Slough, they were advised to continue on up the river and land on the Minnesota side below the mouth of the White Water. From there he supposed it would be practicable to reach the colony by land, or they could be brought down by water on the Macedonian.

But one small party attempted to reach the colony over this route. They came up the river on the Dr. Franklin. At Johnson's landing, where the boat stopped, they were advised by O. M. Lord, who chanced to see them, that they had better land there with the other passengers, and assured them that it would be more difficult to get to Rolling Stone from above than from the prairie.

Mr. Wright, who had previously visited the colony, and who now assumed the leadership, had such unlimited confidence in the judgment and advice of Mr. Haddock in the matter, that he decided to follow the instructions of the president of the association. They continued on and landed on the morning of May 23 about three miles below the mouth of the White Water and about a mile below Hall's landing, afterward known as Mt. Vernon.

The members of this party were James Wright, wife and six children, John Nicklin, wife and two children, and S. M. Burns, wife and three children.

Mr. Wright was one of the directors of the association and one of its earliest members. He had been a resident of the city of New York, where he followed the occupation of a wood-turner. Mr. Nicklin was from the same place, where he was a lithographer. Mr. Burns was from eastern Pennsylvania, where he had been a hotel-keeper, or keeper of a restaurant. It was said that Mr. Burns brought more money with him than any other member of the colony.

With their freight they had a large supply of provisions and quite an amount of household goods. Mr. Burns brought with him a very fine pair of horses, a wagon and a general assortment of farming tools. The experiences of this party during their stay here are given as related by Mr. Wright to illustrate some of the incidents of pioneer life in the early settlement of this county.

When the horses of Mr. Burns were landed from the steamboat, they were not securely fastened by the deck-hands who had them in charge. Their halters were loosely tied to the brush that grew along the bank, and by their restlessness they soon released themselves. Attracted by the fresh grass, they quietly enjoyed their liberty by grazing in the vicinity. Thinking it safe, Mr. Burns indulged them while he was putting his wagon together, which had been taken apart for convenience in transportation.

After completing his task Mr. Burns attempted to secure his team, but the horses playfully eluded his grasp of their halters and kept just beyond his reach. Startled by some sudden movement, they sprang off as if for a race, but again halted to feed until he came near, when they again left him. At length, turning up a valley, they disappeared. He would occasionally get a glimpse of them on the sides of the ravine and then lost sight of them entirely. He followed their trail to the ridge on the top of the bluffs, where he lost

all trace and returned to the river at evening, tired and hungry, without his horses.

During the day, Mr. Wright and Mr. Nicklin arranged their goods in the form of a hollow square, and with poles and blankets formed a temporary covering over it. This provided a common shelter for the whole party. A cook-stove was adjusted for business near by, and as they had a variety of provisions and good cooks, their camp was comfortably established and well provided for, except protection from heavy rains. Plenty of dry grass and an abundance of blankets and quilts furnished them beds of which they had but little reason to complain. They had the material for tents in their boxes, but they did not consider it worth while to unpack them for the short time they proposed to stay there.

The following morning Mr. Burns resumed his search for the truant animals. As the flatboat was expected from Rolling Stone, Mr. Wright and Mr. Nicklin remained in camp. When at Wabasha prairie they had sent word to Mr. Haddock, notifying him of their arrival and asking to have the boat sent up for them.

In the afternoon Mr. Robertson and Mr. Woodcock came up from the colony with the report that an attempt had been made to bring up the Macedonian, but it was found to be almost impossible to manage it and the effort had been abandoned; that Capt. Jackson proposed to take them down in his small boat and would come up in the morning to begin the undertaking. They also reported that there was no roadway along the bluffs that was passable for wagons, although there was a well-worn Indian trail.

Mr. Burns returned without his horses. He was unable to trace them, and for awhile was himself lost and gave up his search. He was tired out and discouraged with his fruitless efforts to find his stray property. He had paid a high price for his horses in Chicago, and, being fearful that he would lose them without a chance for their recovery, he offered a reward of fifty dollars for them delivered in camp or at Minnesota City.

Stimulated by this liberal offer Robertson and Woodcock volunteered to hunt for the estrays. After a late but hearty dinner they took the trail at about four o'clock in the afternoon and found them before dark in the head of the north Rolling Stone valley and rode them to Minnesota City the same evening. The horses were returned to Mr. Burns uninjured by their frolic. He promptly paid over the reward.

Captain Jackson made the attempt to transfer this party with his small boat, and commenced with the family and freight of Mr. Nicklin. To accomplish this required several trips. He was successful except with the last, which was a valuable load in bulky boxes. The boat was capsized and the cargo a total loss—"no insurance." Some relics of the contents of the boxes were found the following winter in the brush on an island, but nothing of value recovered. This accident suspended that line of transportation.

Robertson and Woodcock, with an eye to speculation, offered to deliver the goods of Mr. Wright and Mr. Burns at Rolling Stone for fifteen dollars. A bargain was at once closed with them and they proceeded to construct a raft from some dead oak-trees standing on the bank of the river. After the logs were secured together and loaded with a barrel of pork, a barrel of beef, a barrel of vinegar and a cask of hams, but little of the raft was above water. Lashing the freight to the logs they added a cook-stove, shoved off into the current and safely landed it at "Lord's lumber yard" without accident and without delay.

After the raft had left the shore, Burns decided that he would not move down to the settlement. He had made an arrangement with the Halls for an interest in their town site and concluded to remain on the river. He immediately commenced to build himself a log house, and moved his family and goods up to the landing.

On Saturday Mr. Hunt and Mr. Shipley came up along the bluffs with two yoke of oxen and a wagon for the purpose of moving them down. This was the first wagon that ever passed between the two places. They met with no serious obstruction for the passage of an empty wagon, although the way was rough and uneven.

When they left Rolling Stone Mr. Shipley was apparently in his usual health. He had that morning parted with his son, a young man about sixteen years old, and sent him down to Galena to bring up his family, which he had left there two weeks before. While on his way up along the bluffs he began to complain of not feeling well, and soon became too sick to even follow on the trail. Mr. Hunt made him as comfortable as he could on a bed of grass in the wagon, and brought him through to Wright's camp. Here everything was done for his relief that they were able to do, but without avail. He died a few hours after his arrival, at about twelve o'clock at night. His disease was supposed to be cholera.

The remains of Mr. Shipley were buried the next day at about

12 o'clock, Sunday, May 30, 1852. The grave was on the bank of the river, near where he died. His coffin was a few pieces of slabs taken from the drift-wood of the river and arranged around the body, while lying in the grave. After the grave was filled, a piece of a slab was placed at the head and his name, "H. Shipley," marked on it. The last resting-place of this early pioneer is now unknown. The personal effects of Mr. Shipley were taken in charge by Mr. Wright and sent to his wife. The oxen and wagon belonged to Mr. Hunt. Mr. Shipley had no interest in them.

Mr. Wright now became anxious to leave that locality, and as soon as the rude burial was completed he loaded the wagon with some of his household goods and decided to attempt to go through by land, but the attempt proved a failure at the start. The wagon was upset within a few rods of where it was loaded, the boxes were smashed and their contents scattered as they tumbled and rolled promiscuously down the bank, almost into the river. A large looking-glass rolled on the edges of its frame for several rods and lodged in an upright position against a tree, without injury. The same mirror is yet in use by Mrs. Wright in Minnesota City.

At about the time the loaded wagon upset a steamboat appeared in sight, coming down. Mr. Wright abandoned his damaged property and devoted all his energies to attract the attention of the pilot. He hoisted signals of distress and hailed the boat most vociferously, and was actively seconded in his efforts by his family, one using a tin horn and another beating an accompaniment on a tin pan. Alarmed by these proceedings, the captain of the boat cautiously ran over toward the Minnesota shore, expecting to learn that the Sioux had risen against the settlers. He was, however, soon relieved of any anxiety on that score, and discovered as he drew near that they were some of the passengers he had landed there on his way up—that their noisy demonstrations were made because they were anxious to leave that locality and go down to Johnson's landing. He good-naturedly consented to take them on board. As the boat swung round to the shore the captain hailed Wright and inquired, "Where's your freight?" Pointing to the wreck of the wagon-load, Wright replied, "There is some of it, as soon as we can get it together." Observing the condition of affairs, the captain called to the men forward as the gang-plank was launched out, "Get ashore there, some of you, and bring them duds aboard in bulk."

To Mrs. Wright's extreme surprise, and before she could rally

from her helpless astonishment, her clean household stuff, bedding and clothing of every description, was carried off in the arms of the dirty roustabouts, and before she could offer even a feeble remonstrance they were piled promiscuously on the greasy, dirty deck.

All of Mr. Wright's goods were taken aboard except four barrels of flour which he had brought up for the association, designed to be used in payment of the Indian tax on the shanties in the colony. The flour was taken down by Mr. Hunt in his wagon, the first freight carried through by a wagon over that trail.

When Mr. Wright reached Johnson's landing he there found Willie Shipley, waiting for the down boat. He informed the astonished boy that his father, from whom he had parted not two days before, looking healthy and strong, was dead and in his lonely grave on the bank of the river. Mr. Wright gave him the property found with his father—his watch, a pocket-book with papers and a small amount of money—to be carried to his mother.

His family were not left without means of support. Mr. Shipley had left a considerable sum of money on deposit in Galena, under the control of his wife. The family returned to their former home. Their experience in the west was a sorrowful one.

At Johnson's landing Mr. Wright, with his family, was permitted by Mr. Denman to pass the night in the unfinished house he was then building. They reached Minnesota City the next day, June 1, and went directly to the "gopher" Mr. Wright had helped to build nearly three weeks before. It was near here that his provisions and cook-stove had been stored when landed from the raft. This gopher-house was their first home in the colony. Mr. Wright has retained possession of and lived continuously with his family on the same land and in the same locality ever since that period, about thirty-one years. They occupied the "gopher" and a tent until he could procure lumber and build a more comfortable place to move into. Soon after their arrival the whole family were prostrated with sickness in some form. Two of the children died with measles, then prevailing.

Like most of the members of the association from New York city, Mr. Wright's previous experience had but poorly fitted him to meet the demands of pioneer life. Many things were learned from practical experience. Incidents that may now be pleasantly related, and are amusing to listen to, which occurred in their acquisition of a western education, were once really serious matters with them.

The provisions brought down on the raft were jointly owned by Mr. Wright and Mr. Burns. The morning after his arrival Mr. Wright went out to inspect the condition of his supplies, and discovered that his cask of hams had been broken open and the contents carried off. The fact becoming known, the indignant colonists proceeded to investigate the affair. A careful examination of the matter was commenced, but the mystery of the transaction was soon revealed without a shadow of suspicion resting on any member of the association. The cattle of the settlers had been corraled in the bend of the stream near by to prevent their wandering off to parts unknown or trespassing in the settlement. In their eagerness to get salt, the cask had been broken open and the hams eaten by the ravenous bovine monsters. All of the cattle in the settlement were under suspicion as being implicated in the transaction, but the herd of Hiram Campbell were charged with being the principal and leading offenders. The fragments of partly eaten hams were found scattered over the ground in the vicinity of the empty cask.

To prevent any further loss to Mr. Burns, it was proposed by Mr. Wright that an equitable division of the pork and beef be made. In the absence of Mr. Burns, friends of both parties were selected to make the division. The meat in each barrel was taken out and accurately weighed. One half of each was then put into one of the barrels for Mr. Burns and the other half into the other barrel and turned over to Mr. Wright as his individual property. This was apparently a just dissolution of partnership, but Mr. Wright soon discovered that the mixing of the two kinds of meat did not improve the quality. It was soon understood that Mr. Wright and Mr. Burns had a surplus of meat, and some less fastidious persons purchased it at less than cost.

Although transportation had proved to be barely possible from Hall's landing to Rolling Stone without considerable expense in opening a wagon trail, there was to Mr. Burns more than a glimmer of a prospective landing-place for the colony, and he located himself where he could have the benefit of the river trade in the business in which he proposed to engage. Having money to invest, he built a large hotel. His bar was the main source of profit. He paid no license, for the law prohibited the sale of intoxicating drinks. His hotel became a favorite resort for the rivermen and traveling public, and was not entirely shunned by the settlers. The Indians resorted to Burns' for trade. During the years of 1852-3-4 there was

more liquor sold by Mr. Burns than in all other parts of southern Minnesota. He brought on quite a stock of general merchandise and opened a store. A postoffice was established and S. M. Burns was postmaster. He furnished employment for a large number of men cutting steamboat wood on government lands, on which large profits were made.

After a heavy expense trying to build up a business point at this place, Mr. Burns was forced to abandon the attempt, and the village of Mt. Vernon ceased to exist. The scheme to make it the landing-place for the colony did not prove practicable, although a wagon road was opened between the two places.

The town of Mt. Vernon, in the northwest part of Winona county, took its name from the village of that name at what was once known as Hall's landing, on the Mississippi. Not a trace of any of the improvements made by Mr. Burns are now to be seen. The village site is almost unknown.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE ASSOCIATION AT ROLLING STONE.

THE Western Farm and Village Association, as organized in the city of New York in 1851, was transferred to Rolling Stone in 1852 under the same officers and with the same laws governing its members. The mode of doing business adopted and practiced in the east was continued in the west.

The first regular meeting of the association held in the colony at Rolling Stone was on May 6. The officers present were Wm. Haddock, president; Thos. K. Allen, recording secretary; and a majority of the board of directors, Augustus A. Gilbert, James Wright, Charles Bannon, John Hughes and D. Robertson.

At this meeting fifty-two responded to their names when the roll of members was called. Some of these were young unmarried men, but a majority of the members present were men with families.

At a general meeting of the colonists on Sunday, May 9, the name of Minnesota City was given to the village of the colony. The name was unanimously adopted by a *viva-voce vote*. Prior to this

the locality was only known as Rolling Stone, and afterward it was the most familiar name to the early settlers.

At this same meeting, May 9, a Congregational minister from La Crosse, by the name of Reynolds, preached the first sermon ever delivered in Minnesota City. Elder Reynolds was a missionary sent out by the Home Mission Board of the denomination to which he belonged.

Business meetings of the association were called to consider matters relating to the common interests. At one of these meetings, about the first, Robert Pike, Jr., was elected surveyor for the colony, to establish the lines of claims designated as farms, which were to be assigned to the choice of the members of the association according to numbers drawn for that purpose. E. B. Drew and C. R. Coryell were Pike's assistants in these surveys, which were made under the general supervision of the president, Mr. Haddock.

At a meeting held on May 19 the question of making application for the establishment of a postoffice was considered and a choice for postmaster made by ballot. Robert Pike, Jr., received a majority of votes. A petition in proper form was drawn up and signed, soliciting the establishment of a postoffice at Minnesota City and recommending Robert Pike, Jr., as a proper appointment for postmaster. This petition was forwarded to the Postoffice department at Washington. In due time Mr. Pike received his commission and the office was established, but with the proviso and on condition that the mails should be transported to and from the nearest postoffice on the river free of charge to the Postoffice department. The nearest postoffice was then at La Crosse. The mail was dependent on chance opportunities or private enterprise. Even such postal facilities were considered of advantage to the settlement.

The family of Mr. Pike, consisting of his wife and two children and two of his sisters (afterward Mrs. H. Jones and Mrs. D. Kennedy), came on about the last of June. While on their passage up the river the postoffice keys were handed to Mrs. Pike at La Crosse by Brooks and Hancock, two members of the association there on a visit, to be delivered to her husband on her arrival at Minnesota City. This was the first knowledge Mrs. Pike had of the matter.

On May 20 a census of the colony was taken, when it was ascertained that there were ninety male members of the association on the grounds and about 400 women and children.

The first death in the colony was on May 25, that of David

Densmore, a man about sixty years of age. He was from the State of Maine. He had no family with him. Mr. Densmore was buried in the grounds selected for a cemetery, a little above the forks of the Rolling Stone creek, near Minnesota City.

The first bridge built in the county was across the Rolling Stone, near where James Wright now lives in Minnesota City. Long logs, used as stringers, were laid over the stream from one bank to the other. Across these stringers logs were laid instead of plank. The colonists all united in this public improvement.

The next morning after this bridge was completed the settlers found that their engineering was not practicable in this structure. The long stringers of green timber, without central support, had given way and broken down from weight of the green logs by which they were covered. The middle of the bridge was resting in the center of the stream, the logs retained in their position across the stringers. Although not available as a wagon bridge, it was used during the season as a crossing-place by persons on foot.

The first bridge that was of any practicable use was one built by the colonists across the Rolling Stone just below the forks of that stream, above Minnesota City. The location is now covered by the mill-pond. This was called the "herd bridge" by the settlers. The cattle belonging in the colony were placed under the charge of a herdsman, who had the general management of them during the grazing season. Robert Pike, Jr., was the first appointed and acted in that capacity for that season. A fence was built running from the bluff on the south side to the stream, and the cattle were allowed to range above it in the south valley. The "herd bridge" was designed and built, under the direction of Mr. Pike, to serve as a crossing-place for the stock under his charge. It was, however, used as a wagon bridge for two or three years after a road was opened up through the south valley.

During that season the wagon trail leading to Wabasha prairie was on the south side of the stream, next to the bluffs, and the only practical fording-place of the stream was where Elsworth's mill now stands. Late in the fall, or early in winter, the settlers opened a road along down the table, on the north side of the stream, about where it now is, and built a bridge near the angle where the creek leaves the bluff and flows north, about a mile below the present village of Minnesota City. This was the first public bridge in common use in the county. It was maintained for three or four years until

the present road between Minnesota and Winona was opened and another bridge was built about fifty rods below, in the same locality where the present bridge stands.

The first store for the sale of merchandise to the settlers in the colony was opened about June 1 of this season by a Mr. Robertson. He closed out his establishment and left the colony early in the fall.

The first school opened in the county was a select school, started in Minnesota City in the early part of this season. The first district school in the county was established here later in the season. The district was organized under the general law of the territory and comprised the whole colony. Miss Houk was the teacher. Schools have been uniformly maintained in that locality from that time to the present.

The first blacksmith-shop started in this county by the early settlers was in the colony at Minnesota City. James and John Prosser, father and son, opened a shop and commenced business early in the season. Josiah Keene also started a shop. The Prossers left the colony in the fall. O. M. Lord bought their shop, tools and stock, and also that of Keene, and carried on the business for a year or two afterward. This was the only blacksmith-shop in the county until the spring of 1854, when a shop was opened at Winona, previous to which the settlers on Wabasha prairie were dependent on Minnesota City, or they were compelled to go to La Crosse for their blacksmith work. Sometimes jobs of blacksmithing were ordered by the boats from Galena.

The first horseshoeing done in the county was by O. M. Lord. In the fall of 1852 he shod a pair of horses for Hon. Wm. H. Stevens, of the city of Winona. The shoes were brought up from La Crosse. In the spring of 1853 he shod fourteen horses for Wm. Ashley Jones, a government surveyor.

From 1849 to 1853 the county of Winona was a part of Wabasha county. By act of the First Territorial Legislature, October 27, 1849, "all that portion of said territory lying east of a line running due south from a point on the Mississippi river known as Medicine Bottles Village, at Pine Bend, to the Iowa line, was erected into a county to be known by the name of Wabashaw."

The extent of territory included in the boundaries of Wabasha county by that act was what is now a part of the county of Dakota and the present counties of Goodhue, Wabasha, Olmsted, Dodge, Mower, Fillmore, Houston and Winona.

Wabasha county was first created for the special purpose of affording certain political privileges to the settlers within its boundaries, nearly all of whom were half-breed Sioux, living on the "Half-breed Tract," who were recognized as bona fide citizens. The other parts of the county were then in possession of the Sioux.

It was made part of a council district, but was declared to be a representative district, entitled to elect one representative to the territorial legislature.

The first representative from Wabasha county was James Wells. He was also a member of the second and fourth territorial legislatures in 1851 and in 1853. In the third legislature, the session of 1852, Wabasha county was represented by Fordyce S. Richards, another trader, living at Reed's landing.

The fourth territorial legislature in 1853 (March 4) divided Wabasha county and created Fillmore county from the southern portion along the Mississippi, which included the present county of Winona. The same council and representative districts were, however, continued until 1855, when a new apportionment was made by the legislature.

At the election held in the fall of 1853, Hon. O. M. Lord, of Minnesota City, was elected, from Fillmore, representative of this district to the fifth territorial legislature, which held its session in 1854. At this session Winona county was created, February 23, 1854.

When Wabasha county was created in 1849 it was "declared to be organized only for the appointment of justices of the peace, constables and such other judicial and ministerial officers as might be specially provided for." It was attached to Washington county for judicial purposes and was entitled to any number of justices not exceeding six, and to the same number of constables, who were to receive their appointment from the governor and to hold their office for two years, unless sooner removed.

The first justice of the peace appointed by Gov. Ramsey in accordance with this act creating Wabasha county, was Thomas K. Allen, the recording secretary of the association at Minnesota City. Mr. Allen was compelled to go to the capital of the territory—to St. Paul, in order to qualify—to take the oath of office required. There was no one nearer who was empowered to administer it to him.

At a general meeting of the members of the association living in the colony at Minnesota City, held July 12, 1852, an election pre-

cinct was organized and the following officers elected by ballot: Thomas K. Allen, justice of the peace; Josiah Keen, constable; James Wright, assessor; and Augustus A. Gilbert, notary public.

These proceedings were without proper authority, and only designed to represent an expression of the wishes of the people in the colony. The governor was duly notified of this action of the settlers and the appointment of the officers selected formally recommended and solicited.

Gov. Ramsey confirmed the election by making the appointment accordingly. Mr. Allen took the oath of office on July 28, 1852. By vote of the association, O. M. Lord, John Iams and Hiram Campbell were elected road commissioners for the colony or precinct.

The first sermon delivered to the settlers in Rolling Stone was by the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, a missionary of the Congregational church. He kept up regular appointments and preached during the summer at Minnesota City and at Wabasha prairie. His audiences were representatives of all denominations, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, etc. A general Sabbath-school was started in the early part of this season. The members of the association held to the religious faith or belief they had professed before joining the colony. If there was any change it was exhibited in a general feeling of toleration. The Protestants and Catholics shared with each other in their comforts and privations, and in their joys and sorrows, without question of religious opinions. All grades of liberalism, spiritualism and other "isms" had advocates.

The first church organized in this county was by the Baptist members of the association. This was the first Protestant church organization in southern Minnesota. The appropriate ceremonies were held on July 11, 1852. The pastor of this church was the Rev. T. R. Cressey, a missionary appointed by the American Baptist Home Missionary Society at a salary of \$600 per annum. He made Minnesota City his headquarters, but preached in other localities.

After remaining in this vicinity for two or three months, Mr. Cressey had a call to locate himself in charge of the Baptist church in St. Paul. As the failing condition of the colony in the latter part of the season offered less inducements to remain, he left this county and located himself in the capital of the territory.

Another Baptist preacher, Rev. Henderson Cressey, a brother of T. R. Cressey, preached to the settlers at Minnesota City and on

Wabasha prairie for about two years afterward, but did not reside in this vicinity. He held a claim for awhile on the upper prairie.

There was such a general immigration of preachers among the early settlers that about every settlement was represented by one or more of some denomination. It is now difficult to ascertain the names of many of those who for a time held claims in this county. The most of them apparently preferred the blouse of the settler to the garb of their profession.

The Rev. William Sweet occasionally preached, but made no regular appointments. The Rev. Mr. Henderson, a member of the association, living at Minnesota City, was, or had been, a Methodist preacher. It was said that he gave the settlers a most enthusiastic, patriotic sermon on Sunday, July 4, 1852. From many peculiarities of belief or opinions expressed in public, his influence among the Methodists, of which denomination there was quite a number, was not sufficient to induce them to acknowledge him as a leader or combine in a church organization. Mr. Henderson, with others holding different "isms," made an unsuccessful effort to create a society called "The Universal Church."

It is difficult to ascertain the exact date of the arrival of very many of the early settlers who, as members of the association, located in this county. The greatest number and largest bodies of them arrived in May, but they continued to come during June and until about the middle of July, after which but few if any of the immigrants in this part of the territory were members of that organization.

Among those who located in the colony in Rolling Stone whose arrival has not been specially mentioned were the following. The most of these came in May. The list might be largely extended by adding the names of those who remained so short a time that with propriety they should be classed as a part of the transient population of the colony. Prominent among the more permanent settlers were Wm. T. Luark, John Iams, S. D. Putnam, S. A. Houk, O. H. Houk, George Foster, Egbert Chapman, Harvey Stradling, P. D. Follett, Samuel Hancock, John Cook and *V. G. Wedon*. The last is but the nom de plume of Robert Pike, Jr.

The time set by the association for drawing numbers for the choice of farming lands was May 15. The drawing took place at that date, although the survey was not completed; neither was there a full representation of members present. The selections of claims

were afterward made as fast as the reports of the surveyor were received, which were almost daily. All of the available farming land in each of the valleys of the Rolling Stone were surveyed and assigned to the colonists. Some made choice of lands and made claims which they retained and still occupy as farms, but the most of the selections made by the numbers drawn were abandoned. The selections first made were not in all cases satisfactory, and exchanges were effected without disturbing the harmony of the settlement.

By special action of the association before they left New York, exemptions were given certain members who were unable to move in the spring, by which their rights and privileges were protected by proxy. These exemptions were, however, but temporary arrangements. The limit of this extension of time was fixed to expire on July 15, at which date a general meeting of the association was to be held for the purpose of determining which village lots and farming lands had been forfeited.

The following extract from the diary of Mr. E. B. Drew notes this general gathering: "Thursday, July 15, 1852. The Western Farm and Village Association all met at Mr. Lord's new house to transact important business pertaining to individual interests in city lots and farms. Some interesting times. The population is now over three hundred." "July 16. To-day O. M. Lord arrived with his family, bringing with him a horse-team and a cow."

Mr. Lord's new house, mentioned by Mr. Drew, was located on the same table, but about a hundred rods above where O. M. Lord now lives in Minnesota City. The "interesting times" was the scramble for forfeited village lots and farms. The horse-team brought by Mr. Lord was the first span of horses brought into the colony.

The village lots of the colony, which embraced over 1,000 acres, covered the land from below the farm now owned by Robert Duncan to the bluffs near the farm of D. Q. Burley and up the valley above the fork of the stream, including the Waterman farm. The bottom lands and a part of the Denman farm were plotted as suburban lots.

The most of the improvements on village lots were from where James Kennedy now lives to about half a mile above where Troost's mill stood. It was here that a large number of the settlers who wintered in the colony made their homes. Although all had claims, but few occupied them until the following spring.

Some members of the association made claims outside the jurisdiction assumed for the colony. In June Mr. D. Hollyer made a claim in what is now the town of Utica, which he abandoned in the fall when he left the territory. Dr. J. W. Bentley took possession and moved on it in the spring following. It was afterward known as "Bentley's." Dr. Bentley was not a member of the association, although he came to Minnesota City in the fall of 1852 and lived there during the winter with H. B. Waterman, a relative. While living at Minnesota City Mrs. Bentley increased the population of the colony by the addition of a daughter to her family. This was the first white child born in Rolling Stone. The first male child born in Minnesota City was the eldest son of Mrs. H. B. Waterman, January 5, 1854. This child was the first born in the colony whose parents were members of the association. George B. Waterman died in 1881.

S. E. Cotton made a claim near Hollyer's, a little east from where the Utica railroad station now stands. He had ten acres of breaking done on it by Charles Bannon. Mr. Burley was in the employ of Mr. Bannon and drove the team for this job. This was the first breaking done back of the bluffs—the first breaking done within the boundaries of the county back from the Mississippi, except in the valley of the Rolling Stone.

Robert Taylor made a claim of what is now the village of Stockton, on the east side of the valley. D. Q. Burley made a claim adjoining Robert Taylor's on the west. Mr. Taylor abandoned his location the following year, when Mr. Burley absorbed it by moving his claim to the center of the valley. Mr. Burley traded this claim for a house and lot in Minnesota City to S. A. Honk, who in 1854 sold it to J. B. Stockton, the original proprietor of the village of Stockton. Mr. Burley then made a claim of the farm on which he now lives. His family did not come here until the spring of 1854.

Above Stockton, on the south fork of the Rolling Stone, Mr. Hunt made a claim. He was a proxy or substitute in the employ of a wealthy member living in New York city, who furnished him with two yoke of oxen and all necessary supplies. Mr. Hunt did some breaking and put up about fifty tons of hay. This hay was cut with scythes by Mr. Burley and Mr. Thorp, who helped put it in the stacks. They camped on what is now the L. D. Smith farm while at this job, but made their homes in Minnesota City.

Mr. Hunt went back to New York in the fall and left the cattle

and claim in charge of Mr. Burley. A few days after he left the fifty tons of hay were burned by a fire which swept through the valley. Mr. Burley wintered the stock in Minnesota City. The following spring the oxen were taken up the river by a Mr. Bertram to another association colony in the vicinity of Lake Minnetonka. The claim made by Mr. Hunt was abandoned.

Egbert Chapman made a claim on Sweet's prairie and built a cabin, in which he lived with his family through the winter. He is yet a resident of the county, living in Minnesota City. His son, Edgar Chapman, is now living in Dakota Territory.

Harvey Stradling also selected a location on Sweet's prairie near Chapman's. He was then a young man. In June, 1853, he married Anna Chapman, a daughter of Egbert Chapman. The Rev. William Sweet officiated at this marriage ceremony. This was the first wedding among the colonists.

Mr. Stradling afterward located in the valley above Minnesota City. He died there many years ago. His widow (now Mrs. John Nicklin) is living in Dakota Territory.

In July, 1852, John Cook made a claim in the White Water valley about a mile above White Water Falls. He built a comfortable log house and lived here during the winter and for several years after. His brother, David Cook, also made a claim in this vicinity, which he occupied the following year.

S. D. Putnam selected his claim about a mile below Stockton and built a comfortable log house the following spring near where he now resides. This was on the farm owned and occupied by J. J. Mattison for about twenty years. Mr. Putnam occupied the log house about four years. It was a favorite stopping-place for excursionists, travelers, explorers and claim-hunters, and had the reputation of being the best "hotel" in the county. Mr. Putnam is a prosperous farmer, and quietly enjoys his comfortable home.

O. H. Houk made a claim next below Putnam's, which he held for a year or two. He built a log house on it. The location was long known as the Evans place.

Charles Bannon chose a location about a mile below Putnam's, and is yet living on the claim selected by him as a member of the association in 1852. He did not occupy or make any improvements on it until the following spring. During this time he looked with longing eyes on another claim in the valley about a mile below. The claim which disturbed his contentment had been chosen by a

member of the association for Miss Amidon on a number drawn by or for her. She was not a resident in the colony, and no improvements had been made to indicate that it was occupied.

Mr. Bannon, supposing that the claim had been abandoned, went on to it and took possession by cutting house-logs enough to build a comfortable log house, which he drew together preparatory to calling his friends to his house-raising.

A night or two before the contemplated "raising" was to have taken place, the friends of Miss Amidon, or Miss Amidon's claim, got together and cut each of the house-logs in two, and notified Mr. Bannon not to jump the claim of an *unprotected female*.

This was the first clash among "the faithful members," and to prevent a serious collision, which apparently threatened, the friends of the parties induced Mr. Bannon to abandon the idea of making a change of location and settle on his own claim. All parties united and moved the crippled house-logs up to his original choice of location by number, and there constructed an octagon log house for him as a compromise of the difficulty.

Having no desire to encourage contention, Mr. Bannon acquiesced in the movement, although satisfied in his own mind that he had a just right to the claim and could have held it without wronging any person. Suffice it to say of this matter that Miss Amidon never made her appearance in the valley. The disputed claim was afterward disposed of by the friend or agent of that lady to Henry W. Driver. Mr. Driver pre-empted it as a homestead, and after living on it for five or six years sold his farm and moved to Winona, where he resided for a year or two and then went south.

Mr. Bannon moved on his claim in the spring of 1853, and has occupied it as a farm for over thirty years. He has been a successful farmer. His comfortable buildings, fine stock and well cultivated fields represent that as a member of the Western Farm and Village Association he found that "home in the west" for which he abandoned his business as a carman in New York city and helped to form a colony in the Territory of Minnesota.

Lawrence Dilworth made choice of his claim in accordance with his number drawn as a member of the association, and selected the one next below and adjoining that of Mr. Bannon's. He moved on his claim in the spring of 1853, and has lived there from that time to the present. His good buildings and the well-tilled fields of his fine farm indicate the prosperous farmer and demonstrate that he too

secured the farm for which he came to Rolling Stone. Mr. Dilworth and family were of the party that landed at the colony from the wood-boat on the evening of May 2. They are Catholics. Religious faith was not a test of friendship in the Rolling Stone colony. The high respect entertained by the early settlers for Mr. and Mrs. Dilworth has never been dimmed by the years that have passed since their pioneer days as colonists. The writer hopes for pardon if trespassing on their private affairs, but a remarkable peculiarity in manner of doing business is worthy of mention as an uncommon incident in pioneer life. It is said by one familiar with his affairs that Mr. Dilworth has not during the past thirty years allowed an account to be opened against him. He has paid cash down for whatever he has bought or gone without articles required.

On a farm about a mile below Mr. Dilworth there is now living another member of the association, who, like his neighbors above, remained in the colony, and has secured the home in his old age for which he left New England and came west more than thirty years ago. This farm is now owned and occupied by S. E. Cotton. When the members of the association made choice of farms by their numbers, this locality was chosen by John Iams, and purchased from him by E. B. Drew. This was the first claim sale in the colony. Mr. Drew as assistant surveyor had taken a liking to the place, and when he learned that it had been selected by Mr. Iams he offered him \$10 for his number, or right to it. The offer was accepted and the claim given up to Mr. Drew, who held it and entered it at the United States land office when the land was surveyed. It was held by Mr. Drew until 1857, when he sold it to Mr. Cotton.

When Mr. Cotton first landed at Rolling Stone he built a log house on his village lot previously selected, and made it his home. After the collapse of the association he retained his location, and when the land was surveyed by government he made a claim of eighty acres and pre-empted the village lots as a homestead. He sold it in 1857 and moved to his present home. His claim in Minnesota City is now the farm of James Kennedy.

Between the "Drew claim" (where Mr. Cotton now lives) and Minnesota City a claim was made by Hezakiah Jones, who occupied the locality for several years, and then sold the homestead he there pre-empted. Mr. Jones is yet a resident of Minnesota City. He is the oldest settler in that part of the county north of the city of

Winona. He came here on April 14, 1852, as one of the "pioneer squad" (the only one now living), and was one of the first members of the association to locate in Rolling Stone. Mr. Jones has not been as fortunate as some who came later in the season.

North from the "Drew claim" and west from the present village of Minnesota City were the claims of T. K. Allen and A. A. Gilbert. These claims were parts of the grounds of the original village site. They held claims in the valley above, but when the survey of public lands was made they located themselves here, and each pre-empted a quarter-section of the land surveyed for the village of the colony. Neither of these men are now residents of the county. Both were successful in acquiring the homes in the west for which they helped to organize the association in New York city in 1851. The first grist mill in the county was started by Allen and Gilbert, one of Burr's horse-power mills, in 1853.

Mr. Allen was the recording secretary from the first meeting of the association in New York city, until its last meeting in Minnesota city. He is now a clergyman of the Episcopal church, living in Alexandria, Douglass county, Minnesota.

Mr. Gilbert lived for several years in the city of Winona. His present residence is unknown.

The farm now owned and occupied by Mr. E. B. Drew was held by Mr. Drew as a claim, but it was the choice of W. H. Coryell on his number drawn as a member of the association. It was on this claim that E. B. Drew, C. R. Coryell and W. H. Coryell made their camp when they first came to Rolling Stone. This was their homestead, where they lived and made their first beginning in farming operations in the Territory of Minnesota. By mutual agreement they worked together and held property in common.

When these men first came here it was not their design to settle in the valley. From the description given by Mr. Lord of the country lying west they expected to locate themselves on prairie farms back from the Mississippi. They selected this location to keep up their connection with the association and as their headquarters until they found claims that were more satisfactory.

They explored the country west and made selections of locations in what is now known as the town of Saratoga, in the western part of the county, in the vicinity of what has since been called the Blair settlement. With their teams and big wagon they spent about a week in prospecting and marking their claims with the customary

marks and a small pile of logs for each location, but never made any further improvements, their interests in the valley engaging their attention until their prairie claims were taken by others.

Mr. Drew broke about twenty-five acres, on the farm where he now lives, in the spring of 1852, and planted some corn and cultivated a garden. In the fall he sowed a small patch of wheat by way of experiment. The following year, 1853, he harvested the first crop of wheat ever raised by the settlers in southern Minnesota. From one sack of seed wheat, about two bushels, sown on about two acres of breaking, he secured seventy bushels of superior winter wheat, which he threshed and cleaned by hand-labor.

The following extract is copied from "The Democrat," published at St. Paul, August 3, 1853:

O. M. Lord, Esq., of Fillmore county, a delegate to the late democrat convention, has deposited in this office a sample of winter wheat of the red chaff bearded variety, raised on the farm of Messrs. Drew and Coryell, in the Rolling Stone valley, which we regard as the finest specimen of this grain that we have ever seen. Messrs. D. & C. have harvested several acres of this wheat, and good judges estimate that it will yield at the rate of forty bushels to the acre.

This is the first winter wheat ever sown in that vicinity, but Mr. Lord informs us that a large quantity will be put in the ground this fall. There is little doubt that wheat is to become one of the great staple productions of Minnesota, and that flour of the best quality will soon form the most important item in the lists of our exports. Up with your mills, gentlemen.

In 1853 Mr. Drew increased his cultivation by another field of breaking, and raised a large crop of corn. In the fall he sowed about eight acres of winter wheat. In the spring of 1853 he sowed a sack of spring wheat, and harvested about fifty bushels. About thirty bushels of this he sold to Sanborn & Drew, in the spring of 1854. This was the first load of wheat ever sold in the city of Winona, or in southern Minnesota.

In the season of 1854 Mr. Drew harvested, from the eight acres sowed to winter wheat the fall before, about two hundred and fifty bushels. Some of this he sold to the settlers for seed, reserving enough for his own seed, and about eighty bushels which was ground into flour. The first wheat raised in southern Minnesota that was made into flour was a part of this crop.

During the winter W. R. Stewart and Albion Drew took two loads of this wheat, of forty bushels each, to a mill in La Crosse valley, about sixty miles distant, where they waited until their grist was ground, when they returned home with their flour. They were

about a week making the trip, the teams going on the ice to La Crosse and thence up the La Crosse valley. The loads were much lighter on their return, for one fourth of the wheat was taken as toll. The wheat was of No. 1 grade and the flour proved to be of superior quality, fully equal to the best now made by improved mills and more modern processes.

Mr. Drew increased the size of his farm, extended his breaking and cultivation, and increased his acreage of wheat, but at the same time growing large crops of other kinds of farm produce without making a specialty of any particular branch of his business. He has given his attention to the cultivation of fruit, and engaged considerably in stock raising, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Although he has extensive ranges of fine pasturage on his large farm, he abandoned sheep farming, on account of the extreme care necessary to protect his flocks from the wolves that infested the vicinity.

Mr. Drew has been a prosperous farmer. He has given his personal attention to all of his farming operations and has made it a practical business occupation. He has held official positions in the town of Rolling Stone, in which he resides; has served as county commissioner, and was a member of the state legislature in 1875, and also in 1876.

C. R. Coryell remained with Mr. Drew for about a year and then went back east to live. W. H. Coryell staid with him about two years, when he married and settled on a claim on the upper part of Wabasha prairie, where W. L. Burr now resides. After a residence here of about a year he left the territory.

Robert Thorp is living on the farm chosen for him on his number drawn. It adjoins that of Mr. Drew. Mr. Thorp's family lived in Minnesota City about two years before they moved to their present location. To hold the claim, and prevent others from jumping it while Mr. Thorp was absent working at his trade as a blacksmith, he built a small shanty, which Mrs. Thorp sometimes occupied temporarily.

Mr. Thorp is now occupying his comfortable stone cottage and broad acres of cultivated fields, for which he abandoned his blacksmith shop in New York city. He has held the office of treasurer of the town of Rolling Stone, in which he lives, for the past fifteen years.

Although Mr. Thorp brought to the colony a large supply of material, stock and tools, he never opened a shop in Minnesota

City. He left his family there in a comfortable hewed log house about 14×16, and went down to Galena, where he worked a part of the years 1852 and 1853. When he moved on his farm he built a small shop in which he sometimes does blacksmithing for himself or to accommodate a neighbor.

CHAPTER XXVII.

CRYSTALLIZATION.

From personal observations made during the extreme high water in the spring of 1852, and from the course of events and progress of affairs generally at Wabasha prairie, Captain Smith decided or consented to locate his contemplated town site on claim No. 4, at the upper landing, instead of on claim No. 1, as he had at first intended. Circumstances apparently compelled him to change his original plans. He did not, however, at once abandon his first impressions, that claim No. 1 was the most valuable on the prairie.

From letters now in the hands of the writer, correspondence between old settlers, who were then holding claims on the prairie, it is evident that for awhile Captain Smith was suspicious of his agent and partner in this speculation, and feared that he might attempt to appropriate the upper landing as an individual possession. With the rush of immigration into the territory, Johnson's ideas were considerably inflated, and he apparently assumed the entire control of affairs at Johnson's landing, but no evidence of treachery was ever developed.

About the first of June Captain Smith brought up a surveyor from Iowa, whose services he secured to lay out a town at the upper landing. To John Ball, United States deputy surveyor, he intrusted the business of laying off and plotting claim No. 4 into lots, streets, etc. The original survey of the town plat of what is now Winona was accordingly made by John Ball for the proprietors, Smith and Johnson.

No government survey of lands had been made on the west side of the river by which to locate the plat of the new town. Mr. Ball took its bearings from a point established by government surveyors

on the opposite side of the river. Its location was described by him as follows: "From the northwest corner of Block 9, the meander post in Wisconsin on the Mississippi river, between Secs. 1 and 6, T. 18 N., R. 10 and 11 W., 4th M., bears 35° east, 39 chains distant."

After due consideration of the matter it was decided to lay off the streets parallel with and at right angles to the river, which at this place runs a little south from an east course (21° south of east). It therefore became necessary that the boundaries should be established satisfactorily with the holders of the adjoining claims. Each of the claims along the river were half a mile square. The division lines between them were a direct north and south course.

The corner stake between No. 4, the Johnson claim, and No. 3, the Stevens claim, stood on the bank of the river, about midway between Walnut and Market streets. The corner stake between No. 4 and No. 5, the Hamilton claim, stood on the bank of the river about midway between Winona and Huff streets.

Several days were spent in general measurements and negotiations before the boundaries of the plat were established, extending on the river from the corner stake of the Stevens claim to the center of Washington street, and running back to the center of Wabasha street. The proprietors of the claims on the river were to retain their rights to their claims as originally made without regard to the survey and plat made by Mr. Ball.

The boundary line on Wabasha street was established by special agreement with the holders of the claims on the south. An agreement, made a matter of record, is as follows:

This article of agreement, made this fifteenth day of June, A.D. Eighteen hundred and fifty-two, Between Wm. B. Gere and Erwin Johnson, both of the County of Wabashaw and Territory of Minnesota, Witnesseth: That the said (*parties*) do hereby agree and bind ourselves to abide by the following specified stipulations in regard to boundary or division line between their respective claims on the Prairie of Wabashaw. The street designated on the Town Plot as Broadway shall be the division line between said claims as far as said Gere's extends, and furthermore the lots in the next Block or Blocks south of and bordering on Broadway shall be equally divided between said Gere and Johnson, and after said Gere has the same measurement of land south of said division Block as said Johnson has north of said division Block, the remaining strip of land bordering on the lake shall be equally divided between the said parties.

In witness whereof we have herewith set our hands and seals.

In presence of }
John Ball. }

WM. B. GERE.
E. JOHNSON.

[SEAL]
[SEAL]

The boundaries between the claims on the river and those in the rear were irregular and "a great deal mixed." To illustrate their relation to each other: The original claims on the river began at a certain stake or starting point on the bank of the river, thence running south half a mile to a corner stake; thence west half a mile to a corner stake; thence north to the bank of the river to a corner stake; thence east along the bank of the river to the place of beginning.

As the line of the river bank is about 21° south of east, it is readily seen that the west line was much the longest, and that the boundaries described included more than 160 acres of land. The claim adjoining on the west, if defined in the same manner, will not extend as far south on its east line as the western boundary of the first described.

The irregularity of these boundaries on the south produced corresponding irregularities in the claims in the rear, which were sources of claim difficulties and contentions. In a matter arising from this peculiarity of claim boundaries Henry D. Huff narrowly escaped the loss of his life in the spring of 1854.

Mr. Huff was then the proprietor of claim No. 5, the Hamilton claim. The land in the rear of the east eighty acres was held by George H. Sanborn. The land south of the west eighty was occupied by Elijah Silsbee. With the consent of Mr. Sanborn, but in opposition to Mr. Silsbee's claim rights, Mr. Huff attempted to change the original line of his claim on the south, and make it parallel with the river, or with the line of the streets. To accomplish this, he proposed to mark his boundary by a furrow extending from the southwest corner of the Johnson claim, No. 4, to the southwest corner of his own claim, No. 5. He sent his team with a plow to mark the line, and take possession by breaking and cultivation.

Mr. Silsbee had previously marked his boundaries by a single furrow with a plow. When the team of Mr. Huff approached this furrow, Silsbee stopped them, and, threatening the driver with his gun, drove him off. He then stood guard to prevent any further attempts to trespass on his rights. The tract of land in dispute was but three or four acres. It was not so much the amount or value involved as it was what he supposed to be disregard of the rights of others that aroused the angry passions of Silsbee. It was not alone the protection of property, but an impulsive resistance of what he considered arbitrary oppression.

Learning the state of affairs from the teamster, Mr. Huff went back on the prairie toward where Silsbee had stationed himself. As he approached the furrow which marked the original claim line Silsbee ordered him to halt, and bringing his gun to his shoulder called to him not to cross the furrow, that he would shoot him if he attempted.

Fearless, and paying no attention to the order to halt, Mr. Huff continued to advance, and crossed the furrow. Approaching in a confident manner he said, "You do not intend to shoot me, do you?" Silsbee replied, "I do," and taking deliberate aim fired upon him.

The gun was a double-barrel fowling-piece, owned by M. Wheeler Sargeant, which Silsbee had borrowed. Both barrels were heavily loaded with fine shot and small gravel stones. The contents of one barrel were lodged in Mr. Huff's left side and arm. Fortunately, he had a large pocket-book filled with closely-folded papers in the breast-pocket of his inner coat, and both coats buttoned close. Nearly the whole charge lodged in the pocket-book. A part of the missiles were burrowed in the muscles of his chest and left arm.

Mr. Huff was knocked down and disabled by the shock and injuries received. He was taken home, and was under the care of a surgeon for several weeks. No serious results followed the injuries. He readily recovered.

Silsbee was immediately arrested, and after an examination before a justice of the peace he was bound over for trial at the next term of the United States court, and released on bail. On account of some informality no court was held that year. The following year the case was continued over on account of serious sickness of Silsbee. In the meantime Mr. Huff purchased the Silsbee claim, and the matter was permitted to pass without legal action in court.

With the proceeds of the sale of his claim Mr. Silsbee, with Charles S. Hamilton as partner, opened a store on the corner of Center and Front streets, where a warehouse now stands, and for awhile he was considered to be a respectable citizen, but for many years previous to his death, which occurred about ten or twelve years ago, he was an outcast in community.

It is said by an old settler that when the town plot was first made by John Ball the present levee was laid off into blocks, num-

bered from 1 to 6, and divided into lots, but that the plan was changed by the special directions of Capt. Smith and a public levee substituted. The high water of that season overflowed the bank as far as the south side of Front street, making the water-lots of less immediate value in the estimation of the proprietors. The landing was one of the important items of the claim with Capt. Smith, and he was desirous of making it available to its greatest extent.

It is to Capt. Smith that the city of Winona is indebted for the commodious levee it now holds. It was the pride of its citizens before it was deformed and crippled by railroad tracks and other modern improvements, and suffered to wear and waste away from neglect of attention by those whose duty it is to protect and care for it.

Blocks 1 and 6 on the river were reserved from the public levee and divided into lots as plotted. It is said that this was done by Mr. Huff before the plot was recorded. Block 1 contained but three lots belonging to Smith and Johnson; the other two, lots 1 and 2, belonged to the Stevens claim.

When the town site of Smith and Johnson was surveyed and plotted by John Ball, United States deputy surveyor, it was given the name of Montezuma, by E. H. Johnson. He was afterward extremely tenacious of the name, and strongly opposed the substitution of Winona. No record was made of the plot until the following year. Wabasha county had no county records. In 1853, when Fillmore county (which also included this county) was created and regularly organized, the plot was recorded.

Henry D. Huff bought an interest in this town site in 1853, and also had claim No. 5 surveyed and plotted as a part of the town. In a newspaper article, published several years ago, Mr. Huff said relative to this matter, "The town proper had been surveyed, plotted and named Montezuma by Smith and Johnson. With the consent of Capt. Smith I erased the name of Montezuma and inserted the name of Winona on the plot, and paid Mr. Stoll, of Minneowah, for recording the same as Winona. I found out afterward that the name Montezuma was retained on the record, and asked Mr. Stoll why he put in the name of Montezuma when it did not appear on the plot. He said Johnson wanted it Montezuma, so he recorded it Montezuma, adding a note that the proprietors had changed it to Winona."

During the early part of this season another town site was

located in this county. The location selected was along the river just above what is now the village of Homer — the claim purchased of Peter Gorr by Timothy Burns. This town site did not include Bunnell's landing, but extended from Bunnell's claim up the river along the bluffs. It was on the "main land," two or three miles below "that bar in the river," Wabasha prairie.

A stock company was organized. There were eight shares valued at \$200 each. The stockholders and proprietors were Timothy Burns, lieutenant-governor of Wisconsin, residing at La Crosse, Willard B. Bunnell, of Bunnell's landing, Isaac Van Etten, Charles W. Borup, Charles H. Oakes, Alexander Wilkin, Justus C. Ramsey and William L. Ames, of St. Paul.

This company was a strong and influential one, and with the exception of Bunnell they were all men of considerable capital. With them their investments here were wholly matter of speculation. It was supposed to be a "good thing," and strong efforts were made by them to build up a town that would successfully compete with Capt. Smith's claims for the business of the interior when the back country should become settled.

Soon after Smith and Johnson had their town site plotted the speculation began to be developed, and in July this rival town was surveyed and plotted by Isaac Thompson for the proprietors, and the name of Minneowah given to it. This name is of the Dakota language. It was selected by the proprietors of the new town, and not given to the locality by the Sioux. It is not now known whether the Indians had a name designative of this place or not. None was ever known by any of the settlers. The literal translation of the name Minneowah is "Falling Water."

In a description of the Falls of St. Anthony by the Rev. John A. Merrick, an Episcopal clergyman at St. Paul, published about the 1st of January, 1852, he says, "By the Dakota or Sioux Indians they are called 'Minne-ha-hah,' or 'Minne-ra-ra,' (Laughing Water,) and also 'Minne-owah' (Falling Water)—general expressions applied to all waterfalls."

The historical address of M. Wheeler Sargeant, from which extracts have been made, says, "The town contained 318 lots; consequently at that early day looked quite imposing *on paper*—still more so *on the spot*; for at least one half of it was 400 feet above the river and of *nearly* perpendicular access; * * * and for the

next year it was by far the most pretentious place below St. Paul. * * * Except the unimportant items of locality, buildings and inhabitants, it had all the characteristics of a *great city*."

The plot was put into market at St. Paul and lots were bought and sold, without knowledge of their locality—whether on the table along the river or on the bluff above. Not much was done there by way of improvements until the following year.

In the spring of 1853 a large hotel was built by the proprietors—much the largest and best building on the west side of the river below St. Paul. For awhile Minneowah was truly a rival town, and strongly contested with Montezuma for public attention. Its advantages of location "on the main land," over that "sand-bar," liable to overflow any year, were loudly proclaimed, and its prospects were for awhile apparently promising.

The hotel was opened, and steamboats landed passengers who were prospecting for locations. Stores were built and goods brought on,—dwellings commenced, but dividends for the sale of lots were unknown; the expense column was much the heaviest. The original stockholders divided up their shares and generously allowed others to hold stock in Minneowah.

Among the new proprietors who became residents were Myron Toms, who, while living in St. Paul, purchased a half-share. H. B. Stoll purchased a half-share from Mr. Van Etten. James F. Toms, Charles G. Waite and others became proprietors. Peter Burns held an interest as successor of his brother Timothy Burns, whose death occurred about this time. He was the only shareholder who claimed to have made anything from the transaction. He says that when the prospects of success were the most flattering he sold his interest to the other proprietors for \$4,000, and went back to La Crosse.

An addition to Minneowah was surveyed and plotted for Bunnell, Stoll and John Lavine. This addition was principally suburban lots of from five to ten acres each for residence property. It was located above the original town, extending along the bluffs to the mouth of Pleasant valley. Mr. Lavine occupied this land and held it as a claim.

Among the early residents of Minneowah was the Hon. C. F. Buck, of the town of Winona, then a young lawyer just starting in business. Mr. Buck came here about the first of September, 1853, and remained until 1855, when he moved to Winona. Charles M. Lovel, of Fillmore county, was for awhile a merchant here and

carried on considerable of a trade. There were many others who were temporary residents of that locality. A man by the name of Dougherty remained there for several years.

The town plot of Minneowah was never recorded. It was placed on file in the office of the register of deeds of Fillmore county, while Mr. Stoll was register and had his office at Minneowah. In 1855 Myron Toms, holding power of attorney from the proprietors, withdrew the plot from the files for the purpose of entering the land as a claim. The town site of Minneowah was then unknown on any record. It was said that this was done to oust some of the proprietors and holders of lots, but the location was jumped by some of the citizens residing there who filed their claims in the United States land office as actual settlers on the land. The matter was contested, but the resident settlers held their claims as homesteads.

Mr. — Dougherty drew the hotel and a store with his share of the spoils. The stockholders and owners of lots lost all right and title to the locality. The commercial town "on the main land" vanished. Minneowah is now known only by tradition to the residents of the county.

Willard B. Bunnell, one of the original stockholders of Minneowah, the resident proprietor, was, in the beginning, the most zealous and active of the company in his efforts to build up this town, and gave most of his time and attention to the scheme, but later he learned he was but a tool in the hands of his more experienced and wealthy associates. The professional town-site speculators were "too much" for the little Indian trader. He became a silent partner in the concern for awhile, and then relinquished his share to the others.

No one intimately acquainted with Will Bunnell had reason to doubt the sincerity of his belief that Wabasha prairie had been entirely flooded, and was liable to be again submerged in extreme high water. This idea he imbibed from his belief at that time in many of the traditions and some of the superstitions of the Indians, although he was a man of intelligence and of some acquirements. Notwithstanding his active, restless temperament and impulsive manners, he was popular with his acquaintances. He was a genial, social companion, and a gentleman when frontier sociability was not carried to excess.

About the first of June, 1852, John Burns brought his family into the territory of Minnesota and settled in this county. He located

himself in the mouth of the valley to which his name was afterward given, and which is now known as "Burns Valley." His family then consisted of his wife, three daughters — Mary, "Maggie," Elicia — and his son William. Elicia died not long after she came here.

Mr. Burns had, prior to this, been a resident of the State of Wisconsin, living near Mineral Point, where he had been engaged in farming and stock-raising. On his arrival here, he landed at Bunnell's landing, with all of his household goods, farming implements, and a large herd of cattle, horses, hogs, fowls, etc., to transport all of which Mr. Burns used to say he had to charter the Nominee for the trip. He moved direct from the landing to his claim, where, instead of the ordinary claim shanty, the family found a home ready to receive them. They never had any experience of shanty life in Minnesota.

The claim on which Mr. Burns settled was selected for him by his son, Timothy Burns, lieutenant-governor of Wisconsin. The claim was chosen early in the fall of 1851, soon after the treaty with the Sioux for the sale of their lands, on the west side of the Mississippi. During the winter, about the first of February, Mr. Burns came up the river on the ice, with the mail carrier, to see the location in the Indian country, which he had been notified had been selected for him as a stock farm and family homestead.

After stopping a few days at La Crosse to visit his sons, Timothy and Peter Burns, he came up to look at the claim and found it to be a choice satisfactory to himself. He decided to secure it and bring his family on in the spring. Making his headquarters at Bunnell's, he took possession of the claim and proceeded to get out timber with which to build a frame house on it in the spring.

About the first of April he returned home, going down the river on the Nominee, then on her first trip. He left his claim in the care of his sons in La Crosse. The special charge of the claim was under the watchful eye of W. B. Bunnell, whose sister was the wife of Peter Burns. It was through the aid of Bunnell that the claim was first selected and held.

Early in the spring Timothy Burns had a house built on this claim for his father. It was at that time the best building in southern Minnesota. It was a commodious but rather old-fashioned farmhouse. The frame was of oak timber with posts and braces, covered with a shingled roof, the sides clapboarded and painted. It was

into this house, just completed, that Mr. Burns moved his family about the first of June. Its pleasant location among the large old oaks on the bank of the stream gave it a cozy and homelike appearance.

This house was occupied by Mr. Burns and his family for several years, until it took fire from some defect in the chimney and burned to the ground with the most of its contents. He then built another house on the site of the first, which it somewhat resembles in general external appearance, although its internal arrangements are of more modern style. This building is yet standing, and is used as the farm residence of the occupant of the land.

Mr. Burns opened up a farm on his claim, but gave his attention principally to stock-raising and the dairy. The early settlers were for many years greatly dependent on Mr. Burns for *good*, fresh butter, eggs and chickens, while Mr. Burns furnished them fresh beef from his herd. The claim and vicinity furnished an extensive range for his cattle, and afforded unlimited meadows of grass-land for their winter's supply of hay. His surplus of the farm always found ready sale on Wabasha prairie or with the immigrants that came into the county to settle.

When Mr. Burns first took possession of his claim he obtained permission of the Sioux to occupy the land, cut the timber and build a house on it. For this permit he gave the Indians two barrels of flour and a barrel of pork. This he paid under the impression and with the belief that he was purchasing their rights to the land. He always after maintained that he bought his claim from their chief Wabasha, and that no one had a better right to it than himself.

At the time he took possession there were two or three large Indian tepees standing in the vicinity of where his house was built. They were about 15×20, of the same style and structure as those found on Wabasha prairie and in the mouth of Gilmore valley. This locality was the special home of Wabasha and his family relatives when living in this vicinity. It was sometimes called Wabasha's garden by the old settlers.

Quite a number of Indian graves were on these grounds. Nearly in front of the farmhouse there were two or three graves of more modern burial lying side by side. These were said to be the last resting-place of some of Wabasha's relatives. The Sioux made a special request of Mr. Burns and his family that these graves should not be disturbed. This Mr. Burns promised, and the little

mounds, covered with billets of wood, were never molested, although they were in his garden and not far from his house. For many years they remained as they were left by the Indians, until the wood by which they were covered had rotted away entirely. A light frame or fence of poles put there by Mr. Burns always covered the locality during his lifetime.

For several years after Mr. Burns located here the Sioux who visited this part of the territory were accustomed to make it their camping-grounds. Although they were unwelcome visitors, and their arrival always dreaded by the female portion of the family, Mr. Burns was never annoyed by their presence,—they were never troublesome. To allay any demonstrations of timidity on the part of Mrs. Burns or her daughters, he would chidingly remark, "Sure ye have no cause for fear,—didn't I buy the land from old Wabasha himself—and pay him his own price for it too—a barrel of pork and two barrels of flour? They will not harm ye—don't be bothering about the Indians, now."

Mr. Burns never lost anything by the Indians. His property was never disturbed, and in but one particular were they ever familiar or assumed possession of anything without permission. During the first season Mr. Burns had a field of corn and pumpkins on new breaking. The corn was a poor crop, but the pumpkins were plentiful. Thinking to make some contributions to them, Mrs. Burns gave the squaws permission to take all the pumpkins they desired. The squaws helped themselves liberally. Every season afterward the squaws made an annual visit and swarmed into Mr. Burns' cornfields. They carried off "Mrs. Burns' pumpkins," but left the corn for the blackbirds to forage on.

Mr. Burns was appointed a justice of the peace, by Gov. Ramsey, not long after he came here. He was the second justice of the peace appointed in Wabasha county; the first was T. K. Allen, of Minnesota City. He held the position until his successor was elected in the fall of 1853.

"The rich Irish brogue" plainly revealed the Milesian origin of Mr. Burns. His quaint expressions are pleasantly remembered by his friends and acquaintances. As a justice of the peace his court was a session of comic drollery that was heartily enjoyed by the settlers. His rulings and decisions were given from an intuitive and impulsive feeling of right and justice, rather than from his comprehension of the law governing the cases. His honesty of purpose

was never questioned; as a citizen he had the respect of the early settlers.

Mr. Burns, his wife, and their daughter Elicia, died on their farm in the mouth of Burns valley,—on the claim where they settled in 1852. Mrs. Burns died in September, 1860, Mr. Burns in March, 1870. The homestead is yet in possession of one of the family. It is owned by Miss Maggie Burns, one of their daughters. Mary, the other daughter, is now known as Mrs. E. S. Smith, of the city of Winona. An interesting family of sons and daughters, young ladies and gentlemen, now call her “mother.” “Bill” Burns has gone west.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

RESPECTABILITY.

AMONG the settlers on Wabasha prairie during the early part of the summer of 1852 were the Rev. Hiram S. Hamilton and his son Charles S. Hamilton, who arrived about the first of June. After exploring the prairie in search of claims, without settling on any, they made choice of one across the slough at the foot of the Sugar-Loaf Bluff, where they built a small claim shanty and commenced pioneer life. Finding the location a lonesome and unpleasant one, they moved their shanty and housekeeping material over on the prairie, and put it up on the bank of the river—on a mound at about what is now the foot of Main street.

After living on the levee for a short time, they moved into the shanty on claim No. 2—the claim held by Caleb Nash. While living there, H. S. Hamilton acquired possession of the claim, and soon after built a house on the bank of the river, a little way above where the saw-mill of the Winona Lumber Company now stands. He here located himself with his family, consisting of his wife and two sons, Charles S. and Eugene, and made it his home for about ten years, when he sold his property on Wabasha prairie to Henry D. Huff and moved on a farm in the southeast part of Wisconsin, where he died a few years ago.

Rev. Hiram S. Hamilton, or, as he was most commonly called, “Elder Hamilton,” was a prominent and well-known citizen of this

county in the pioneer days of its settlement. Through his influence very many of the early settlers came into the territory, and a large number of his relations and personal friends, as well as strangers, were induced to settle in this county, many of them on Wabasha prairie, now the city of Winona.

Mr. Hamilton was a gentleman of liberal education, of fine personal appearance, pleasing and entertaining in his manners, but of quiet, unobtrusive habits. He was a Congregational minister, and had preached for many years before he came here. On account of poor health he resigned his position as pastor of a church in Dubuque and came to Minnesota, expecting to be benefited by the change of climate and locality. At Dubuque he was popular with his congregation and held in high esteem as a citizen. During his residence in Minnesota he was popular as a preacher and respected by the early settlers, among whom he had many warm friends who knew him personally, many who now hold pleasant recollection and retain that respect to his memory.

From the time he first landed on Wabasha prairie until after the society of the Congregational church was organized, of which he was the pastor, he preached quite regularly to attentive congregations of mixed religious ideas and beliefs. His well written and impressively delivered sermons were interesting and instructive, and were always listened to with respectful attention. Their influence helped to maintain a moral restraint over the community of unorganized citizens, of a locality in which uncertain public opinion was the controlling law. His services were gratuitously disposed, but were none the less valued or beneficial in the settlement.

Although Elder Hamilton lawfully came in possession of and lawfully held claim No. 2, the circumstances and manner by which the claim was secured caused a feeling of opposition from interested individuals, which, for a time, threatened to lessen his influence as a teacher or adviser, but public opinion indorsed his action in the matter. His popularity as a preacher was maintained, and his reputation as a citizen was unimpaired by the transaction.

The charges against him by his opponents were, that he had taken possession of and held the claim regardless of the rights of others; that in his proceedings in the matter he had laid aside his "Sunday clothes" and descended to the level of other settlers, and "jumped the claim."

Claim jumping was not considered as a criminal offense in public

opinion if sustained by the laws governing claims. The wrong, if any was committed, was generally forgiven and forgotten by the public if the attempt was successful, and particularly if the claim proved to be valuable. Some incidents relative to the change of proprietors of claim No. 2 will be given to show the circumstances under which it was jumped.

Charles S. Hamilton was about seventeen or eighteen years of age when he came here with his father. He was a reckless, dashing and rather fast young man, inclined to be inconsiderate and forward in his manners. He was brought here to withdraw him from the evil influences of "young America" in Dubuque. Although "gassy" and volatile, Charlie was not considered a vicious boy, and for awhile he was a general favorite with the settlers,—his restless freedom was more amusing than offensive. Many things were overlooked because he was Elder Hamilton's son. Without occupation he amused himself in hunting and fishing and in explorations of the country. He studied the mystery of claims among the groups of settlers who gathered to discuss this general topic of conversation.

Learning the history, condition and approximate value at which every claim was held, he became interested in the idea of forming a stock company and laying out another town site on the Nash claim. Nash had made his claim under the instructions of Johnson, and held it under his directions and patronage, hardly conscious that it was his own by right. Knowing this condition of the claim, Charlie proposed his plan to Johnson and W. B. Gere, who favored the scheme. Johnson readily induced Nash to enter into an arrangement with them and become one of the company.

The plan proposed was, that Nash should transfer his claim to the new company for a specified consideration, when it was to be surveyed and plotted for the company, composed of E. H. Johnson, W. B. Gere, Caleb Nash and Charles S. Hamilton. To secure equal rights and privileges to the proprietors, the services of a lawyer in La Crosse were secured, to draw up all necessary papers, by making him also one of the stockholders.

As a preliminary movement, a quit-claim deed was drawn up, transferring all of the right and interest of Nash in the claim to Johnson and Co. This deed was given to Charlie Hamilton, to procure the signature of Nash. Except a nominal consideration, the payment of the full amount agreed upon was postponed until the company was organized.

To get the signature of Nash to this quit-claim deed Charlie went to "Goddard's," where Nash was then stopping, laid up on account of sickness. On learning the object of his visit Mrs. Goddard advised Nash against signing any papers until he received the money down for his claim. Her advice was unheeded. Charlie Hamilton's representations that "it was all right"—"only to show that he meant business, so that they could organize the company"—induced Nash to sign his name.

In narrating this occurrence "Aunt Catharine" said, "I suppose the boys thought I did not know anything about business, but poor Nash was sorry enough afterward that he did not listen to me, when I told him he was giving his claim away."

The deed was given into the hands of the "attorney of the company," at La Crosse, for safe keeping. To secure the claim and prevent Nash or anyone else from attempting to get possession, it was proposed to allow Elder Hamilton to occupy the claim, and utilize him as a tool in the affair.

H. S. Hamilton and Charlie were then living in their shanty on the public levee. By "request of the company," he was induced to move into and occupy the Nash shanty until the necessary papers were made out and the company were ready for business. He accordingly took possession, sent for his family and made it his home. He thus became an actual settler on the claim, and its sole possessor in full conformity with the laws governing claims.

The "joint stock company" lost all right, title and interest in the claim they had induced Nash to transfer to them. Neither the company nor individuals of the company were ever able to dispossess Mr. Hamilton, or obtain remuneration for the losses resulting from this failure of their scheme, although several suits at law were brought to recover damages. Some effort was made to arouse sympathy for Nash, whose claim, it was reported, had been jumped by Elder Hamilton, but without avail. The settlers generally understood the matter and took sides with the elder.

H. S. Hamilton afterward obtained a quit-claim deed direct from Caleb Nash, giving him a reasonable compensation for it, although he had previously relinquished his rights to it to Johnson and Co. It is said of Nash, by those who knew him, that he was an industrious and well-disposed young man, of very moderate acquirements. He had unlimited confidence in Johnson, who really held the claim through him and actually controlled it. Caleb Nash left

Wabasha prairie and went down the river in the spring of 1853. It is not known that he ever returned to the territory.

Rev. H. S. Hamilton held quiet possession of claim No. 2, now known as "Hamilton's addition," until about the time of the public land sale, when he became involved in another "difference" relative to it, which eventually resulted in bringing about a division of the Congregational church, by the withdrawal of a part of its members and an organization of another society, the Presbyterian church.

When Henry C. Gere brought his family to Wabasha prairie he attempted to take possession of the Stevens claim, but was prevented by the decisive opposition of Mr. Stevens and his friends. Professing to have a just right to the claim, he was not satisfied to let the matter rest. Not daring to attempt a forcible entry on the land, and as there was no legal authority to appeal to, Mr. Gere made application to the Wabasha Protection Club for aid to secure possession.

A majority of the members of the claim club were non-residents, living in La Crosse. The constitution and by-laws of the club, to which every member was required to affix his signature, provided that all questions of difference relative to claims should be examined by a committee of three appointed by the club for that purpose, who were required to make a report of their action to that body for its final decision. Each party was entitled to counsel and allowed to present witnesses.

Mr. Gere's appeal was duly referred to a special committee for investigation. After numerous adjourned meetings, at which the parties appeared with their attorneys and witnesses, without arriving at a decision, it was agreed to submit the matter to arbitrators. The referees were Jacob S. Denman, of Wabasha prairie, and F. M. Rublee, of La Crosse.

Attorneys and witnesses came up from La Crosse two or three times to attend this arbitration court before an agreement could be effected. The case was finally settled by the parties consenting to divide the claim between them,—Silas Stevens to retain the west eighty acres, and the east eighty was to be given up to Henry C. Gere.

It was said that the sympathies of the members of the club and of the referees were on the side of Gere. Mr. Gere was a large, fine-looking man of social habits and pleasing manners, a smooth talker that could represent his own side of the question. He was a

poor man and had a large family dependent on his individual efforts for their support.

Mr. Stevens was supposed to have considerable capital which he was using in speculations. He was not a popular man with settlers in a new country. He was a rigid church member, a strict and zealous temperance man, and in politics an abolitionist from the old whig party. He was a man firm in his own opinions and in his own ideas of right, and was self-reliant in all of his business affairs. He discouraged familiarity and but few comprehended him as a man.

Silas Stevens was a native of the State of New York, born in 1799; in 1829 removed to Pennsylvania; in 1840 moved to Illinois, driving through with his own teams; in 1841 settled on a farm in Lake county, Illinois. In the spring of 1851, leaving the management of his farm to his son Wm. H. Stevens, then a young man living with his mother and sister on the homestead, he visited the upper Mississippi for the purpose of making investments. He stopped at La Crosse, where he opened a lumber yard and speculated in real estate, claims, etc.—moderately and carefully, never indulging in wild schemes.

It was through Mr. Stevens that Gere came to La Crosse, where he placed him with his family on a claim to hold until a sale could be effected. Mr. Stevens furnished the supplies, and, with the men employed in his lumber yard, boarded with the family. He also employed Gere in his lumber yard as salesman, where Gere's pretentious style led many to suppose that he was the responsible head in the business.

In Illinois both Stevens and Gere were zealous members of the same church. In La Crosse Mr. Gere found different society. The free and easy sociability and western style of speculation to which he was introduced, suited his active temperament and visionary style of business.

Early in the winter Gere attempted to secure the claim he was holding for Mr. Stevens, but was prevented by Mr. Stevens entering it at the land office before Gere could file his pre-emption papers. From this transaction Mr. Stevens lost confidence in Gere, and all friendship ceased. He dissolved all association, for Gere had represented that they were partners in their business transactions.

Mr. George W. Clark, who was in Mr. Stevens' employ at that time, says he never heard of a partnership between the two men. Gere took charge of business when Mr. Stevens was temporarily

absent. Mr. Stevens once bought a raft of lumber on which he was given thirty days' time. Being asked for an indorser, he, for form's sake, asked Gere to sign the note with him. The security was satisfactory and the note was paid by Mr. Stevens when due.

Mr. Stevens retained the half of the claim which he had made in good faith for himself, in the fall previous. The other half as justly belonged to him. He submitted to this division as a final settlement of all difficulties with Gere. The west eighty of the original Stevens claim is now known as Stevens' addition.

Leaving his affairs in Minnesota in the hands of his son, W. H. Stevens, Silas Stevens continued his speculations elsewhere for a year or two longer, when he made arrangements to locate permanently in Winona, but never accomplished this design. While on his way here from Galeua with horses, traveling by land, he was taken with cholera and died after a few hours' sickness. His death occurred at Fayette, La Fayette county, Wisconsin, on July 20, 1854.

His wife and daughter had already moved to Winona, where they made it their home while living. His daughter was the wife of H. C. Bolcom, a well known citizen, who came here in 1854.

Wm. H. Stevens is the oldest settler now living on Wabasha prairie, the oldest inhabitant of the city of Winona. Norman B. Stevens, an older brother, came here in 1856, and is now living in the city of Winona.

After the death of Silas Stevens the Stevens claim passed into the possession of W. H. Stevens. He sold an undivided interest in it to Wm. Ashley Jones and E. S. Smith. It was surveyed into lots and streets on the same scale as the original town site of Smith and Johnson, and designated as Stevens' addition.

Wm. H. Stevens has been interested in many of the enterprises by which the city of Winona has been developed. He has held several official positions. In the fall of 1853 he was elected justice of the peace. He has served as deputy sheriff. In later years he was a member of the board of education. In 1872 and in 1873 he was a member of the state legislature as senator from the eighth district in Winona county.

Mrs. Stevens, the wife of Wm. H. Stevens, was an early settler in this county. She came here in 1852 and lived in the colony at Rolling Stone with her relatives. She is a sister of Mrs. S. D. Putman and of S. A. and O. H. Houk, who were members of the association. In the fall and winter of that year Mrs. Stevens (then

Miss "Hetty" Houk) taught the first district school at Minnesota city that was ever held in southern Minnesota; she also taught the first district school ever opened in the city of Winona, in the fall of 1854.

About July 1, 1852, Byron A. Viets came up from La Crosse with a small drove of cattle, principally cows and young stock. He landed them on Wabasha prairie, where he was successful in disposing of his entire herd to the settlers on the prairie and at Rolling Stone.

In a trade with Johnson he purchased two or three lots in the town plot. This was the first sale of lots after the claim was surveyed and plotted; the first sale of real estate in the new town or village of Montezuma, now city of Winona.

One of these lots, purchased by Mr. Viets, was lot 2, block 10, on Front street; another was lot 4, block 14. The quit-claim deeds by which the title to these lots was transferred from Smith and Johnson to Byron A. Viets, were placed on record in the office of the register of deeds of Washington county at Stillwater, the county seat.

Mr. Viets also bought a claim of eighty acres lying between the claim held by Wm. B. Gere and the one held by Elijah Silsbee. It was early discovered that the Beecher-Gere claim was an expansive one, covering more territory than allowed by law, and S. K. Thompson gave notice that he had selected a claim in that locality, but he failed to protect it by improvements.

It was in nominal possession of several different persons who jumped it one from another, while each failed to occupy it. Early in the summer Isaac W. Simonds came up from La Crosse and took possession of it. It was said that he was in the employ of Peter Burns. To show that it was a claim held by a bona fide settler, he planted a few potatoes and cultivated a small patch of ground. This garden spot was in the vicinity of where the State Normal School now stands.

It was generally understood among the settlers that this was Thompson's claim, although he had not occupied it,—he was living with John Evans at the time. In the absence of Simonds at La Crosse, where he made his home, Thompson took possession by building the customary log pen, and with the aid of John Evans held it for a short time. To settle this claim dispute, it was agreed that Thompson and Simonds should hold the land jointly or divide it between them.

Without the knowledge of Thompson, Mr. Simonds traded off the claim to Mr. Viets, and gave him possession. Thompson lost his interest without realizing anything from the sale. Mr. Viets built a shanty on it, and on the 20th of July brought his family from La Crosse, and became an actual resident on the prairie.

Having some surplus funds, Mr. Viets at once made arrangements to improve his town lots. He decided to build a house for the accommodation of the traveling public on lot 2, block 10, fronting on the levee. He brought up material and carpenters from La Crosse, and put up a building about 24 × 28, a story and a half high — a low porch extended across the front. It was afterward, in 1853, improved by the addition of a long one-story attachment in the rear for dining-room, kitchen, etc. This was at first known as "Viets Tavern," then as the "Viets House," but was better known to the early settlers as the "Winona Hotel," and later as the old "Winona House."

This house was built in August. The roof was the second on the prairie covered with shingles. The first was on the house of John Evans, on the Evans claim, the third was on the shanty built by Dr. Balcombe, and the fourth on the house built by Elder Ely, on the corner of Center and Second streets. In October the rooms in the lower part of the house were plastered. The first plastered rooms on the prairie were in the house of Elder Ely. Mr. Viets occupied this tavern for about two months, when he leased it to David Olmsted for a private residence, and moved his family down to La Crosse to spend the winter.

Late in this season Hon. David Olmsted, accompanied by a brother, arrived at Winona from Fort Atkinson, Iowa. They came through the country on the same trail Mr. Olmsted had traveled before when he accompanied the Winnebagoes on their removal from Iowa to Long Prairie, Minnesota. The trail was up through Money Creek valley, and along the divide between the Burns and Gilmore valley, on the old government trail leading down the ravine back of George W. Clark's residence. They traveled on foot from Fort Atkinson to Wabasha prairie, packing their camp supplies on a pony which they brought along.

Mr. Olmsted then proposed to locate himself on Wabasha prairie and make it his home. He leased the Viets House for a residence, and had some furniture sent on and stored there, but his wife remained east on a visit, and did not return until the following spring.

In the meantime Mr. Olmsted changed his plans and located in St. Paul. This part of the territory was always a favorite locality with Mr. Olmsted. He came to Winona in 1855, and made it his home while he remained in Minnesota. On account of poor health he removed to Vermont, where he died of consumption in 1861. The memory of David Olmsted deserves more than this brief notice of one of the early settlers of this county, and if space permits farther reference will be made of his residence in this locality.

In 1852, when David Olmsted leased the house of Mr. Viets, he placed it and the furniture stored there in the care of Edwin Hamilton, who lived alone in it during the winter.

About the last of January, 1853, Mr. Viets learned that a stranger was occupying his claim on Wabasha prairie that he bought of Simonds. He came up with his wife to look after it. On arriving here, he found that a man by the name of Benjamin had jumped his claim, and was then in possession of it, professing to hold it as an abandoned claim.

Mr. Viets, accompanied by Wm. B. Gere, went immediately to his shanty with their revolvers in their hands and requested the claim jumper to vacate the locality as soon as possible. Not being able to resist so urgent a request presented for his consideration, he hurriedly left the claim and went back to La Crosse, where he had been living. It was said this man was in the employ of a Mr. Healy, for whom he had jumped the claim.

In the spring Mr. Viets sold out all of his interest on Wabasha prairie and moved back to La Crosse, where he settled in La Crosse county.

About the first of July, 1852, George M. Gere came up from La Crosse and settled on Wabasha prairie. He brought with him his wife and a very large family of children. He also brought up, with his household furniture, tools and material for a boot and shoe shop. He was the father of Wm. B. Gere, and brother of H. C. Gere.

For temporary accommodation they went to the shanty of H. C. Gere, where the two families lived together for a month or two. It was said that there were eighteen regular occupants of that little shanty, 12 x 16. The summer was dry and warm, and they found plenty of room outside without inconvenience.

In September, when Mr. Denman closed out his mercantile business and moved out on his claim, Mr. Gere leased his house on La Fayette street and occupied it with his family during the winter.

He was a boot and shoe maker by trade, and occupied the front room of his residence as a shop. He here started the first shop in the county for the manufacture and repairs of boots and shoes of the settlers.

The following spring he built a shanty on his son's claim. It stood on the south side of Wabasha street, back of where the high school building now stands. It was 16×32, one story with a shingled roof. He occupied this locality until he left Winona.

Not long after Mr. Gere came into the territory he was appointed a justice of the peace for the county of Wabasha, by Gov. Ramsey. After Fillmore county was created he was continued in the same official position. He was also elected justice of the peace at the first election, in the fall of 1853.

His shoe shop was his office and where he held his court. When he moved from the house belonging to Mr. Denman he built a small shop on the alley near the west side of La Fayette street, between Front and Second streets. His shop was a favorite lounging place for the settlers to while away an idle hour. His house was often used on Sundays for preaching and other religious exercises.

Mr. Gere was a large, dignified appearing man, about fifty years of age. His intimate friends speak of him with respect, as being an intelligent, consistent and exemplary christian gentleman; usually cheerful; a good-humored, companionable man, who enjoyed a harmless joke and innocent sport,—one who did not consider it a sin to smile when pleased.

Soon after Winona county was created Mr. Gere moved to Chatfield, then the county seat of Fillmore county. He left Winona about the first of July, 1854.

During the spring and summer of 1852 Andrew Cole, a lawyer, living in La Crosse, made frequent visits to Wabasha prairie. These visits were to acquire a knowledge of the country, to form the acquaintance of the settlers, speculate in claims, and also to attend to professional business.

Although there were no courts of justice, nor even a county organization, there was business for the lawyers in contesting the claim difficulties, which became frequent as soon as the settlers began to wrangle for what they considered to be the best claims or choicest locations. These claim disputes were sometimes brought before the claim clubs for settlement. It was important to have counsel who had some knowledge of claim laws. When justices

were appointed these claim disputes were for awhile tried before them, until it was discovered that, as matters relating to title in real estate, they were not under the jurisdiction of that court.

In the fall Mr. Cole brought his wife up from La Crosse and became a resident of Minnesota. He was the first lawyer to settle on Wabasha prairie—the first to settle in southern Minnesota for the practice of his profession. Being the only lawyer on the west side of the river, it was said that for the accommodation of his clients, he sometimes acted as counsel on both sides in the same suit, and at the same time acting as confidential adviser to the claim committee, or of the court, if matters of law were not clear to the inexperienced justices.

The house he occupied was one built by E. H. Johnson, which stood on lot 4, block 10, fronting on the levee. It was a small one-story building about 16×24, with a lean-to on the back part of the east side about 10×12. This was the third house with plastered rooms. The roof was shingled. There were seven buildings with shingled roofs at the close of this year.

Mr. Cole had his office in his residence. He occupied this place for three or four years, when he built a house on the corner of Fifth and Harriet streets, opposite the First Ward Park, where he lived during the remaining time of his residence in Winona. In about 1858 he went east and located himself in Poughkeepsie, New York, where he yet resides.

When Fillmore county was created Mr. Cole was appointed judge of probate by Gov. Ramsey. He was the first official in that position in this part of the territory along the Mississippi.

During the first three or four months after the settlement at Minnesota City was commenced, commendable zeal was exhibited by the members of the association at their meetings in providing for the general interest and future development of the colony. Matters of town organization, providing for public improvements—public buildings, roads, bridges, etc.,—were earnestly discussed and undertaken with a spirit of enterprise that was worthy of success.

They were ambitious and desirous of having a newspaper published in the colony. A subscription was circulated, and quite a sum promised as a bonus and for its support, provided a paper was started and a printing-office established at Minnesota City. Mr. Haddock was a practical printer, and from the encouragement offered decided to make the attempt and bring on material for starting a

small weekly newspaper, to be called the "Minnesota City Standard." While east after his family, then living in the city of New York, he procured a press and material for a printing-office, which he brought along as far as Dubuque, where he was compelled to leave it in store for want of funds to pay freight. He never brought his press up the river.

They decided to build a town hall: the lumber and material was purchased and brought on the grounds, but owing to sickness and its attendant misfortunes the project was abandoned and the material used for other purposes. The public spirit of the settlers of this colony would have made the association a success if the location had been a proper one.

CHAPTER XXIX.

LOOKING AROUND.

EARLY in the season prominent individuals from St. Paul visited the colony and made considerable effort to induce the members of the association to abandon Rolling Stone and locate themselves on the Minnesota river above St. Paul. It was said that Gov. Ramsey himself visited the colony for that purpose. Mr. Haddock was opposed to any movement of this kind, and his influence was such that no propositions for a change of locality were for a moment entertained.

Mr. Haddock and the members of the association were under the impression that Minnesota City was on a navigable portion of the Mississippi, although the officers of the steamboats refused to go up through Straight slough and establish a landing place for the colony. They early took into consideration the advantages that would arise from making Minnesota City the terminus of a wagon-road into the interior, between the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers.

A committee was appointed to explore the interior of the territory and "find the most feasible route for a wagon-road from Minnesota City to the Great Bend of the St. Peters river at the mouth of the Blue Earth," with instructions to note the quality of the land, water and timber observed on the route over which they might pass. The committee were each allowed a dollar a day to defray their expenses while on the survey.

The committee consisted of Robert Pike, jr., Isaac M. Noracong and William Stevens. They left the colony on the 26th of June and reached Traverse des Sioux on the 3d of July, where Mr. Pike was compelled to lay up from disability to travel. Mr. Noracong and Mr. Stevens completed the survey to the mouth of the Blue Earth river. Mr. Noracong stopped for a few days at Mankato to consult with the proprietors of the new town then but just starting at that place, and returned by another route across the country, accompanied by D. A. Robertson, one of the proprietors of Mankato. Mr. Pike and Mr. Stevens took passage on the Black Hawk down the Minnesota river to St. Paul, and from there to Wabasha prairie, and thence by land to Minnesota City.

Mr. Pike drew up a report of the expedition, which was indorsed by Mr. Stevens, and presented it to the association as the report of the committee. It was formally accepted. Neither this report made by Mr. Pike nor a copy of it can now be found. It is said to have been a fair description of the country over which they passed, and recommended the route by way of Faribault to Traverse des Sioux as practicable for either a wagon-road or for a railroad at a comparatively moderate expense.

On his return, Mr. Noracong presented his report recommending a more southern route to Mankato. He found that the report made by Mr. Pike had been adopted, the matter disposed of and the committee discharged. The report of Mr. Noracong was listened to, but no action was taken by the association.

The report, in the handwriting of Mr. Noracong, has been preserved by the Hon. O. M. Lord. The following was copied from it:

Started June 26, 1852, and went to Mr. Sweet's claim on Rolling Stone prairie, a distance of about twelve miles; course south of west.

June 27, 7 A.M. From Sweet's took a south course one and a-half miles, and then a west course across a fine prairie to a grove of burr-oak timber, where we found a fine spring of water discharging itself in a sink; this place was claimed by Mr. Hollyer. From thence took a west course and at noon came to a spring brook, and thence, after going a short distance came to a branch of the White Water running to the north. Continued traveling over burr-oak openings until 3 P.M., when we came to the head branch of the White Water, a fine brook sixteen feet in width and an average depth of two inches, rock bottom, good cool water to drink; saw some trout. Went on three miles and crossed a tributary of the same. Here is a prairie eight miles wide east and west, and extending north and south as far as the eye can see. This prairie is in the valley of the White Water; the rise of land on either side is about thirty feet.

We rose on the upland and continued west on burr-oak openings. The upland here is not as good as that back of the valley we crossed, being more gravelly. Traveled on through openings sometimes thickly set with hazel and tall grass. At sundown came to a small ravine, where we found good running water, bearing to the northeast, and well timbered with maple, ironwood, basswood, white and burr oak, and some willows.

Monday 28, 6:15 A.M. Started, and at 7:20 A.M., after about three miles' travel, came to a small stream of pure water running to the north through a splendid burr-oak opening, good timber and land of good soil. To the view north, this brook seems to run through a splendid prairie valley of great extent. We here saw a wolf catching mice or frogs. At 8:10 A.M. the openings run as far north as the eye can see. At 8:40 A.M. we came on an elevated prairie of first-rate quality; cannot see the extent to the southeast; six miles to the south there is timber; north the openings continue about ten miles. Soon after, we came to an elevated prairie where we could see a large valley to the south of us. This valley lies east and west. We continued west along the high lands of this valley, supposing it to be the head source of Root river; traveling bad; the face of the country being much broken and thickly set with oak underbrush and hazel. The most of the ravines we crossed were dry, and we became very thirsty for water; after some trouble we found a spring. There are several high mounds or bluffs standing in the midst of the valleys that we crossed, surrounded by good grass lands; they make a very imposing appearance and look beautiful in the distance. We have crossed some red-top meadow lands that would cut from three to four tons of hay to the acre. At 4 P.M. came to a stream of water bearing northward, which I called at the first glance the Wassioshie; overhead, where I am writing, is floodwood and grass in a tree eighteen feet above the water in the river. The bed of this stream is about sixty feet wide, and an average depth of water of about five inches. The majority of the company being in favor of following the stream down (not being satisfied that it is the Wassioshie), we went down on the east side some three or four miles, forded the river and pitched our tent, while Stevens and Pike went north to an elevated bluff to reconnoiter; from their observations they were willing to proceed west and leave the river.

Tuesday, June 29. A very foggy morning. Through the heavy mist we could hear the distant roar of a cataract, to the northward. We went over the bluffs to the northwest, through the dew and hazel-brush, until we mounted an elevated place where we could see some distance. On the south there was a heavy and extensive grove of timber; also on the west—the greatest quantity we have yet seen. We here saw two deer feeding at a distance. From this point we diverged from our course to the north and east, in search of the cataract. We descended about two miles to the river, and found a heavy tributary coming in from the west, and at the immediate junction was the fall of water we had heard. The water here falls about eight or ten feet in thirty or forty. Here is quite a curiosity. The water at its highest pitch rises some sixteen feet above where it now is. Altogether, the scenery is romantic.

This stream proved to be the Wassioshie river. In these waters I saw the largest brook-trout that I have ever seen in the Western waters, and also some fine black bass. The bluffs are about two-thirds as high as they are in the rear of Wabasha prairie. We here saw the tepees of the redmen for the first

time, but they were of ancient date. Returned to where we left our baggage, two miles to the southwest; then took a west course, and traveled, over some rolling prairie and broken woodland, about six miles, when we came to a tributary of the north branch of the Wassioshie running north. This is also a fine stream of water—sufficient to do a large business. Forded the stream and pitched tent. We left this place on our regular west course; traveling bad, the lands being thickly set with different kinds of brush and tall grass found on prairies. Came into what we called second-growth timber, very thickly set with underbrush of the yellow oak, hazel, plum, crab-apple, whitethorn, blackberry, briers, etc. Not being of a disposition to bolt the course, we penetrated into them, and continued on for some time; but, finding such bad traveling, we made a halt and mounted a tree to reconnoiter. Nothing was to be seen south and west but the same that we had been in for two or three hours. On the north of the west branch of the Wassioshie saw a large prairie about two miles distant. We struck north for the prairie. In this valley is a fine stream of water sixty feet wide, with four to six inches depth. Camped for the night. Saw some large suckers and black bass.

Wednesday, June 30. Took our course northwest to a high mound and reconnoitered. Found that the stream we camped on came from the west of north, and that the south side was thickly set with second-growth timber. Having found, by experience the day before, that we had better keep clear of that kind of traveling, we continued on the north side. After following up this branch about ten miles we struck north about a mile and came on an elevated prairie, that we could not reach its eastern extent with the naked eye, and appeared to extend some distance north. On the west we could not see its limits; it was dotted with groves of burr-oak and poplar. Starting west, we encountered some large tracts of hazel-brush, but continued to travel on until sundown. We here found ourselves on a dividing ridge without water or wood, and could not pitch our tent. In the west we could see timber in the distance, about eight miles off; in the south the timber opened so that we could see through, and discovered that there was a large prairie in that direction. We continued west through grass on the prairie often as high as the brim of my hat, and scarce any less than to my hips. The rain was falling and wind blowing strong from the northeast. Traveling on, by wind and compass, we came to a swamp, where we found some *good swamp water*. Taking a bucketful with us, we reached the timber, and penetrated an *awful* thicket, to get out of the wind. When we had pitched our tent and made a fire the watch said 11 o'clock, in a rainy night. We then had our suppers to cook, for we had eaten nothing from the time we took our breakfast except dry bread and raw pork.

Thursday, July 1. We made a start west. The water here evidently runs to the west and north. We found bad traveling through hazel-brush, swamps and wet meadows, with very high grass of bluejoint.

At 11 o'clock A.M. we came to a small stream of water running to the north and west, that proved to be a branch of the Cannon river. Continuing west through thickets thickly set with underbrush, consisting of prickly ash, blackberry-briers, greenbriers, grapevines and nettles, we struck a small stream of water, the bottoms of which were covered with heavy timber. Following this down, we came to a large stream, which proved to be the eastern branch of the Cannon river. On the west side was a large prairie. A majority of the company

being in favor of following down this stream, we at once forded it, and after going about two miles struck an Indian trail, which we traveled on down to the valleys, where we found a Frenchman who could talk good English. From him we learned that we were forty miles from Traverse des Sioux, and from thence eighteen miles to the Blue Earth. We then set out on the Indian trail for Traverse des Sioux, the trail leading through a fine valley of bottom prairie, in which flows the north branch of the Cannon river. On the north of this branch the whole country is heavy timbered to its source; the east side of the south branch is also heavy timbered with elm, maple, black-walnut, butternut, ash, etc. Between these forks are extensive rolling prairies, frequently dotted with burr-oak groves.

Traveling until nearly sunset, we pitched our tent on the bank of a beautiful lake. There are three beautiful small lakes on this branch, with pretty generally bold gravelly shores and clear water. There were numerous dead fish lying on the beach,—suckers, mullet, bass, pant and pickerel. On the north of the lakes is heavy timber; some on the south.

Friday July 2. Took an early start expecting to get through today. We traveled over a very broken country; not so bad, however, as to be unfit for cultivation. The country over which we passed in the forenoon is better adapted for stock, there being extensive meadow lands on the shores of the lakes.

After dinner we came to the head of the lakes, where we were some troubled in finding the right trail; the trail diverging off in different directions and very dim at this place. Soon after we succeeded in getting on the right trail we found ourselves in a different country altogether; it was up hill and down, through a swamp, over a knoll, through the brush, into a swamp, and so on until 3 P.M., when we came to a lake on our left, or south side; following along this lake, winding our way through a swamp connected with it, then through an island of timber and another swamp, and so on until we camped for the night, on the bank of the lake, in an Indian tepee. The water of the lake was so full of particles of something, that we were obliged to strain it for drinking or cooking purposes.

The lake was on the south and a large watery marsh on the north, the outlet of which we forded a short distance from our camp. All the dry land, from the place where we struck the lake, is heavy timbered and of good soil. I think three-fourths of the face of the country here is taken up with lakes and swamps.

On the north side of this lake there were several swamps connecting with it, and there was a plain visible embankment of stone and earth thrown across them; the stone were granite boulders or hard head, of which there were an abundance of this section of country. These embankments could not be easily mistaken, for some parts of them were four or five feet high, where the rocks could be seen on both sides; they answered for a road to cross on. At one place, where it appeared the outlet of the lake was, there were two streams of water flowing out of the lake into the marsh; here the boulders could be seen peering above the water in a direct line, from one point of high land to another, on the opposite side.

These stone have evidently been placed there by artificial means—of this there is no doubt, but by whom is not known and probably never will be.

This lake is very likely the head fountain of the Vermilion river, that empties into the Mississippi, some distance above the Cannon. On the shores of this lake there were dead fish of different kinds, showing that these waters were stocked with fish.

Saturday, July 3. Traveled over islands of timber, and through brush and morasses — the timber was of good quality — saw several small lakes and some sugar-houses. It was a rainy morning, and although it continued raining we kept on traveling, and came out of the timber into brush from two to eight feet high, overhanging the trail; the only way to follow a trail in such a case is to go where the feet go the easiest. We crossed several morasses and at last reached a bank, and down a hill we soon came out into the valley of the Minnesota, opposite Traverse des Sioux. We followed the trail down a short distance and then struck for the buildings on the other side of the river. We soon found ourselves in a morass, or quagmire, which had the appearance as if there was sulphur or salt water in it; did not admire the place and did not taste of the water. This continued from the bank nearly to the river.

At the river an Indian boy came to us with a canoe, but no paddles; we managed to cross safely by using small round sticks for paddles. We proceeded direct to the house of the Rev. Mr. Huggins, at the Mission, and took dinner at a house for the first time in seven days. Mr. Huggins and lady appeared to be very accommodating and refined people; they were good and kind to us, and will be remembered by me in time to come. This place has been long settled by civilized people.

Our provisions having run out, we here got a new supply. Stevens and myself started for the Blue Earth (Mr. Pike having a boil on his ankle, which affected the nerve to the knee and upward). We fell in with two young men that were going to where a Mr. Babcock was building a saw-mill, and reached the place about sundown. It was on the east side of the Minnesota, five miles above Traverse des Sioux. We were kindly received and put up for the night with them. Here fell in with a company of men that came the overland route from Jackson, Iowa, with two wagons and sixteen yoke of cattle, some cows, one horse, breaking plows, etc. They were twenty-one days coming through.

Sunday, July 4. We shouldered our packs and wended our way for the Blue Earth. The trail led through a fine prairie descending toward the river; the high lands to the east are heavy timbered. We diverged from the trail to get a drink, and in the bed of the stream we found stone coal. A specimen I brought home and tested by the fire, and found that it burned well.

Arrived at the town of Mankato about noon. Finding that the *boys* of this place were dressing a large turtle, we held on and took dinner with them. After dinner, started for the Blue Earth, a distance of two miles above the town, and soon reached the long looked-for locality. Traveled up some distance and then returned to the junction and down the Minnesota to Mankato, where we put up for the night. Having accomplished our purpose, we resolved to make a canoe on the following day, and return home by descending the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers.

Monday, July 5. Slept late; soon after getting up, news came that a steamboat was within hearing; soon after, the Black Hawk made her appearance. We at once resolved to return on the steamer. The Mankato company came on this boat. Learning where I was from and the business I was on,

they wished me to stop a few days with them. I accordingly did so. Stevens left with the boat for home.

Mankato is pleasantly situated on the east side of the Minnesota, directly on the great bend of the river and two miles below the confluence of the Blue Earth, on an elevated rise of ground, sufficiently above high-water mark, but not so much so as to make it inconvenient of access at any place for some distance up and down the river. It is located on a prairie of good quality of soil, well watered and plenty of timber. It has been regularly laid out by a competent surveyor. This place, from the observations I could make, must eventually be the great western terminus of a railroad from Minnesota city on the Mississippi to the waters of the Minnesota river. Having traveled through the country on two different routes, mostly, I find no obstacles in the way of any kind of a road from the former to the latter place. My impression is, that Mankato is decidedly the place for the termination of roads of any kind. The face of the country farther north is so thickly set with lakes and swamps and marshes, that it will cost a vast amount of money to erect bridges and build roads. The route for a road from Mankato to the southeast waters of the Cannon river is mostly on a dividing ridge and principally on prairie of good soil, well adapted for farming purposes and the raising of stock.

From Mankato to the La Seur river, which empties into the Blue Earth about two miles from its junction with Minnesota, is about six miles. The land is good for a road and is well timbered. After crossing the La Seur there is timber for about three-fourths of a mile, then it is prairie and opening to the southeast waters of the Cannon, where there is a prairie extending east out of reach of the naked eye.

I. M. NORA CONG.

The country over which we have traveled in the direction of Minnesota City is well adapted for roads, and I have no doubt, from what I have seen, that a good wagon-road may be made at a small expense from Mankato to Minnesota City. I also believe that the Mankato company would unite with the Minnesota City company in making the roads, and make, as their proposition, the western fifty miles.

D. A. ROBERTSON.

Mr. Robertson was one of the "Mankato Company"—one of the original town proprietors and first settlers in Mankato. It was through his influence that Mr. Noracong remained at that place to discuss the feasibility of opening a road. Mr. Robertson accompanied Mr. Noracong on his return across the country, and appended the above proposition to the report of Mr. Noracong to the association.

This committee was sent out by the association to explore the country and ascertain the feasibility of opening a wagon-road from Minnesota City to the great bend of the Minnesota river, and not for the purpose of making a preliminary survey for a proposed railroad route to St. Peters, as has been sometimes represented in newspaper articles. The real object was to establish a highway into the back country from the colony; to secure the advantages of a

main traveled route, when the country should be settled, and to make the terminus of the road at Minnesota City. The recommendation of the route for the purposes of a railroad was but an incidental part of the report.

The first mail route ever established across the country in the southern part of the territory was between Minnesota City and Traverse des Sioux, over nearly the same route traveled by this committee. The contractor was O. M. Lord, of Minnesota City.

CHAPTER XXX.

REFLECTIONS.

THERE is no doubt but what Haddock and Murphy were conscientious in their acts when they located the colony at Rolling Stone. They reported to the association that their village site was on the Mississippi, and it was believed that such was the case. Mr. Haddock was the leading spirit of the organization, and apparently controlled it by a sort of mesmeric influence. For the first three months the colonists had almost unbounded confidence in their leader. He made a mistake when he assumed it to be a fact that Straight slough was a navigable channel; and, firm in his belief, he impressed the same idea on the settlers, and it was a year or two before they were fully convinced to the contrary.

Mr. Haddock assumed that the reason why Minnesota City was not made a landing-place for the steamboats was because the management of the boats was in the hands of men interested in rival town sites. This was believed by the settlers, because repeated applications had been made to have the boats land passengers at the colony during the high water, but without success; none would make the attempt.

When the flood in the river had subsided and the water was confined to its ordinary channels, and about the time that the report of the committee which had been sent to explore the back country was received, it was considered important that a landing should be established on Straight slough. The matter was freely discussed in the meetings of the association, and referred to a committee for investigation.

This committee, with other members equally interested in establishing the fact that navigation was practicable, made, as they supposed, a thorough survey of Straight slough, from its head, above Minnesota City, to its mouth, a short distance above Johnson's landing. A chart was drawn showing soundings, etc. The committee reported that there were no serious obstacles in the way, and that the slough was navigable for the largest boats running on the upper Mississippi.

At the time of this survey the slough next to the bluff, which empties into Straight slough nearly opposite Minnesota City, was given the name of Haddock slough, the name by which it is now known. Mr. Haddock had selected the shore next to the bluffs, above where Mr. Burley now lives, as a proper landing-place for immediate purposes. A landing-place on the slough, below was selected for future improvement.

The committee were instructed to present the matter before the proprietors of the steamboat lines at Galena, by whom it was referred to Capt. Smith. Notwithstanding their chart demonstrated the feasibility of a free passage through Straight slough, Capt. Smith considered the route impracticable; and, as it was charged against him that his opposition to it was because of his holding an interest on Wabasha prairie, he consented to allow his own boat, the Nominee, to make a trial trip under the pilotage of the committee.

The success of the committee thus far was duly reported to the to the Association. So confident were the colonists of the arrival of the steamboat that many of them went down to the landing at Wabasha prairie to meet the boat, while the whole settlement prepared to give it a joyful welcome. For this trip the Nominee was given in charge of the first clerk, with instructions to go through the slough, if possible, without delay. The boat, with Mr. Brook as captain, arrived at Johnson's about noon on Sunday. As the trip was a holiday excursion the settlers on the prairie were invited to make a social visit to the colony.

The Nominee started up Straight slough under the guidance of the committee. After ascending for a mile or so the boat struck a bar and came to a sudden stop. By some oversight this obstruction had not been noted on the chart. After repeated attempts to pass this barrier without success, the officers of the boat decided that Straight slough was not navigable by the Nominee at that stage of water.

This failure was a great disappointment to the settlers, both at Minnesota City and at Wabasha prairie. The boat swung around and steamed back to Wabasha prairie, and, after discharging the excursionists, started up the river under the guidance of her own pilot.

The failure of the Nominee to go through Straight slough was a serious blow to the colony. The ideal maritime port of Mr. Haddock was unfortunately at least six miles from any practicable steamboat landing. Still the colonists were not wholly disheartened. Many of them believed that the slough might be made practicably navigable by opening a passage over the bar, the only obstruction that was supposed to exist. During the following winter the colonists built a large log building on the bank of the slough opposite Minnesota City, which they designed for a warehouse and landing-place. A road was surveyed across the bottom, but never improved. No passengers or freight were ever landed there. No attempt was ever made to improve the navigation of Straight slough.

The extreme high water was followed by an extreme low stage of water in the river. The summer of 1852 was hot and dry, and the miasma eliminated from the sloughs and large marshes in the immediate vicinity of Minnesota City rendered that locality particularly unhealthy. Serious bilious diseases afflicted the settlers in the colony. They were mostly from the Eastern States, unacclimated, unprotected by suitable dwellings, and a large majority of them incompetent and unsuited for pioneer life. A few deaths occurred early in the season, and exaggerated accounts of the sickness and mortality at Minnesota City were put in circulation and prevented many from locating there. The most common disease was intermittent and remittent fevers.

There were no regular medical practitioners belonging to the association or living on the west side of the river; domestic treatment and patent medicines were generally depended on. Quinine was quite extensively relied upon in these malarious diseases. One of the colonists was attacked with intermittent fever, for which a neighbor recommended quinine. He sent for a pound or two of quinine by a friend who had business at St. Paul. From insufficient funds only four ounces were procured. When the bill of \$20 was presented the exorbitant charges of the St. Paul druggist was strongly condemned. The neighbor who had prescribed the article

was called in to dose out the medicine, and he explained that it was a dram or two he had recommended him to send for instead of a pound or two. "The Squire" said, in relating the incident, "I knew nothing about the stuff—any way, it was no serious mistake, because it was needed in the settlement, and the neighbors took it off my hands without any pecuniary loss."

It was said that not a settler in the colony escaped an attack of fever and ague. Robert Pike, Jr., in a letter published in 1854, says, "Although most were prostrated by sickness, only fourteen deaths occurred (*in 1852*) and a majority of these were young children. The wonder is that the mortality was not greater."

Among the deaths which occurred was that of Mrs. Haddock, the wife of the president of the association. Mr. Haddock went down to New York city and brought her here to make her a home in the colony he had labored so hard to build up. She arrived on the 13th of July and died on the 24th of August.

After the death of his wife Mr. Haddock became disheartened and completely discouraged. Many of the settlers were compelled to leave because they could find nothing to do by which to earn a living. The most of them were mechanics from the city of New York, and they went down the river to find employment. Although the association maintained its organization, it was no longer attractive to Mr. Haddock. It had apparently accomplished all that could be expected from it. With a large party of his friends Mr. Haddock, left the colony on the 11th of September and went down the river. He stopped for awhile at Dubuque, and moved from there to Anamosa, Jones county, Iowa, where he engaged in publishing a newspaper, using the press and material designed for a printing-office in Minnesota City.

Although the organization was kept up in the colony during the next year, but comparatively few members of the association remained to become citizens of this county.

Quite a number of the members of the association lived on their village lots in Minnesota City until after the survey of public lands in this part of the territory. Several of them then made claims of the locality they were occupying according to the divisions made by the government surveyors, without regard to the previous divisions made by Mr. Haddock.

The town site of the Western Farm and Village Association was never made a matter of record. The whole village plot was ab-

sorbed by claims which were pre-empted as homesteads by their resident claimants. The plot of the original village of Minnesota City was thus wiped out—swept entirely away. The name has been preserved for the locality, and a more diminutive and modern village has grown up under it, on what was originally the claim of Israel M. Noracong.

The original village plot was pre-empted by T. K. Allen, A. A. Gilbert, H. B. Waterman, Robert Pike, Jr., James Wright, O. M. Lord, Hiram Campbell, S. E. Cotton and D. Q. Burley, all members of the association. Each of them had held claims in other localities, which were abandoned to enable them to share in the spoils of the dead metropolis of the colony.

H. B. Waterman and family have continuously occupied the same locality he settled upon in 1852, when he first came into the colony. When Mr. Waterman came to Minnesota City he built a very comfortable house, a part of it of logs and a part of frame and boards. This he inhabited for several years. After the government survey was made he selected this locality as a homestead, and claimed a quarter-section of land in the vicinity, which he pre-empted after the land-office was opened at Winona.

With the exception of a large and comfortable dwelling-house and a good barn, which stand in a beautiful grove on a slightly elevation, with a small field of cultivation, but little improvement was made on this claim until within a few years past. The table on which it lies was covered with groves of oak. As this timber is cut away and the clearing enlarged a fine farm is becoming developed.

Mr. Waterman was a lawyer by profession when he joined the colony, but he never practiced his profession in Minnesota. He had but little taste for agricultural pursuits, and but little inclination to make it an occupation. He made the farm his home without making the cultivation of the soil his business.

In November, 1852, Mr. Waterman was appointed by Gov. Ramsey one of the justices of the peace for Wabasha county. He was subsequently elected to the same office, and held the official position of justice of the peace over twenty years for Winona county, in the town of Rolling Stone, where he resided. He was also elected judge of probate at the election in the fall of 1853.

The first case on his docket in 1852 was Jacob S. Denman *vs.* individual members of the association. This was a matter which

grew out of the claim difficulty already mentioned. These members of the association went on to Denman's claim, destroyed his fences and burned his rails, with the intent to drive him off the claim. Denman refused to leave, and sued them for damages to his property. The matter had been commenced before Squire Allen, but when Squire Waterman received his commission the case was discontinued and again brought on before the new justice of the peace, where it was settled by the members of the association paying the costs of prosecution and the damages assessed.

Robert Pike, Jr., made a claim among the village lots of the colony on the same table on which the school-building now stands. He here used his pre-emption right and made a farm of part of the original village. A part of this claim is still in possession of Mrs. Pike, his widow.

Mr. Pike came to Rolling Stone early in May, 1852, and at once became prominently active in the enterprises of the association to develop the resources of the country and build up the colony. His eccentric genius and zealous efforts made him popular in the settlement. Soon after his arrival he was appointed surveyor for the colony, explored a road to the Minnesota river. He was chosen as a proper person to be appointed postmaster. He was elected justice of the peace, served as county commissioner and as county surveyor. During his whole life he was active in all of his public duties.

Robert Pike, Jr., died about the middle of April, 1874. At the time of his death he was interested in an effort to start a colony in the vicinity of Lake Kampeska, Dakota Territory. His widow is yet a resident of Minnesota City. One of the two children who came here with her in 1852 died many years ago. The other is the wife of Frank D. Stewart, living in the town of Rolling Stone.

Mr. Pike was in many respects a very remarkable man. Naturally ingenious, he made mechanical improvements a study. On most of the questions of the day, religious and political, he espoused the radical side. Among his many friends, his special peculiarities were overshadowed by the open-handed generosity of the man toward his fellow-man.

As a specimen of his eccentricity, his business card has been copied from the "Winona Republican," as regularly advertised in 1856, as follows:

“ROBERT PIKE, who writes this ditty,
Lives at Minnesota City ;
Is Postmaster, Magistrate,
Buys and sells Real Estate,
Conveyancer and County Surveyor,
(The City's small and needs no Mayor).
Sectarian rules he dares resist,
And thinks Christ was a Socialist.
Loving mankind and needing dimes,
He waits to serve them at all times.”

When disaffected members of the association decided to abandon the colony, O. M. Lord purchased their interest in such of the village lots as were in the vicinity of where he resided ; and after the government survey, when the village plot was comparatively abandoned, he made a claim of the quarter-section on which he was living and pre-empted it. The village lots surveyed by Mr. Haddock for the association, that were included in this claim, are a part of the homestead on which the Hon. O. M. Lord now resides.

The first claim selected by Mr. Lord was before he joined the association, while on the first exploration made into the country back from the Mississippi. This he abandoned for another about three miles above Minnesota City, in what is now known as Deering's Valley, where he then proposed to establish a stock-farm. On account of its isolated situation he did not move his family there, but located them in the settlement or village. Like many others, he also made other selections of good claims which were marked with his name.

From the time Mr. Lord came here in the spring of 1852 to the present time he has been prominently before the public, in very many instances intimately connected with events that make up the history of Winona county. Owing to his habitual modest reserve, no record of these instances has ever been compiled for reference. It is indeed questionable whether a connected biographical sketch of this pioneer settler has ever been given to the public. Advantage of a long-time acquaintance and personal friendship has been the source of the following memoranda of events in history with which he has been connected.

CHAPTER XXXI.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

HON. O. M. LORD was a native of the State of New York; born in Wyoming county in 1826. In 1837 he moved with his father's family to Michigan. He attended school winters until he was about sixteen, after which he attended a select school for about three months. His education has since that been acquired by private study in active life. His younger days were spent on a farm and in sometimes assisting his father in his blacksmith shop.

Mr. Lord was married in 1848, and settled on a farm. He was elected town clerk, and was *ex-officio* school inspector for two years. In the spring of 1852 he sold his farm in Lapeer county, Michigan, and came to Minnesota, where he arrived May 2. He brought on his family, a wife and two children, on July 16. He brought with him all of his household goods, a span of horses and farming tools, intending to make farming his exclusive business. His horses were the first brought into the colony.

Instead of settling on a claim, as he had at first designed, Mr. Lord located himself in the village of the colony at Minnesota City. He bought several village lots and built a house. Having acquired some knowledge of blacksmithing when young, he bought the tools of a blacksmith and carried on the business for a year or two, his shop being the only blacksmith shop in the county during that time. In 1852 he shod the first span of horses ever brought into this county by a settler, and the first horses ever shod here. The shoes were brought from La Crosse. They belonged to Hon. William H. Stevens. In the spring of 1853 he shod fourteen horses for Wm. Ashley Jones, government surveyor.

July 2, 1853, Mr. Lord was appointed coroner for Fillmore county. This appointment, unsolicited, was conferred by Gov. Gorman, who had recently assumed his official position.

At the election held in the fall of 1853 Mr. Lord was elected as representative to the territorial legislature from this district. The session was held from January 4 to March 4, 1854.

Among the acts of which he secured the passage were the original

charter for the Transit railroad, the division of Fillmore county and creating of Winona county, and the establishment of the county seat at what is now the city of Winona. The present boundaries of Winona county were defined by Mr. Lord, and submitted to Mr. Huff and other citizens of the village of Winona for their approval. He also secured the passage of a memorial for a post-route from Minnesota City to Traverse des Sioux.

In 1854 Mr. Lord built the first saw-mill in the county at Minnesota city. In 1855 he was awarded a contract for carrying the mail from Minnesota city to Traverse des Sioux, and carried the mails for about two years — a part of the time semimonthly. This was the first post-route across the country.

In 1857 or 1858 Mr. Lord was appointed by Gov. Medavy commissioner for selecting land for the Transit Railroad Company. He was also appointed by Gov. Medavy, October 12, 1857, as a notary public. These appointments were unsolicited by Mr. Lord. In 1859 he was a candidate for the legislature, but was defeated by Judge Orlando Stevens.

When questioned as to his war record, he replied, "I fought, bled and died for my country by able-bodied substitute during the war — price \$600."

Mr. Lord moved back to Michigan, and lived near Kalamazoo from 1861 to 1864, when he returned to Minnesota, and again took up his residence at Minnesota City. He was a candidate for the legislature in 1871, and was defeated by seven votes by H. A. Covey. In 1873 he was elected to the legislature, and served at the next session.

On September 28, 1875, Mr. Lord was appointed county superintendent of schools, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Rev. David Burt, who had been appointed state superintendent of public instruction. He has been elected continuously to the position of county superintendent of schools since that time, and is yet serving the people in that capacity. He was president of the last annual meeting of county superintendents, held at St. Paul about January 1, 1883.

Mr. Lord has always taken an active interest in popular education, and in addition to his other official positions has been almost continuously one of the school committee in Minnesota City since the first school was started there in 1852. He is at present director of the district. He has been a member of the town board of the

town of Rolling Stone for the past twelve years, and is now chairman of board of supervisors. Mr. Lord was made a Mason in 1862. He never united with any other organization. If circumstances permitted, he would take more pride and pleasure in stock-raising and cultivation of small fruit than in any other pursuit.

Hiram Campbell settled on his village lot and built a house, which he occupied with his family for several years. With this as his place of residence, he made a claim and pre-empted a homestead which included a portion of the village lots of the colony. This claim is now known as the "Campbell Farm." It joins the farms of O. M. Lord and James Kennedy. The present farm house is of brick.

Hiram Campbell has been dead many years. His widow, with his family, owned and occupied the farm until about two years ago, when she sold out and moved west. With other branches of farming Mr. and Mrs. Campbell took a great deal of interest in the cultivation of fruit, particularly of different varieties of apples, which they were very successful in growing.

When David Densmore and John Shaw came to Rolling Stone they brought with them a large supply of apple-seeds which they procured from the State of Maine. These seeds were planted on their village lots. The lot of Mr. Densmore was on the land now owned by O. C. Tucker. The lot of Mr. Shaw was on the Campbell farm. Both Mr. Densmore and Mr. Shaw died early in the summer of 1852, and their lots passed into other hands. Mr. Densmore left his nursery for the general benefit of the colonists.

Mr. Campbell assumed charge of the lot of Mr. Shaw and started a nursery of fruit-trees from the seed sown on it. From this little nursery, started by Mr. Campbell on his own claim, sprang some of the finest varieties of apples that have ever been known in Minnesota.

John Nicklin, with his family, settled on his lot selected by number in New York. His location was on the table above where Troust's mill recently stood. He built a log house, lived here two or three years and made a claim of forty acres among the village lots. He also had a farm claim in the valley about two miles above the village. To hold them both he pre-empted the farm claim, and his son pre-empted a part of the village property. He lived on his farm for a number of years, when he sold out and moved back to New York, where he died a few years ago. None of his family are now living in this county. A son resides in Dakota Territory.

George Foster pre-empted a forty of village lots; sold out and moved to Winona. He left there and moved south. None of his family are now living in this county.

Other members of the association besides Mr. Denman and W. H. Coryell made claims below Minnesota City. Nearly the whole upper prairie was at one time claimed by the colonists, although unimproved.

P. D. Follett made a claim adjoining the farm now occupied by Mr. Charles Vila. He built a log house and occupied it for two or three years, when he sold out and left the county.

William T. Luark made a claim along the bluffs below Mr. Denman's, where Mr. Colman now lives. He improved this by building a log-house and making some cultivation, and held it for several years. He moved to Winona, where he opened the first wagon-shop started in the county. The first wagon was made by Mr. Luark in the spring of 1855. About ten years ago he moved to Milwaukee, where he died after a residence there of a year or two.

John Iams also made a claim along the bluffs, the next below that made by Mr. Luark. He built a log-house and occupied this locality two or three years, and then moved to Winona, and after a few years' residence there left the county and went into the western part of the state to reside. Mr. Iams was the first sheriff appointed or elected to serve in that office in this part of the territory. He was the first sheriff in Fillmore county in 1853.

John C. Laird came to Wabasha prairie about the last of August, 1852, to attend upon Abner S. Goddard during his last sickness. After the death of Mr. Goddard, which occurred on the 11th of September, he decided to remain and make it his future home.

Mr. Laird was a citizen of La Crosse at the time he came up to help his sister in the care of her sick husband. It was on her account that he changed his place of residence and came to Minnesota, where he has ever since resided. He was deputy register of deeds for La Crosse county. The register elected was a resident of a distant part of the county, and, not wishing to change his location, Mr. Laird was deputized to act for him and receive the emoluments of the position.

In the winter and spring previous Mr. Laird had visited Wabasha prairie, but never selected any special location as a claim. After he had decided to settle here he explored the country until in October, when, observing that the east "eighty" of the original Stevens

claim was unoccupied, and without improvements of any kind, he was induced to take possession of it as an abandoned claim. Mr. Laird quietly procured the necessary material, and before the settlers were aware of his intention, they were surprised to see a snug and comfortable-looking shanty on "that lower eighty of Stevens's." This shanty stood about where Laird Norton & Co's stables now stand, — on the west side of Chestnut street, between Second and Third streets.

As soon as the circumstance became known, H. C. Gere made application to the members of the claim club for aid to remove the trespasser on the land relinquished to him by Silas Stevens. Some of the members of the club came together and called on Mr. Laird to learn why he had built the shanty and to ascertain if he really intended to jump Gere's claim.

Mr. Laird informed them that he had taken possession of "that eighty" because there was no one occupying it — nothing to indicate that any one had possession of it, and informed them that his shanty was the only improvement on the claim. This self-constituted claim committee decided to let Mr. Gere take care of his own affairs if he had got into trouble from his own mismanagement. He was then holding other claims.

Mr. Laird completed his shanty on Saturday evening, and, supposing that he had possession safe enough, stayed contentedly at Mrs. Goddard's, because it was Sunday and a day of rest generally observed by the settlers. It chanced to be the day on which Elder Hamilton had made an appointment to preach at Mrs. Goddard's shanty, and there the settlers assembled to listen to one of his best sermons.

Taking a great interest in the subject of the discourse, Mr. Laird for the time forgot about his recently acquired earthly possession, and gave his undivided attention to the sermon of the elder. After the service was over and the audience began to disperse, he cast his eyes toward his new shanty, not fifty rods away, and discovered Henry C. Gere on its roof. Accompanied by Wm. H. Stevens, and followed more deliberately by Elder Hamilton and his whole congregation, he rushed toward his unprotected claim improvement and found that Gere had jumped the shanty, if not the claim.

Taking advantage of the security from observation afforded while the attention of the settlers were engaged by Elder Hamilton,

Mr. Gere had taken a load of his household goods to the shanty and taken possession of it.

On reaching the locality Mr. Laird found the shanty occupied; a table with a few dishes and a chair or two were on one side of the room, and on the other a cook-stove, on which was a tea-kettle, a pot of potatoes, and a frying-pan with a slice of ham ready for cooking. Mrs. Gere was comfortably seated in a rocking-chair in front of the stove, waiting to touch a match to the kindling-wood as soon as the stove-pipe was put in place, and Mr. Gere was on the roof cutting a hole for it to pass through.

Mr. Laird called to Gere to come down, but he refused, replying, "You are too late, for I now hold possession." Laird and Stevens then tore off the boards from the roof, and notwithstanding Gere's resistance, caught him by the legs and dragged him to the ground. They then proceeded to carry the stove and other furniture outside, except the rocking-chair, which Mrs. Gere occupied, and very composedly maintained possession of the roofless shanty.

Elder Hamilton sedately seated himself on one of the chairs ejected from the cabin and calmly watched the proceedings. Occasionally a quiet smile would illumine his dignified expression as he observed the demonstrative movements of the noisy and excited settlers, who but a very few minutes before had been model representatives of a moral, intellectual and order-loving community. Feelings of partisanship were exhibited by loud expressions of opinion in emphatic language rather than by active participation. Men and women espoused the cause of one side of the other. Some threats were passed, but no serious collisions occurred.

Mrs. Goddard took a firm and determined stand in support of the rights of her brother to the claim. While Laird and Stevens were tearing or knocking the boards from the roof on which Gere stood, she observed a second load of Gere's furniture approaching from the east; they had gone down the prairie and come up along the river. Rushing toward the team and brandishing a cudgel, which she caught up on the first alarm, Mrs. Goddard ordered the driver to stop, and, taking the horses by the bridles, led them back across the line of the claim and told the driver to leave as soon as possible. Without a show of resistance the teamster drove off. The team belonged to John Evans. In speaking of the occurrence afterward, Frank Curtiss, the driver, said it was not the first time he had been

captured by a woman, and he did not propose to get into a quarrel with Mrs. Goddard.

It was charged that Elder Hamilton had a foreknowledge of Gere's design, and had selected one of his most interesting and lengthy sermons to give him ample opportunity to accomplish his purpose unmolested. "Aunt Catharine" says "that was not so. Elder Hamilton and John C. were always warm friends, but Elder Ely knew all about it, for he kept going out every few minutes as if to see if a steamboat was coming. I know Elder Hamilton was on John's side that day, because he beckoned to me, and when I went over to where he was sitting on one of the chairs he said, 'The boys had better tear the shanty down now they are at it.' I told the boys and they tore the whole thing down without disturbing Mrs. Gere, and left her sitting in her rocking-chair on the bare prairie."

As soon as the shanty was demolished the excitement subsided and all started for their homes, leaving Laird and Gere to watch each other and hold the claim. Mrs. Gere went to her own shanty and sent her husband his supper, while Mrs. Goddard bountifully furnished rations for John C., who stood guard over his promiscuous pile of lumber.

The night was a cold, disagreeable one; a chilly west wind swept over the bleak prairie and compelled the lonely, unsocial watchmen to keep in motion to preserve proper circulation. Although each had a blanket in which they wrapped themselves, Mr. Laird formed a windbreak of boards. Mr. Gere solicited the loan of a few boards for a like protection, but Laird objected to his lumber being used for such purposes.

Finding it impossible to get any rest while so uncomfortable, Gere called to Laird about midnight and said — "I have a proposition to make to you which I think will be of advantage to both of us. I have no more confidence in your honesty than I have in men generally, but I believe you will keep your word when you make a promise. Now, suppose we agree to let this claim matter remain just where it is, without either of us doing anything until tomorrow; we can then go home and get some sleep." Mr. Laird was amused at the proposition, but did not object to it. The two men solemnly pledged themselves to leave the claim undisturbed until the next morning, and bidding each other "good night" in more social tones than they had previously observed, they left the locality.

Both parties made their appearance at sunrise, and hostilities were resumed. Mr. Laird rebuilt his shanty, but moved to another location nearer the river and a little below, on what is now block 5 in Laird's addition. Gere tried for two or three months to obtain possession, but without effect, the cold weather interfering with any active measures. On the night of January 24, 1853, while Mr. Laird was temporarily absent from the prairie, his shanty was torn down and the lumber destroyed—chopped in pieces. Mr. Laird built another cabin on the same ground. It is said that this destruction of the claim-shanty was effected by a young man employed by Gere for that purpose, who received a hundred pounds of flour for his services.

Satisfied that it would not be possible for him to get possession and hold it against the opposition he had to contend with, Mr. Gere appealed to Justice Burns for aid to remove the trespasser, feeling confident that a select jury would award him his rights.

There were at this time two justices in this vicinity, George M. Gere, on Wabasha prairie, and John Burns, at the mouth of Burns valley. Jabez McDermott, of Wabasha prairie, was constable. In February, H. C. Gere sued John C. Laird before John Burns, Esq., for trespass, etc., to get possession of the claim. The trial by jury came off in March. This was the first jury trial ever held in this part of the territory—the first jury ever called in what is now Winona county. The court was held in the upper part of the "Viets House" (the old Winona House), which was then unfinished, Squire Burns having adjourned the court from his office at his house to this place to accommodate all parties interested. The trial was considered an important event by the settlers.

Mr. Gere engaged the professional services of Mr. Flint, a lawyer living in La Crosse, and of Andrew Cole, of Wabasha prairie. Mr. Cole was then the only practicing attorney living on the west side of the river. Mr. Laird had for counsel and management of his defense, a lawyer from La Crosse by the name of French. The jury impaneled to try the case was George W. Clark, Scott Clark, O. S. Holbrook, William Hewitt, W. H. Coryell and Hiram Campbell.

This being the first important case brought before Squire Burns, his inexperience in his official position made it necessary for him to seek advice as to his own duties. He selected as his confidential adviser the "home attorney." He was personally acquainted with

Mr. Cole, and had great confidence in his opinions of law. This peculiarity in the case excited some comment from outsiders,— Mr. Cole being attorney for the plaintiff, but no charges were ever made that any improper or unjust proceedings were entertained by the court. Notwithstanding the very marked eccentricities exhibited by the squire, his court and official position was duly respected. His comical expressions and blundering style of doing business afforded considerable amusement during the trial, and were subjects for many a hearty laugh for a long time afterward.

About two days were spent in the examinations of witnesses and speech-making by the attorneys before the case was submitted to the jury. After due deliberation it was ascertained that there was no probability of the jury agreeing, and they were discharged. The court adjourned until the next Monday, March 14, at which time another jury was impaneled and the trial of the case again repeated.

In the first trial the jury stood five for the defendant and one for the plaintiff. The one who stood out against his fellow jurors was Hiram Campbell. The jury on the second trial was John Iams, S. A. Houck, H. B. Waterman, Wm. L. Luark, S. D. Putnam, and Elijah Silsbee, all residents of Minnesota City except the last. After about the same amount of time consumed as with the first trial the case was given to the jury, and at about 11 o'clock at night, March 16, the jury decided unanimously in favor of the plaintiff, Henry C. Gere.

The next morning Mr. Laird and Wm. H. Stevens started for La Crosse, and took the lawyers home. The condition of the ice in the river would not permit of delay—even then traveling on the river was unsafe. The ice in the river appeared as if it might break up in a few days. It did leave the river in front of the prairie on the 20th of March.

Mr. Laird left the claim in charge of Mrs. Goddard to hold until his return, not supposing that any movement would be made before that time. Mrs. Goddard, with a young lady, Miss Salina Kellogg, of La Crosse, who was up on a visit, accordingly took possession of the shanty, with a firm determination to hold the fort.

The suit had been decided in Gere's favor, and he became anxious to get the claim into his possession before Mr. Laird should have an opportunity to appeal to a higher court, as he had given notice that he should do on his return. Under the management of

Mr. Cole, his attorney, judgment was entered up against Mr. Laird on the justice's docket, and an attachment issued to take possession of his property for the payment of the costs in the suit. A writ of restitution was also issued, under which it was supposed possession would be acquired and the claim held.

The constable, McDermott, was friendly and in full sympathy with Mr. Laird, and was also a boarder with Mrs. Goddard. Before the papers were placed in his hands, he notified Mrs. Goddard of the proceedings, and arranged with her a plan of defense. He aided them to procure material and barricade the building, so as to resist an assault if Gere and his friends attempted to take forcible possession of the shanty. It was supposed that they were provided with firearms. Being forewarned, they had the courage to believe that they would be able to resist the officer of the law, with his consent, and hold Gere and his friends at bay until the return of Mr. Laird from La Crosse.

Learning from McDermott that the yoke of oxen would be attached when they came across the river from their work, Mrs. Goddard sent for the cattle and had them brought over and chained to a post by the side of the shanty, while the constable had business elsewhere.

When the writ was placed in McDermott's hands he went down to the claim. As he advanced, Mrs. Goddard warned him that if anyone attempted to come near the shanty it would be at their own peril. The constable withdrew to a safe distance and apparently waited for a more favorable opportunity to perform his official duties. Neither Mr. Gere or any of his friends ventured within short range of the cabin where Mrs. Goddard and Miss Kellogg stood guard, and, to the surprise of the settlers, successfully resisted the execution of the law and boldly defied any one who should dare molest them.

These two women held the claim and retained possession of the oxen until Mr. Laird returned from La Crosse with the money to defray the expenses of the suit, which had been the principal object of his trip. He at once paid the cost and appealed the case to the United States district court. The writ of restitution was never enforced.

Of the proceedings in the district court, nothing official can be learned. It is said that, from some cause, judgment in the justice's court was suspended and the case dismissed. Mr. Laird was never

afterward disturbed in his possession of the claim. It is now known as Laird's Addition.

Although Mr. Gere never made any actual attempts to obtain possession of the claim, he several times threatened suits for its recovery. Mr. Laird soon found that a little money would stop all proceedings — less than the fee of a lawyer to defend the case. Gere consulted about every lawyer that located here for the next two or three years. He was among the first clients of Hon. Judge Wilson, when he came here in 1855. Mr. Wilson, then a young lawyer, became interested in the story of Gere, and, considering it an important case, at once commenced suit against Mr. Laird. He was greatly surprised a day or two after to learn from his client that, on account of a satisfactory arrangement with Mr. Laird, he wished to stop all proceedings against him. The lawyers never shared in these periodical settlements. When Gere again ran short of funds, he again called on his attorney to bring suit against Laird, but Mr. Wilson indignantly refused to have anything further to do with the case.

Mr. Laird became a permanent settler on Wabasha prairie, where he was prominently identified with public and private enterprises which tended to the development of the resources of the county. Although for many years Mr. Laird gave his attention to the cultivation of a large farm in the eastern part of Olmsted county, and lived there with his family a portion of each year, he has maintained an interest in Winona county and occupied his residence in the city of Winona.

John C. Laird now lives on the same claim he "jumped" from Henry C. Gere, on Wabasha prairie, in the fall of 1852. His present residence is within two blocks of where his claim-shanties stood while contesting possession with Mr. Gere. This is the only instance where any one of the original claimholders of land on Wabasha prairie, now the city of Winona, is living on the claim he held in 1852, and with one exception Mr. Laird is the only one in the city living on land which they held prior to the sale of public lands in 1855. A part of the original claim of Captain Smith, claim No. 1, was pre-empted by John Keyes. His widow and family are yet residents of that locality.

In the spring of 1853 Mr. Laird built quite a stylish and comfortable one-story house, with two wings, on his claim, and made it his headquarters. He brought up a breaking-team of three yoke

of large oxen and two large breaking-plows. His reason for having two plows to one team was, that he found it economical to send his plows to Galena by steamboat for repairs — to keep his team at work an extra plow was necessary. This team he kept busy breaking for the settlers by the acre during the season, under the management of A. B. Smith.

Mr. Laird started the first livery stable in the county of Winona. The heavy horses and wagons he furnished for hire in 1853 would hardly represent the business if compared with the dashing turn-outs now furnished from the "liveries" in the city of Winona.

Although not strictly the first man to deal in lumber, Mr. Laird was the first to commence the business and establish a lumber-yard for the retail of lumber as a regular business occupation. He commenced the lumber business a little above where the sawmill of Laird, Norton & Co. now stands. His little retail yard was the nucleus from which the vast lumber establishments and immense business of Laird, Norton & Co. has been developed. John C. Laird was once a member of this firm, but withdrew from it many years ago. It was through him and his influence that many of our best citizens came into this county.

In the summer of 1852 Enos P. Williams, who made the claim next east of that held by Beecher Gere, traded it to B. B. Healy for three or four village lots in La Crosse. Mr. Williams had made no improvement except a pretense of a garden. He was then living in La Crosse, where he remained for three or four years, after which he came up the river and settled in this county, in what is now the town of Utica, where he yet resides.

Mr. Healy built quite a comfortable house on the Williams claim and placed a man on it to hold possession. The claimkeeper neglected his charge and it was jumped by Rufus Emerson, who was employed by Andrew Cole. Mr. Healy contested the matter, and after a suit or two at law recovered possession of the claim and then disposed of it to Rev. H. S. Hamilton, who bought it for some of his relatives, John I. and Harvey Hubbard. It was then called the John I. Hubbard claim, and is now known as Hubbard's Addition to the plat of Winona.

But few claims were made in the southern part of what is now Winona county during the season of 1852. Two or three were selected on Pine creek, one or two along the river and in the valleys.

Hamilton McCollum settled on the river in the lower part of the

county. His house was for a year or two a favorite stopping-place for travelers by land on the trail between Winona and La-Crosse.

James Campbell, a Scotchman, settled in Cedar creek valley three or four miles from its mouth. William and Robert Campbell came not long after. Mr. Campbell now holds a large amount of land in that vicinity, where he yet resides.

Leonard Johnson lived with W. B. Bunnell for a year or two, and then with Frank Wilson started a wood-yard at Johnson's Point, below the present village of Homer. Mr. Johnson is yet a resident of the county, living in the town of Pleasant Hill, on a farm selected by him in an early day.

Harry Herrick, for many years a man of all work for Bunnell, made a claim in Burns valley, about two miles above its mouth, where the road crosses the stream. He built a small log cabin, which is yet standing and is a part of the old building on the upper side of the road, east of the bridge.

Mr. Herrick held this claim for a year or two, when he sold it and went back to live with Bunnell, where he died two or three years after. The claim was purchased by Rev. Edward Ely, and was long known as the "Ely claim." It is now a part of the farm of Mr. Henry Bitner.

William Hewett came into the county in the latter part of this season and made a claim in Burns valley, next above Herrick. He built a frame house near the big spring next to the road and settled there with his family. This house was burned down several years after. A log house now occupies the same site. Mr. Hewett occupied the locality for two or three years and then sold out and left this part of the country.

Joseph S. Wilson selected his claim in Burns valley, next above Hewett's, where Charles Miller now has a stock-farm. He built his claim shanty about where the present farm buildings stand, near the spring. His first shanty was only designed to show that the claim was "occupied by a settler." He left his claim in the care of Roderick Kellogg until the next spring, when he returned with his family, built a comfortable house and opened up a farm, which he cultivated for three or four years. He then sold his farm and moved into Winona, where he carried on the business of harness-making until about 1880, when he went west and located in the territory of Dakota. Mr. Wilson was a well-known citizen of the

county. The town of Wilson was given its name from him, he being one of its oldest settlers and the best known in that locality.

The same season that Mr. Wilson brought his family to live in Burns valley, a German by the name of Schabe, or Schape, made a claim above Wilson's. He built a log house near the spring by the side of the road and lived there until his death, ten or twelve years ago. This house was the last one in that direction until the spring of 1854.

The log house built by Mr. Schape was standing until within the past year. On Christmas day, 1882, the writer passed the locality and found the present owner of the property tearing down the old house. The timber of which it was composed was apparently sound; the oak logs were hard and dry; the oak shingles, or more properly shakes, were sound on the under side, but much worn on the outer side.

A man by the name of Blodgett made a claim in West Burns valley, where P. B. Palmer now lives. He brought with him a small herd of cows and lived on this claim during the summer. While here he lost two children from sickness. He sold out his stock and abandoned the claim in the fall and went back down the river.

In the fall of this year A. B. Smith came to Wabasha prairie, and for awhile had the west half of the McDermott claim—the eighty next west of the claim owned by Dr. Childs. It was said that he was holding this for Mr. Healey, by whom he was employed. It was difficult to tell who was the real owner of the claim; it was jumped several times by different individuals. It was sold by McDermott to David Olmsted. Mr. Smith did not reside on any claim, although he held several. Prior to his coming here he had been engaged in lumbering business, cutting and rafting, and as a pilot in running lumber down the Ohio and on the Mississippi rivers. He spent the winter as a regular boarder with Mrs. Goddard, and married the widow the following season.

A. B. Smith was well known to all of the early settlers as a hotel keeper,—as the landlord of the old "Minnesota House," built by him in 1853, on the corner of Center and Second streets, where S. C. White's store now stands. He was also the proprietor of the "Wabasha Prairie House," which stood on the corner of Front and Franklin streets, built by him in the summer of 1855. While living here he suddenly left home in the night, without the family or any

one connected with the house being aware of his intentions to do so. Nothing of a certainty was ever learned relative to any circumstances connected with his mysterious disappearance. It was known that at about that time he was accustomed to carry a considerable sum of money about his person. He sometimes indulged freely in intoxicating drinks. It was generally supposed that he had been foully dealt with—probably murdered for his money and his body thrown into the river. Suspicion rested on some with whom he familiarly associated at about that time, but no evidence was ever secured that appeared to justify making any arrests. There was no proof of his death.

During the latter part of this season Roderick Kellogg came up from La Crosse to do some mason-work for the settlers on Wabasha prairie. He was a competent mechanic in his line of business, and a man of more than usual abilities and general information, but his intemperate habits had isolated him from his family. He was readily induced to come here and work at his trade, although there was but little to do, because, as he expressed himself, he “would by so doing, get away from the temptation of the hell-holes where intoxicating drinks could at all times be procured.” Mr. Kellogg was, for a year or so, benefited by the change, but when the hell-holes opened in Winona he found them, although they were small ones.

The first regular mason-work done in this county was by Roderick Kellogg. His first job of work was on Wabasha prairie, where he plastered two rooms for Rev. Edward Ely, on the corner of Center and Second streets. This was the first plastered house in the county. His next job of plastering was the lower rooms in the “Viets House,” afterward known as the Winona House—it stood on Front street, on the levee. The first brick chimney built in the county was by Mr. Kellogg, in the Viets House. His third job of plastering and chimney-building was in a small one-story house of two rooms built by Johnson for Andrew Cole, on lot 4, block 10. Johnson’s original claim shanty, on claim No. 4, was torn down and used in the construction of this building. These three buildings were the only houses in the county with plastered rooms until the season of 1853.

Nearly all of the mason-work required by the settlers of this vicinity was done by Mr. Kellogg. He worked at his trade here for three or four years, and then went back to La Crosse. He

owned the lot on the corner of Franklin and Second streets, where Rohweder's meat-market now stands. In the spring of 1853 he built a small one-story house on the corner, about 12×20, plastered inside and outside. This he occupied as his residence—his family living in La Crosse. He also built the house which stands on the same lot next to the alley. It was at one time used as a hotel.

Roderick Kellogg was an industrious man, seldom idle if there was anything to do, except when intoxicated; then he was inclined to be quarrelsome. He was a handy man of all work, and when not engaged at his trade he was always ready to undertake any small jobs for the settlers, such as rough carpenter work, gardening, etc.

Mr. Kellogg always found a sympathizing friend in Rev. Mr. Ely, who had, from his first acquaintance with him, taken an interest in trying to bring about a reform in his life, but without success: the series of efforts were balanced by a like series of failures. After Mr. Ely engaged in mercantile business, in 1854, he sometimes found Mr. Kellogg's services about the store a convenience, and at times employed him. On one occasion Kellogg made his appearance when partially intoxicated. He was told that his services were not needed while in that condition. He attempted by argument to show that he was not drunk—that he knew what he was about, although he had taken a drink. His remarks became insulting, and Mr. Ely told him to leave the store—to go away and not come back again, for he would have nothing more to do with him.

Kellogg went outside and became noisy and abusive—attracting the attention of the idlers about (of whom the writer was one). Becoming excited in his harangue, he fairly jumped up and down, until suddenly he stopped, as if strongly impressed with a new idea of retaliation for the fancied wrong done him, and exclaimed, “D—you, Elder Ely! I'll get even with you yet—I'll go and jump your claim for this.” He at once turned and marched off down the street as if his determination was a fixed one. He did not attempt to carry out his threat, for when sober he respected the elder. The idea was a popular one, that the greatest wrong that could be inflicted on a settler was to jump his *claim*.

During the latter part of the season John and Rufus Emerson, brothers, came into this county and settled on Wabasha prairie. John Emerson had a wife and two or three children. After looking about for awhile he selected a location south of the Evans claim, toward the upper end of the lake. He built a shanty on it and made

it his home, with his family, for about two years, when he sold it to Edwin Foster. Taylor's Addition is a part of the Emerson claim. Mr. Emerson moved to the western part of the county, where he located himself on a farm.

Rufus Emerson was a single man. Without permanently locating himself, he speculated in claims by taking possession of some unoccupied land (jumping claims) and selling out his interest to other settlers. He was identified with several difficulties where claim-jumping was charged, either for his own individual benefit or as an employe of others. He pre-empted a claim on the bottom-land west of Gilmore's. Rufus Emerson built a house on the Stevens claim in the spring of 1854. This house is yet standing. It is on Second Street, between Market and Franklin streets, on lot 2, block 143. This building was constructed from lumber found floating down the river and picked up at different times. Emerson sold it before it was completed. It was afterward clapboarded and finished by W. H. Stevens, into whose hands it fell.

CHAPTER XXXII.

POSTOFFICES.

DURING the season of 1852 there were two postoffices created in this county by the postoffice department, although there was but one in regular operation until about the beginning of the following year. The first was at Minnesota City, with Robert Pike, Jr., as postmaster. The other at Wabasha prairie, with George G. Barber as postmaster.

The office at Minnesota City was established with the proviso that the mails should be transported, free of charge to the department, to and from the nearest postoffice on the Mississippi. The mails were made up and received in regular form at this office, but no regular carrier employed. The special mail-bag provided, was usually carried by some of the colonists who chanced to go to La Crosse, the nearest postoffice on the river, or it was taken to Wabasha prairie and sent down by the boats. On certain days, about every week, the mail-bag was brought up from La Crosse by

the boats and left at Wabasha prairie, where some one from the colony awaited its arrival. Prior to this all mail matter belonging to the members of the association was usually carried and looked after by the settlers of the colony.

It was usual for the postmaster at La Crosse to deliver to some well known settler all of the mail matter of the settlement to which he belonged. Where parties were well known, their letters were sometimes sent to them by the clerks of the boats, to be left at their nearest landing-place. In this way Nathan Brown received letters at his landing. Bunnell took charge of all mail matter for Bunnell's landing, and in the early part of the season all letters for settlers on Wabasha prairie were left in the care of Johnson.

During the summer and early part of the winter the Rev. Edward Ely made frequent visits between Wabasha prairie and La Crosse. A portion of the time his family was living at the latter place. When he brought his family to Johnson's landing, he for awhile occupied Johnson's claim shanty on claim No. 4. His frequent trips between the two places were made the means by which the settlers on Wabasha prairie received and sent away their letters.

Mr. Ely always made it a duty to bring up all mail matter belonging to this locality, and was accustomed to carry it about with him until distributed to the settlers, who usually flocked around him as soon as his arrival was known. This was readily ascertained, for it was the usual custom for everybody to visit the landing on the arrival of a steamboat from below. All letters sent by the boats were then left in his care for delivery. It was from this matter of accommodation, and from his custom of carrying all letters about his person, the traditional story originated, that "in the early days of the settlement of this county the postoffice was in Elder Ely's hat."

The second postoffice in the county was on Wabasha prairie. It was called Montezuma; the postmaster was George G. Barber. The first movement toward making application for this office originated with the Wabasha Protection Club. Mention has already been made that a majority of the members of this organization were residents of La Crosse, who held claims on this side of the river, many of them never residents of the territory. The laws of the club allowed its members to hold claims for six months without making a residence on them, and with but nominal improvements. The members were pledged to aid each other in retaining possession during that time. This law conflicted with the United States and

Territorial claim laws, and led to frequent differences among the early settlers.

At one of the meetings of the club the necessity of a postoffice was discussed and action taken in favor of making application to the postoffice department. A *blank petition* was signed, but the drawing up of the necessary papers and forwarding the same was referred to Andrew Cole, a lawyer in La Crosse and a member of the club. It was then supposed, and generally understood, that the secretary, Abner S. Goddard, would be recommended in the petition for postmaster, and that the name of the postoffice would be Wabasha prairie.

When the papers were drawn up, the attorney, with the approval of some of the members of the club, inserted Montezuma as the name of the postoffice, and recommended George G. Barber as postmaster. Mr. Barber was a resident of La Crosse. He had made a claim in Gilmore valley early in the spring, but never improved it. The *blank petition* filled out at La Crosse was forwarded to the postoffice department and the appointment duly made. Mr. Barber received his commission about the middle of June, gave the required bonds and took the oath of office. He came up to make his arrangements for supplying the settlers of Wabasha prairie with their mail and offered the position of deputy-postmaster to Mr. Goddard, who indignantly refused to accept the position. Mr. Barber returned to La Crosse without being able to secure a deputy. The settlers on Wabasha prairie declined the honor,—the only instance in the history of this county where official position has been generally declined.

No improvements were made in postal facilities; “the elder” continued to carry the “mail in his hat.” About the 20th of July Byron Viets moved up from La Crosse and accepted the position of deputy-postmaster from Mr. Barber.

Mr. Viets did not open the office regularly. The mails were made up and distributed as before, at La Crosse. The only additional advantage afforded was that the mail was carried by the boats in a canvas bag without a lock. By request of Mr. Viets, the elder distributed the contents of the bag left in his charge as he had previously done.

The settlers were dissatisfied with the appointment of a non-resident as postmaster, who lived thirty miles away. The name of Montezuma was equally objectionable, although Johnson had

adopted it as the name of the town-site, then just plotted by John Ball on Wabasha prairie.

A public meeting was called to consider the matter and the question freely discussed. All united in a petition to the postoffice department for the appointment of Abner S. Goddard as postmaster in place of George G. Barber, a resident of another state. Nearly all petitioned to have the name of the office changed from Montezuma to Winona. In discussing this change several names were proposed, Winona, Wabasha, Wabasha City, Prairie and Ozelle. The name of Winona was adopted by a majority of one when the vote was taken.

It is now uncertain who first suggested the name of Winona. It has been said that it was proposed by Captain Smith. Some are equally positive that it was suggested by Dr. Balcombe. Others say it was Dr. Childs. Dr. Childs was noted for his peculiarity of giving names to localities, and to all animals in his possession. Gilmore valley was called by him "Winona valley," about the time the name of Winona was selected as the name of the postoffice.

Letters in the hands of Mrs. Calista Balcombe, the widow of Dr. John L. Balcombe, show that Dr. Balcombe, Mr. Howard and Ed. Hamilton, then the proprietors of No. 5, the Hamilton claim urged upon Captain Smith the propriety of calling the new town plot Wabasha. This Captain Smith consented to do, provided he could induce Alexis Bailey to have the name of the postoffice at Wabasha changed, but Bailey would not consent. They then proposed to call it Wabasha City, and adopted the name themselves for use in their correspondence. Dr. Balcombe was always anxious to have a Dakota name given to the town. Neither Captain Smith nor the proprietors of claim No. 5 were present when the name of Winona was adopted. The postoffice department promptly changed the name of the postoffice to Winona and appointed Mr. Goddard postmaster. When his commission arrived he was lying on his bed of sickness, from which he never recovered. He died before he was able to qualify for the position. The postoffice was without a legal postmaster. The boats, however, carried the mails between La Crosse and the prairie, where they were taken care of by the volunteer postmaster. Elder Ely obtained possession of the keys and acted in that capacity without taking the oath of office required from those who handle the United States mail. No mails were made up or officially received

at this office. This duty was performed at La Crosse. The elder was simply acting in the same capacity of messenger that he had been previously doing, except instead of carrying the letters "in his hat" he was accommodated with a mail bag. The faithfulness shown by Mr. Ely in his attention to this self-imposed duty was satisfactory to the settlers. Among the traditional anecdotes of the early days is one showing the zeal of the elder in the performance of his duties. He received the mail bag from the boat and also delivered it with the letters to be posted at La Crosse. It was his custom to preach here on Sundays when not engaged at La Crosse, where he had regular appointments, alternating with Elder Hamilton—one preaching on one Sunday and the other on the next. While holding forth eloquently to an attentive congregation in his own shanty, on one of his days to speak to the people, the settlers were suddenly and unexpectedly startled by the whistle of a steamboat approaching the landing. The elder brought his sermon to a close very abruptly, with the remark, "There's a boat from below," and hastened to the levee to receive the expected mail. The elder denies having any recollection of this occurrence. Those who are familiar with his eccentricities believe it. George W. Clark says it is true, for he was one of his audience—that the elder stopped short in one of the best sermons he ever heard him attempt to deliver, and left his astonished congregation to ponder on the finale of the discourse if completed, or to follow him to the levee and see if there was any one on the boat that they knew, and inquire for long expected letters when the elder had secured the United States mail bag.

To remedy all difficulties arising from the irregularities of mail facilities, a meeting of the settlers was called to take the matter under consideration and recommend a candidate to fill the vacancy of postmaster. The Rev. Edward Ely was selected for the position by an unanimous vote, and a petition, signed by all on the prairie, forwarded to the department in Washington.

At this meeting an effort was made to again change the name of the postoffice—to call it Wabasha City—but the matter was settled by a vote, and one majority for Winona. The elder says that his vote retained the name of Winona.

Elder Ely duly received his commission and became the lawful postmaster at Winona, on Wabasha prairie, where he had had the distribution of letters that came by mail about nine months unofficially. The first regular mail made up by him after receiving

his appointment was on the 8th day of January, 1853. The office was in his residence on the corner of Center and Second streets, where now the "Ely block" stands. Mr. Ely held this position until early in the spring of 1855, when he was superseded by J. W. Downer, and the postoffice removed to the "Downer building," which stood about midway between Market and Walnut streets, on the north side of Front street.

This change was a political movement. When the United States land-office was established at Winona and the little settlement at Johnson's landing began to assume some importance it was considered advisable that the postmaster should be one in sympathy with the party in power. The administration was democratic, and as the elder was of different political faith the services of the pioneer postmaster were no longer required.

The first marriage on Wabasha prairie, now the city of Winona, and the first marriage within the present boundaries of this county, was that of S. K. Thompson and Mrs. Sutherland, on the 9th of November, 1852. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward Ely at his own house, where the parties were stopping temporarily while waiting for a down boat to take them to LaCrosse.

S. K. Thompson was among the first arrivals here in the spring. Without locating himself on a claim he had remained on Wabasha prairie during the season and made his home with John Evans. He was about forty-five years old, a man of good general intelligence and of dignified personal appearance. Mrs. Sutherland was a widow about forty years of age. She came here with her brother, O. S. Holbrook, and kept house for him until her marriage, after which Thompson and Holbrook lived together for awhile on Holbrook's claim, which he had discovered lying south of and adjoining the McDermott claim, until Thompson made a claim back of the lake and moved on it.

The claim, back of the lake, made by George Wallace early in the spring of 1852, had laid during this season with but little, if anything, to show that it was claimed. Its exposed situation was a temptation for some one without a claim to watch. The Rev. Mr. Ely had not, as yet, taken a claim. On the 2d of December, 1852, he, with his axe on his shoulder, crossed the lake on the ice and jumped Wallace's claim. He took possession by chopping down some trees and blazing others, on which he conspicuously displayed his name.

Mr. Wallace was a nephew of Thompson's wife, the late Widow Sutherland. Considering the Wallace claim to be a family possession which should be guarded, Thompson jumped it from Mr. Ely on January 15, 1853, while the elder was at La Crosse holding a series of revival meetings for which he had been employed. The elder was too much engaged in his professional labors to devote his time and attention to the protection of his rights, and Thompson established himself on the claim by building a cabin on it, which he occupied with his wife. Mr. Thompson afterward bought the claim of George Wallace and built a comfortable frame house, a story and a half building, in which he lived for ten or twelve years, or while he remained in this part of the country. The house is yet standing, and forms part of the present farmhouse of Mr. John Zenk.

S. K. Thompson was a gentlemanly appearing man in dress and manners, and always seemed to have control of funds to engage in business. He held official positions,—was county commissioner, and for several years was justice of the peace. In his younger days he had been a merchant in Ohio. For about ten years before settling in this county he had been engaged in speculative investments along the upper Mississippi. He was for awhile in business as a merchant at Winona.

It has been already related that when Elijah Silsbee sold his claim in 1854, he, with Charles S. Hamilton, started a store on the corner of Front and Center streets. About January 1, 1855, they dissolved partnership, Mr. Silsbee retaining the stock of goods. Soon after this S. K. Thompson bought the goods and carried on the business for about one year. In the fall of 1855 he purchased quite a large stock of general merchandise, groceries, etc. During the winter he sold out to Burr Deuel and Luke Blair. The incidents of this sale are noted to show something of the manner of doing business at that date. When Mr. Thompson sold out to Deuel & Blair he gave possession at once, and was to receive the first payment as soon as the inventory was taken, and the balance in notes of the firm. The inventory was taken by Thompson and Holbrook. Before the inventory was completed enough was realized from sales to make the first payment. The notes for the balance at six and twelve months were paid before due, the firm buying their own paper through an agent, A. P. Foster, at a liberal discount of 3 per cent per month. A portion of the Silsbee stock had been damaged by the sinking of the barge in which it was brought up the river in

1854. To get rid of all of the unsalable goods, auction sales were held, at which "Uncle Luke" was himself the auctioneer and a popular salesman. It was a current report that D. & B. made about \$3,000 clear in this transaction before the opening of navigation in the spring, when they renewed their stock.

Two or three years before Mr. Thompson left this part of the country the community was somewhat startled to learn that he had two wives, a married daughter and a very affectionate adopted daughter living with him in his house across the lake back of Winona. Some inquisitive ones, whose sensibilities were shocked by the revelations, attempted to have the affair investigated by the grand jury, to whom complaint was made, but the harmony of the happy family prevented a full expose of the scandal. After remaining here about a year the wife with the married daughter moved to Nebraska. Thompson followed in a year or two after with wife No. 2 and the adopted daughter. It is rumored that Thompson and wife No. 2 died from the effects of poison in Nebraska.

The stores started by Mr. Robertson at Minnesota City, and Mr. Denman at Wabasha prairie, were closed out early in the fall. To procure their supplies for the winter, the settlers sent orders to Galena by the boats; some combined and bought their groceries and provisions at wholesale prices through Mr. Denman as agent. Mr. Johnson went down to Galena and purchased goods for the settlers on the prairie. These supplies were brought up by the Nominee on her last trip and left at La Crosse on November 15. Captain Smith was afraid to venture farther up the river against the ice that had begun to form in the river. A severe snowstorm occurred on November 11, followed by intense cold, the thermometer indicating several degrees below zero.

Mr. Burley says that he went down to La Crosse with Mr. Denman, and was there when the Nominee turned back down the river. They came up with Johnson the next day on foot, on the west side of the river; the snow was about six inches deep. They stayed all night at Brown's. The news that their supplies were stopped at La Crosse was not very cheering to the settlers, for the most of them had but a limited amount on hand, and the prospect was that they would be unable to procure more until the ice formed sufficient to enable them to travel on the river. The weather moderated, the snow melted away and the river cleared of ice. It was then expected

that the steamboats would again come up and bring their freight, but no boats ventured on another trip.

On December 9 a party of five men from the Rolling Stone, with half-a-dozen from Wabasha prairie, went down to La Crosse for the supplies left by the Nominee, expecting to bring them up on one of the Black River boats. Among this party were D. Q. Burley, S. E. Cotton, Wm. T. Luark, J. S. Denman and Charles Bannan, of Minnesota City; from the prairie were E. H. Johnson, A. B. Smith, John C. Laird, George W. Clark, Wm. H. Stevens and Peter Gorr. The weather became intensely cold and ice formed in the river, making the trip a laborious one. They reached Brown's the first day from La Crosse, and stopped all night. The following day they landed their freight on the lower end of the prairie late in the evening. The boat was at once unloaded and started back to La Crosse under the pilotage of A. B. Smith and an assistant. Elder Ely also took passage down. They landed at Brown's and stayed until daylight, when they safely reached La Crosse without accident, although the channel was filled with floating ice.

The settlers who remained in the colony and made their homes in Minnesota City during the winter of 1852-3 had comfortable cabins, in which they passed the winter. Some of these cabins were of logs, others were of boards. No cases of suffering from insufficient food or clothing were known in the settlement. Their principal employment was providing firewood for present use and laying in a supply for the ensuing year.

After the sloughs were frozen over they engaged in chopping on the islands, cutting and banking steamboat-wood, getting out logs, timber, posts and rails for use in claim improvements. Their social enjoyments were quiet visits exchanged with each other and occasional meetings of the association.

Among the incidents of the winter was the loss of the horses of S. M. Burns. On Christmas day he with his wife left their home on the bank of the river at what was afterward called Mt. Vernon, for the purpose of visiting the settlement at Minnesota City. He started down on the ice with his horses and sleigh. While on Haddock slough his horses broke through the ice and were drowned. Burns and his wife narrowly escaped the same fate. This team was the one Burns brought with him when he came to Minnesota. There was but one other team of horses in the north part of the county, that belonging to O. M. Lord, of Minnesota City.

Mr. Burns and his wife spent the day with their friends in the colony. In the evening Mr. Lord took them up to their home with his horses and sleigh, over the trail along the bluffs. He came near losing his own team while on this neighborly trip. In crossing the run in the mouth of Deering's valley he missed the trail and drove below, where the banks were higher and drifted with snow. The horses attempted to jump across, but fell head first into the little stream and were unable to rise. The long sleigh-tongue, which projected two or three feet in front of the horses, was driven into the bank and held them fast. Their bodies formed a dam and the water was soon pouring over their backs. Mr. Lord never traveled without his ax; he was a natural pioneer and prompt to act in cases of emergency. Although it was dark he comprehended the difficulty, and with two or three blows with his ax severed the sleigh-tongue in the rear of the horses and set them at liberty, but not until they were nearly drowned. The tongue was soon repaired with cord brought along in the sleigh, and Mr. Lord made the trip without other accident. His team occupied Burns' stable until the next morning.

The following is a list of members of the Farm and Village Association who settled in the colony at Rolling Stone in 1852 with their families, and who in 1883 are yet residents of that locality: O. M. Lord and wife, James Wright and wife, Egbert Chapman and wife, Mrs. H. B. Waterman, Mrs. Pike (widow of Robert Pike, Jr.) and her daughter Emma, now Mrs. Frank D. Stewart, Robert Thorp and wife, E. B. Drew, S. E. Cotton and wife, Lawrence Dilworth and wife, Charles Bannon, S. D. Putnam and wife, William Sweet, D. Q. Burley and H. Jones. H. B. Waterman resides in the State of New York. Rufus Waterman is living in the city of Winona.

The settlers on Wabasha prairie, like others along the river, in the winter of 1852-3 engaged in cutting steamboat-wood, logs, timber, etc., on the island opposite. Among their social enjoyments was a general gathering and Christmas dinner held at the Viets House, then occupied by Edwin Hamilton. At the Christmas gathering held on the prairie twelve months before, Ed. Hamilton was the chief cook and general manager of the bachelor dinner. At this second affair he was general manager, but Mrs. Goddard had charge of the cooking department, although it is stated that Ed. Hamilton provided a roast coon of his own preparation for the table.

This dinner was got up by a general contribution of material from those interested. Each family provided a part; even the furniture and dishes were furnished for the occasion. It is said by one who enjoyed it that the dinner was a good one. About half of the settlers on the prairie attended this gathering. Charles Bannon and S. E. Cotton with their wives were present from Rolling Stone.

The following is a list of the settlers living on Wabasha prairie at that date: Rev. H. S. Hamilton, wife and two sons, Charles S. and Eugene; Rev. Edward Ely, wife and two children, "Charlie" and "Nellie"; Dr. George F. Childs and wife; Mrs. Goddard and son Charles; George M. Gere, wife and a large family; Wm. B. Gere, Edwin Gere, Mary Gere, Henry C. Gere, wife and a large family; Angelia Gere, Helen Gere, John Evans and wife, Abigail Evans, Royal B. Evans, John Emerson, wife and children; S. K. Thompson and wife, E. H. Johnson, Ed. Hamilton, George W. Clark, Scott Clark, John C. Laird, Wm. H. Stevens, O. S. Holbrook, Frank Curtiss, Rufus Emerson, A. B. Smith, Allen Gilmore, Caleb Nash, Jabez McDermott, — Roberts and Elijah Silsbee.

Of the settlers living on Wabasha prairie at the close of the year 1852 the following are yet living in the county of Winona in 1883: Mrs. Goddard, now known as Mrs. Catharine Smith, Elder Ely and wife, Wm. H. Stevens, John C. Laird, Royal B. Evans and George W. Clark.

Without the aid of an official census, it was estimated by M. Wheeler Sargent "that the population within the present boundaries of Winona county on the 1st day of January, 1853, was about 350, of whom a majority were or had been members of the Western Farm and Village Association."

CHAPTER XXXIII.

INCIDENTS.

AMONG the incidents of this winter at Winona, noted by Dr. Childs in his diary, was the following — "Sunday, January 30, 1853: Attended meeting; Elder Hamilton preached. At night had the privilege of leading a prayer meeting at the house of Mr. Evans — the first prayer meeting ever held on the prairie; Elder Ely present."

The building of the first bridge across the Gilmore valley creek, the first bridge in this part of the county, is thus noted by Dr. Childs — "Monday, January 31, 1853: Very mild, snow fast disappearing. Engaged building a bridge on the Winona creek, aided by George and Scott Clark, Royal Evans, Edwin Hamilton and Allen Gilmore. Of all the men who voted at the meeting in favor of the work, pledging their assistance, from the village and lower end of the prairie, but one was present."

The following is also copied from the diary of Dr. Childs — "Sunday, February 27, 1853: Thawing, with rain; Allen Gilmore immersed." At a prayer meeting held at Mr. Evans' on Sunday, February 20, "Allen Gilmore expressed a wish to be immersed, which was decided to take place next Sabbath." This was the first instance of the observance of this religious ordinance in what is now the city of Winona. It is said that Rev. E. Ely officiated at this baptism.

An incident which occurred about the first of March of this year (1853) will illustrate the reckless impulsiveness of Charles S. Hamilton, of whom mention has been made. During the winter a party of Winnebago Indians were camped over on the Trempealeau bottoms, and for the purpose of selling venison and furs and skins they frequently visited the settlement on the prairie. Aside from being inveterate beggars, they were in no way troublesome. At the time spoken of, two of these Indians, who had been up to the village, stopped at H. S. Hamilton's while on their way back to their camp. They asked permission to sharpen their knives on the grindstone which stood outside. This was readily allowed by Charlie, who, with his young brother Eugene, were the only ones at home. The Indians quietly used the grindstone and started across the river on the ice. When they were at full long range distance of his rifle from the house, Charlie, standing in the doorway, deliberately took aim and fired at them. One fell senseless. Fearing another shot, his comrade seized and dragged him beyond the range of the gun. The wounded Indian, after lying a short time on the ice, got up and, with the help of the other, went on over to the Trempealeau.

The Winnebagoes complained to Bunnell of the unjustifiable assault. Bunnell called at Elder Hamilton's to learn the cause of the shooting, but Charley had no excuse for the cowardly act except that he only shot at them to scare them, supposing they were

beyond the range of his rifle. The ball struck the Indian on the head and glanced off, inflicting a scalp-wound. The force was sufficient to knock him down and render him senseless without producing serious injuries. Bunnell warned Charley to be on his guard and take care of himself, for the Indian might attempt to retaliate if he had an opportunity. Charlie was afraid of the Winnebagoes after this occurrence, but no hostilities were ever threatened that was known.

During the winter the matter of a county organization was a general topic of discussion among the settlers along the river. The counties of Dakota and Wabashaw had remained unorganized, as they were created in 1849. The territorial legislature, during its session of 1853, divided them and made provision for several counties from these divisions. While this matter was under consideration the question of the establishment of the county seats of the new counties became an important matter; almost every settlement presented claims for the location of the county offices. Every settlement along the river in this part of Wabashaw county had lobby representatives in St. Paul for the purpose of securing the location of the county seat of this division. Minnesota City, Winona, Minneowah and Brownsville were rivals for the honor. By a general act the legislature conferred the authority on the county commissioners to locate the county seats.

When Wabashaw county was divided and Fillmore county was created from the southern portion, March 5, 1853, its boundaries were described as "Beginning at the southwest corner of Wabashaw county, thence southeast to the Iowa state line, thence east on said Iowa state line to the Mississippi river, thence up the middle of said river to the mouth of the Minneska or White river, thence up said river on the south line of Wabashaw county to the place of beginning." The western boundary of Fillmore county was then supposed to include the present city of Rochester, in Olmsted county, and the present village of Chatfield in Fillmore county. Its northern and western boundaries were not clearly defined.

The act by which Fillmore county was created declared it to be an organized county, "invested with all and singular the rights and privileges and immunities to which all organized counties are in this territory entitled to by law," and that it was the duty of the governor "at so soon a time as possible to appoint all county officers, justices of the peace and constables, as said county may be entitled

to by law, who shall hold their offices until their successors shall be elected and qualified at the next general election."

Wabashaw county, before it was divided, had no county seat. The act creating Fillmore county provided as follows: "It shall be the duty of the first board of county commissioners which shall be hereafter elected in any county laid off in pursuance of this act, as soon after said board shall have been elected and qualified as provided by law, as the said board or a majority of them shall determine, to locate the county seat of the county, and the location so made as aforesaid shall be the county seat of the county, to all intents and purposes, until otherwise provided by law."

Under this act the governor appointed the following officers: Register of deeds, H. B. Stoll, of Minneowah; treasurer, Erwin H. Johnson, of Winona; judge of probate, Andrew Cole; sheriff, John Iams. The justices of the peace previously appointed for Wabashaw county were continued, viz, T. K. Allen, John Burns, Geo M. Gere and H. B. Waterman. The county commissioners appointed were Henry C. Gere, of Winona, Myron Toms, of Minneowah, and William T. Luark, of Minnesota City.

The first meeting of the board of county commissioners was held at the "Winona House" on May 28. H. C. Gere was chairman and H. B. Stoll as register of deeds was clerk. The business transacted was the appointment of three assessors,—S. A. Houck, J. C. Laird and Jeremiah Tibbets. The approval of the bond of sheriff John Iams, with O. M. Lord and E. B. Drew as sureties.

The following names were ordered to be entered as a grand jury list for the June circuit court: H. B. Stoll, James F. Toms, Myron Toms, Nathan Brown, Willard B. Bunnell, H. Carroll, Henry C. Gere, George M. Gere, Wm. T. Luark, George H. Sanborn, Harvey Hubbard, Isaac Hamilton, O. S. Holbrook, Wm. B. Gere, S. A. Houk, S. A. Putnam, H. B. Waterman, E. B. Drew, O. M. Lord, T. K. Allen, Egbert Chapman, A. A. Gilbert, Robert Taylor and A. P. Hall.

The petit jurors for the same court were Edwin B. Gere, John Evans, Erastus H. Murray, Edwin Hamilton, William H. Stevens, John C. Laird, Alex. Smith, John Emerson, Erwin Johnson, John Burns, Frank Curtiss, George W. Clark, Scott Clark, Allen Gilmore, H. B. Thompson, Isaac W. Simonds, Jerry Tibbets, Asa Pierce. — Fortune, S. J. Burnet, H. J. Harrington, William E. Hewitt, Henry Herrick, Warren Rowell, James Kinkade, — Fletcher,

Squire Day, A. T. Pentler, James Campbell, — Thompson, — Webster, Peter Gorr, O. H. Houk, J. S. Denman, Charles Bannan, S. E. Cotton, H. Stradling, Wm. H. Coryell, H. Hull, J. W. Bently, D. Q. Burly, J. Nicklin, J. Wright, P. D. Follett, R. Thorp, Louis Krutzly, Henry W. Driver, C. R. Coryell and Alex. McClintock.

The second meeting of the board of county commissioners was held at the house of John Burns, in the mouth of Burns valley. Mr. Toms, Mr. Luark, and the clerk, Stoll, were present, but there is no record of any business except to approve the bonds of the assessors, Mr. Toms acting as chairman.

The next meeting was July 4, at Minneowah, at which no one was present except Mr. Toms and the clerk. "The chairman adjourned to meet at Winona July 5."

The next meeting was held pursuant to adjournment, and the following entry afterward made on the record by Mr. Stoll, who was not present. It was evidently designed as a squib at Wabasha prairie: "Winona, July 5, 1853 — H. C. Gere and Wm. T. Luark, commissioners, met pursuant to adjournment at the Winona hotel. Myron Toms, one of the absent commissioners, not being able to reach Winona on account of the high state of water and the then impassable gulf, the former commissioners adjourned to meet at the Winona Hotel July 9, 1853. Approved the bond of E. H. Johnson, county treasurer of Fillmore county. H. B. Stoll, clerk."

The office of H. B. Stoll, the register of deeds, was in the village of Minneowah. The first deed recorded was one from Isaac Van Etten to H. B. Stoll, dated January 4, 1853, and filed in the office May 11, 1853. This conveyed one half of Van Etten's interest in Minneowah. The consideration was \$300.

The first deed made in this county that was placed on record was a quit-claim from William B. Gere of part of his claim on Wabasha prairie to A. M. Fridley, of St. Paul. It is dated November 1, 1852, but not filed for record until the 29th of June, 1853. The consideration was \$150. The acknowledgment was before George M. Gere, justice of the peace, November 4, 1852.

The part of William B. Gere's claim transferred by this deed was eighty acres, on which the shanty of Henry C. Gere stood. The incidents of this transaction were given to the writer by Mr. Fridley many years ago. During the latter part of the season of 1852 Mr. Fridley made the acquaintance of Henry C. Gere, while on a steamboat between La Crosse and Wabasha prairie. Gere

then proposed to sell him a claim of eighty acres he held on Wabasha prairie. Mr. Fridley purchased the eighty acres where H. C. Gere was then living for \$150, receiving a quit-claim from William B. Gere. He also gave H. C. Gere \$50 to hold the claim for him until the following spring. Gere continued to occupy the shanty until the spring of 1854, drawing upon Mr. Fridley during that time, in consideration of his services as claimkeeper, until the sum total paid H. C. Gere by A. M. Fridley for that eighty was \$1,200. The claim was then placed in possession of L. D. Smith, who came here from St. Paul with his family in the spring of 1854. It is now known as Plummer's Addition to the plat of Winona.

During the season of 1852, and until the following year, the claim of Captain Smith at the lower end of the prairie—claim No. 1,—held by Smith and Johnson, had remained undisturbed, no attempt having been made to molest it. Johnson removed the shanty, using the lumber for other purposes at the upper landing.

Early in the spring, in April, 1853, the unoccupied claim was jumped by Isaac W. Simonds. As soon as this was known to E. H. Johnson, he, by direction of Captain Smith, commenced suit against Simonds in justice's court, before Squire Gere, to oust him from the possession he had assumed. The defense was under the management of a lawyer by the name of Stevens, from La Crosse. It was then learned that Simonds had taken possession of the claim for a stock company, composed of William B. Gere, Charles S. Hamilton, Isaac W. Simonds and — Stevens, the attorney in the claim suit. The suit was adjourned from time to time, from in April to about the first of June, without coming to trial. In the meantime the company had a town surveyed and platted covering 141 acres of the claim. It was given the name of Wabasha City. The claim shanty stood a little in front of where the residence of Mrs. Keyes now stands. This was occupied by Simonds and Charlie Hamilton.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

A BLOODY CONFLICT.

DURING the winter and spring Johnson had made his headquarters at the house he had built on Front street for the use of Andrew Cole, which he afterward sold to him. He, however, made his home with John Evans, whose daughter, Abigail M. Evans, he married later in the season. He usually spent his evenings at Evans' when on the prairie. Johnson became impatient at the delay in the trial of his suit against Simonds, and while at supper one evening he remarked that he would have to go down to the lower claim and "clean them out" himself if he ever expected to get possession. He soon after started for the village. This indicated another claim-fight. Johnson "cleaned them out" that night. The particulars of this fight were related to the writer by Royal B. Evans, a son of John Evans, who took part in the affray. Mr. Evans says: "It was about the middle of May or a little after that Johnson shot Simonds. I came home rather late that day and found that the rest of the family had been to supper; they were talking about Johnson, who had just gone down to the village. Father said Johnson would get into trouble if he attempted to drive Simonds and Charlie Hamilton off from the lower claim without he had some help. My sister wanted I should find him and tell him that father wished to see him.

"After supper I went down to the landing; a steamboat had just come up and almost everybody living on the prairie was on the levee. Simonds and Charlie Hamilton were conspicuous, but Johnson was not there. John McDermott told me he saw him going back on the prairie just after the boat landed. It was then dark. I expected I should find him at the lower claim, and went down there in search of him. As I approached the Simonds shanty Johnson hailed me and ordered me to halt. I answered him and he told me to come in. Johnson said he expected to have a fight and was ready for them. He had a Colt's rifle and an old 'pepper box' pistol. I had brought nothing with me, not even a club. He said that when he saw Simonds and Hamilton up at the village he

went and got his gun and pistol and started. We sat down in front of the shanty and examined them; they had not been used in a long time. The rifle was out of repair and would not work. Finding it was of no use, he took the barrel off and stood it beside the door, saying, 'That will do to use as a club.'

"About ten o'clock we heard some one coming down the prairie, and knew that it was Simonds by his loud voice. Johnson hailed them to stop, and threatened them if they advanced. He then snapped two caps on the pistol without a discharge. They came on to where we were standing, near the shanty, when Simonds pitched at Johnson and they two had a regular fist-fight, which lasted some time. Charlie and I looked on without doing anything. We were about the same age and size. Simonds was much the larger and stronger man, and was too much for Johnson. They clinched, and Johnson, finding that Simonds had the advantage, drew his pistol and shot him. The ball passed through the muscles of the forearm and broke the bone above the elbow. They continued clinched for awhile after, when Simonds called for Hamilton to take him off. Hamilton caught Johnson by the throat and tried to choke him. I then attacked Charlie with my fists and knocked him down."

"It was a still, clear, starlight night, and the noise made while the fight was going on was heard at Hamilton's house, where some one halloed in return. Simonds called to them to bring his shotgun. Elder Hamilton and Jake McDermott came up just after Charlie and I had had our set-to; Johnson kept back out of sight. Simonds complained of being faint, and asked the elder to take him over to his house. I had not received any very hard blows, but Johnson, as well as the other two, had been severely pounded.

"Elder Hamilton took hold of Simonds and supported his wounded arm, while I took hold of him on the other side to help take him to Hamilton's house. Just as we started, Charlie Hamilton attacked me from behind with a club—one of the oak stakes used in surveying the plot. He hit me once before I turned, and then struck me once or twice across the face, cutting me severely before McDermott separated us. McDermott then helped the elder take Simonds home. Not hearing anything of Johnson I went over to Hamilton's to see what was going on there. A steamboat chanced to be coming down and the elder signaled them with his lantern to stop at his landing, intending to send Simonds to La Crosse. A doctor on board examined and dressed the wounded arm, and word

was sent by the boat to La Crosse to have a surgeon come up from there. The elder washed the blood off from my head and face and bandaged up my wounds. The scalp-cut on the back of my head was the worst, but my face was badly cut and bruised. I then went back down the prairie in search of Johnson. While I was up at Hamilton's he had torn the shanty down, and thrown it and everything belonging to it into the river. We then went up home; Johnson was living with us. The next morning we were both arrested by McDermott, the constable. After we had had our breakfast he took us down to Squire Gere's office, where we were detained some time, when the justice decided that the examination could not go on without the testimony of Simonds, and adjourned the court to H. S. Hamilton's house. Johnson refused to walk down there. Squire Gere then sent the constable to find a conveyance. We walked down toward the river, when the justice called to us not to go away, but stay around where we could be found when McDermott came back. Johnson made no reply—I told him I was not going very far away. Johnson went over to Andrew Cole's house to change his clothes. Mr. Cole was then absent. I went home, had my wounds dressed and went to bed, where I slept until the next morning. I then came down to the justice's office and was discharged from custody."

Considerable excitement was aroused over the matter by the new town site company, and when Johnson failed to make his appearance Sheriff Iams was sent to find him and bring him before the court. The sheriff got trace of him at Minnesota City, and overtook him at Hall's landing, below the mouth of the White Water, where he was waiting for a steamboat to come along. Johnson left the river and went up the bluff with the sheriff after him. Johnson could outrun and outclimb the sheriff, and when beyond reach he stopped and told Iams if he came any farther he would send some loose rocks down on him. The sheriff went back to the trail and watched for Johnson to again make his appearance. He was compelled to return without his prisoner. Johnson succeeded in reaching the river without being observed. The steamboats at that time would land anywhere if hailed by a passenger. Johnson went to St. Paul, where he secured counsel and returned to have the case disposed of and settled in some manner. He delivered himself up, and no one appearing against him he was discharged from custody. Simonds had been detained on the prairie to await the examination,

but went to La Crosse two or three days before Johnson's return, which was on June 3.

As soon as Captain Smith learned of the shooting of Simonds by Johnson he sent his son S. J. Smith here to take charge of matters. By the advice of John Evans it was deemed necessary to put up a shanty on the lower claim to hold possession. Mr. Smith secured the services of Mr. Evans and his son Royal, and took a load of lumber down to build a cabin. He was met there by Mr. Stevens from La Crosse, one of the proprietors of the new town, who warned him not to attempt to occupy it, for they should defend their rights to the claim. Mr. Smith decided not to have any more fighting, but trust to the law for redress. He ordered the lumber taken back to the upper landing, notwithstanding the protests of Mr. Evans, who asserted that he could stand as much shooting as they could. Mr. Smith then remained quiet at the hotel where he was stopping.

As soon as Stevens returned to La Crosse he sent Asa Hedge up, who built a shanty and took possession of the claim. The next day after he was discharged from custody Johnson went down and put up a shanty about where the one stood which Augustus Pentler once occupied. This was held by John Evans and Johnson. No collisions occurred between the occupants of the two shanties.

About a week afterward Captain Smith brought up from Galena a house ready made for claim No. 1. It was put up a few rods above where the house of Mrs. Keyes now stands. The same day Mr. Hedge went to La Crosse and his shanty was torn down. It was done by the consent of Mr. Hedge, who sold the possession of the claim to Captain Smith for one or two lots on Front street, fronting on the levee.

Mr. Hedge at once built a small house on lot 1, block 11—brought his family from La Crosse and made it his home for many years. He here opened a restaurant and saloon—the first saloon or place where intoxicating drinks were sold in the city of Winona. His liquors were bought up by the citizens and destroyed. The ladies were the movers in this transaction. He afterward opened his saloon with a new stock, when they were again destroyed or seized by the sheriff. He afterward put up a better building and opened a grocery store, where he carried on quite a trade for two or three years. Frank D. Sloan was his clerk and salesman in the grocery business.

As an illustration of valuation of real estate and manner of

doing business, the following incident is noted relative to this property. In about 1856 or 1857 Mr. Hedge found it necessary to secure a loan to carry on his business. Gable & Werst, money loaners and dealers in real estate, advanced him \$5,000, and took a mortgage on the lot and store to secure the payment of his notes drawing two per cent per month. As a matter of course Mr. Hedge failed in business and the property was sold under the mortgage. How much Gable and Werst posted to profit and loss in this transaction is unknown. They held the property for many years.

Among the early arrivals this season were Ithael Hamilton, the father, and Enoch C. Hamilton, the brother, of H. S. Hamilton, and Erastus H. Murray, a brother-in-law. Harvey Hubbard and John I. Hubbard were also relatives of the Hamiltons.

Enoch C. Hamilton made a claim where the city hospital is now located. His claim shanty stood twenty or thirty rods south of the building now used as a hospital. While living here the house was struck by lightning, during a severe thunderstorm on Sunday, June 19, 1853, and his wife instantly killed.

Mrs. Hamilton opened a select school, which she had been teaching for a week or two previous to her death. This may with a great deal of propriety be called the first school on the prairie. The school opened in Mrs. Goddard's shanty, in 1852, by Miss Gere, then a girl of fourteen or fifteen, was hardly entitled to mention as an institution for instruction. Mrs. Hamilton was an experienced school-teacher. She left three children, Alvin, Alice and Julia. Previous to her marriage Miss Alice Hamilton was for many years a well known teacher in the public schools of the city of Winona.

Mr. Hamilton married again and pre-empted his claim as a homestead. It is now known as E. C. Hamilton's addition. Mr. Hamilton, with his second family, is now living at Minnesota City.

Ithael Hamilton and his son Otis Hamilton made claims on the lower end of the prairie. They have been dead many years.

Harvey and John I. Hubbard built two large dwelling-houses on what is now block 5, Hamilton's addition, which they occupied for several years. None of their families are now residents of this county.

Erastus H. Murray bought the Viets House, and improved it by putting on additions in the rear, finishing off the second story, and building a good frame barn on the rear of the lot. He made it a comfortable hotel, although limited in capacity, to accommodate the

traveling public. He gave it the name of "Winona House," and kept it until early in the spring of 1854, when he sold it to Charles Eaton, who came here at that time. The following June Mr. Eaton sold out his interest in the Winona House to S. H. Lombard, a recent arrival, and moved upon his claim, where George I. Parsons now lives. He is now a citizen of St. Paul. S. H. Lombard kept the Winona House a year or two, when he leased or sold it. The building was burned in the big fire of 1862. Mr. Lombard is yet a resident of Winona.

Mr. Murray built a dwelling on Fourth street, which is yet standing and is part of the New England House. In 1854 he built a dwelling on lot 4, block 14, and also a building for a boot and shoe shop on lot 5 of the same block, on the corner of Second and Lafayette streets, where "Mues' Block" now stands. He carried on business here for two or three years with his brother, W. H. Murray. His shoe-shop was afterward used for the postoffice. None of Mr. Murray's family are now residents of this part of the state.

Warren Rowell became a resident of this county in April, 1853. He landed on Wabasha prairie and staid there with his family for about a month. During that time he occupied a part of the shanty built by Mr. Stevens the year before for Mr. Goddard. Late in the fall Mrs. Goddard had built a house on the southeast corner of Franklin and Front streets, where she lived during the winter.

Finding no better accommodations, Mr. Rowell fixed up a part of the Stevens shanty as a place for his family to stay in for a few weeks, until he could select a location suitable for a farm. The other end of the shanty (a long building) was used as a barn, or place for the storage of hay and corn. This building was afterward burned by a prairie fire.

Mr. Rowell selected a claim next above Gorr's, in what is now Pleasant Valley, built a log house, and moved there about the first of June. Some of the settlers from the prairie went out and helped raise his cabin. The claim he made in the spring of 1853 he still occupies; it is the farm where he now resides, and has been his home about thirty years. The claim shanty — the log cabin of early days — has been superseded by more modern buildings. Large barns and outbuildings have taken the place of the pole sheds covered with wild grass.

Mr. Rowell was among the earlier settlers in this county to locate on farming lands as a home. By attentively minding his

own business he has made farming a profitable business in the valley where he lives.

In May, 1853, Dr. John L. Balcombe returned to Wabasha prairie from Illinois, where he had spent the winter. When he left, in the fall previous, he sold out his interest here, including his houses, to Edwin Hamilton, retaining his shanty on the acre given him by Johnson. During the winter Ed. Hamilton had used his dwelling as a stable. When the doctor resumed possession he found it more economical and agreeable to move the cabin to a new locality rather than attempt to remove the refuse and renovate the building as it stood. He occupied this temporarily.

Not liking his location on the acre he had first selected, he abandoned it, and purchased lot 3 in block 9 of Smith and Johnson, for which he paid *twenty dollars*. The deed, a quit-claim, was made September 29, 1853, and filed for record January 25, 1854. He had had possession of the lot for two or three months previous, and built a house on it. This building fronted toward the river, and was designed for a store. It was about 20×40, two stories high. The front of the lower story was finished with large windows and folding doors. On the east side of the building a lean-to was attached, about 12×24. Before it was completed Dr. Balcombe sold this structure to Horace Ranney, but did not deliver possession of it until the spring of 1854. It was afterward known as the "Ranney Building," and was used for quite a variety of purposes — as a private dwelling, for offices, as a hotel, and lastly as a tenement house for several families. It was burned in the fire of 1862.

Early in the summer of 1853 (July 11) Dr. Balcombe bought an undivided half of twenty acres of the Beecher Gere claim, east of the eighty sold to A. M. Fridley, and of twenty acres west of the Fridley claim. The other half of these two lots was purchased by Sanborn and Colburn. He also made a claim on the upper prairie, where Charles Riley now lives. This he afterward improved, and built the farmhouse now standing, which he occupied at the time of his death, September 24, 1856. Although poor health prevented Dr. Balcombe from being prominent, he took an active interest in the development of this part of the territory and in the political questions of his day. M. Wheeler Sargent says, in his historical address, "Dr. John L. Balcombe was a man of the most extended information of any among the early settlers, * * * one of the *first and best* of our early citizens."

George H. Sanborn came into the county early in the spring of 1853 and settled on Wabasha prairie. Soon after Wm. H. Colborn came on and joined him here. About the middle of June these two young men opened the first store in the county, with a general assortment of goods. For temporary occupancy, the "car-house" of Denman was moved to lot 5, block 10, and covered with a shingled roof. They here commenced business as Sanborn & Colborn. During the summer they built a store on the corner of the same lot, about 20×40, two stories high, and continued in business until the spring of 1854, when Mr. Colborn withdrew and a new firm was formed, consisting of G. H. Sanborn and M. K. Drew. E. L. King became a partner the same spring. They carried on the business during that season and then sold their stock of goods to Dr. Childs, who continued business for a short time in the same location. In 1855 Sanborn & King started in the forwarding and commission and wholesale and retail grocery business at the foot of Johnson street.

Mr. Sanborn in 1856 built a very large three-story building on the river, at the foot of Washington street, which was known as Sanborn's warehouse. The third story of this building was used as a hall for public meetings. It was fitted up with a stage and scenery by the Philharmonic Society soon after it was first organized, and used by them until they moved to their present location. The building was torn down many years ago by the railroad company, into whose possession the property passed.

Soon after he came here in 1853 Mr. Sanborn purchased the Viets claim and subsequently had it surveyed and plotted. It is now known as Sanborn's addition. He built his first residence on this claim in 1855, a small story-and-a-half house, on the corner of Lafayette and Wabasha streets. It is yet standing, and forms a part of the present residence of J. L. Brink. Mr. Sanborn was engaged in business for several years in Winona. About 1859 he closed up his affairs here and went east to live. He is now in Northern Dakota, where it is reported that he has made some fortunate speculations as a pioneer in that locality.

As an incident of early days, an adventure of Mr. Sanborn's, brought to the mind of the writer, is thought worthy of notice. Mr. Sanborn was the owner of a pair of fine driving-horses. One of these was a valuable horse, which he used as a saddle-horse. Although broken to harness, he had nothing that he considered

suitable to drive him in during the winter. Having business in St. Paul, he adopted the idea of taking his horse with him and bringing back a stylish cutter. There was not sufficient snow to drive up, and he proposed to ride his horse to St. Paul.

On the first of January, 1855, he started on his trip, taking along a new single-harness, with blankets and a buffalo-skin, on which he proposed to ride, instead of a saddle, expecting to reach Wabasha that day. He went up Straight slough on the ice. When he reached Haddock slough, about where S. M. Burns lost his horses two years before, his horse broke through the ice, which was thin at that place, and took Mr. Sanborn into the water with him. With some difficulty he crawled out on the ice, which was brittle and gave way to his weight. He was within about twenty rods of the shore, for which he was headed when the accident occurred.

The day was intensely cold, with a piercing wind, and a cold bath was far from agreeable with the thermometer showing zero. His horse remained afloat and broke the ice in his efforts to climb out after his master. Mr. Sanborn hastened to the shore and procured some logs of wood and rocks, with which he broke the ice and opened a channel to where the water was less than two feet deep. The intelligent animal followed him closely, but was unable to climb out on the ice. He was chilled through by the length of time he had been in the water. Mr. Sanborn was completely exhausted from the fatigue and cold, he having slipped in several times while breaking the ice.

Feeling benumbed and unable to do more for his horse, he started off for help. When he reached Mr. Burley's, nearly a mile below, he was almost unconscious. His clothing was frozen stiff and solid, and he was compelled to crawl on his hands and knees to reach the house. He was taken care of, and men went up to help the horse, if he was not beyond help. They found him dead. Mr. Sanborn had loosened the harness and blankets while the horse was in the deep water, and they had floated away under the ice.

Mr. Sanborn recovered from his exposure with some frost-bites, but without any serious illness following. He returned to Winona as soon as he was able to be moved, which was in a day or two after, and sent to St. Paul for his cutter, which was brought down by the mail-carrier. His second-best horse was promoted and became the pet.

William Davidson came into this county April 6, 1853. After

some time spent in prospecting and explorations in the western part of the county, he selected a claim at the head of a small branch of the White Water, in what is now the town of St. Charles, on Sec. 10, T. 106, R. 10. He returned to Clayton county, Iowa, where his family were then living, and made his arrangement to transport them with his household goods, farming implements and live stock, up through the country to the location he had selected in Minnesota as his future home.

Mr. Davidson started with four yoke of oxen and three wagons; these, with his cows and young stock, and a saddle-pony used to collect the cattle, made up quite an immigrant train. They came into this county on the "old government trail,"—the trail over which the Winnebagoes were taken when removed from Iowa to Long Prairie in 1848, up through Money Creek valley and out on the ridge near the head of Burns valley. They then went west, keeping on the high land to avoid the ravines leading into the Rolling Stone, to Bentleys, now Utica, and reached their destination about the first of June. They were eleven days making this trip of about 125 miles.

Mr. Davidson was the first settler to come into the county by the "overland route." He immediately set his breaking team to work and put in a field of seed-corn and planted a garden. He built a commodious log house, making a trip to Winona in the latter part of June for lumber to complete it. Until their log house was ready for occupancy they lived in camp with but temporary shelter. He raised a good crop of corn and vegetables the first season, sufficient for his own use. The cornmeal used in his family was ground by hand in a large coffee-mill.

Mr. Davidson here opened up a large farm, and in early days was prominently active in public affairs relative to the development of the county. He was county commissioner and held other official positions. He is now a resident of the city of St. Charles.

L. H. Springer and Benjamin Langworthy landed on Wabasha prairie on May 31, 1853. They brought with them their families and four yoke of oxen, three horses, eight cows and other animals, and also two wagons. Mr. Laird gave them the use of his shanty for temporary occupancy until they found satisfactory locations. They made claims on the White Water, and moved there with their families about the middle of June.

L. H. Springer settled at what is now the village of St. Charles.

He built a large, substantial log house and comfortable stables, and opened up a farm in this locality. This log house was used as a hotel for two or three years. "Springer's" was a favorite stopping place for all who had business in that vicinity. These were the only settlers in the west part of the county in 1853.

In the fall of 1854 L. H. Springer, George H. Sanborn and M. Wheeler Sargent, laid out the land claimed by Springer as a town site, and gave it the name of St. Charles. It was advertised as being "on the N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 19, T. 106, R. 10, twenty-five miles west from Winona on the south fork of the Meniska or White Water river, in the midst of as good farming lands as can be found anywhere." Mr. Springer was prominently active in all measures to promote the general good. He, with William Davidson, was the first to open a wagon trail from St. Charles to Winona. Mr. Springer lived at St. Charles for several years and then removed to Olmsted county, where he yet resides.

Alexander McClintock came into the county this season and settled on a claim in the south Rolling Stone valley, above Putnams. He built a log house, and pre-empted this as a homestead after, and lived here with his family for several years, until his death. None of his family are now residents of the county.

Henry D. Huff landed on Wabasha prairie Sunday, June 26, 1853. He stopped at the Winona House, then kept by E. H. Murray. It was supposed at the time that he came to assume charge of Capt. Smith's interest in the town, which his son, S. J. Smith, was then here looking after. He purchased an undivided interest in the original town plot of Smith and Johnson, and later in the season also purchased the claim of Ed. Hamilton—claim No. 5. Hamilton had previously sold undivided interests to others; Mark Howard held a third; David Olmsted and Orlando Stevens held an interest. Through an arrangement with Hamilton and the others the whole claim was transferred to Mr. Huff, who at once had it surveyed and plotted, and recorded with the plot of Smith and Johnson's claim as the "original plot" of the city of Winona.

Mr. Huff built the cottage now occupied by Lafayette Stout, near the corner of Fourth and Huff streets, and brought his family here. He lived in this cottage for several years, when he built the house on the same corner now owned and occupied by Hon. H. W. Lambertson, in which he resided until he left Minnesota. From the first of his coming here he was prominently active in all public enterprises.

Mr. Huff had been in mercantile business in Kenosha, and a dealer in real estate, before coming here. He had prior to that passed some years of pioneer life in Wisconsin and Illinois, and was familiar with early settlements in towns and country. His experience, with his natural sagacity and enterprise and his indomitable will power, made him a leader in all public matters or affairs in which others were associated with him. His interests were intimately connected with the development and prosperity of the county and city of Winona. There was no one among the pioneer settlers who accomplished so much by his individual efforts to build up the city of Winona as Henry D. Huff. To him more than to any other person this city is justly indebted for its early prosperity and many of its present advantages. It was by him that the name of Winona was substituted for that of Montezuma. It was through his efforts that Fillmore county was divided and Winona county created with the county seat at the village of Winona.

Mr. Huff started the second newspaper in Winona—the first was the “Winona Argus,” edited by Wm. Ashley Jones. The first issue was September 20, 1854. In April, 1855, Mr. Huff issued the first number of the “Winona Express,” edited by W. Creek. In November, 1855, Mr. Huff sold the establishment to W. G. Dye & Co., who started the “Winona Republican.” Soon after D. Sinclair became connected with it, and the paper has since been continuously issued under that name by D. Sinclair & Co. with the addition of a daily paper.

Huff's Hotel was built by Mr. Huff in 1855. In 1857 he built a large flouring-mill near Youmans Bros. & Hodgins' sawmill. It was built at a cost of about \$25,000, and was burned a few years after. He was one of the stockholders in the original Transit Railroad Company.

Mr. Huff sold out the most of his property here about ten years ago and went to Chicago.

The time set by Judge A. G. Chatfield for holding the first session of a district court in what was then Fillmore county was at Wabasha prairie, on Monday, June 27, 1853, but the judge failed to reach Winona on that day. On Tuesday, June 28, he arrived with quite a large party of ladies and gentlemen from St. Paul, among whom were two attorneys, L. A. Babcock and H. L. Moss. He opened court in the Winona House. Wm. B. Gere was appointed clerk of the court. The petit jury was dismissed. The grand jury

was organized and held a sitting on that day. On Wednesday, June 29, the grand jury made a presentment in the case of Erwin H. Johnson, for the shooting of Isaac W. Simonds, and indicted S. M. Burns, of Mt. Vernon (Hall's landing), for selling liquor to the Indians. They were dismissed at noon on that day and the court adjourned. This was the first district court held in southern Minnesota. In the afternoon Judge Chatfield, with the party from St. Paul, visited Minnesota City and the valley of the Rolling Stone.

John Iams was the sheriff in attendance on the court. It is said that the sheriff brought his dinner with him from home each day. On the first day, as he approached the crowd assembled around the Winona House, he was greeted by W. T. Luark, who, with a laugh of ridicule, cried out, "Here comes the great high sheriff of Fillmore county with his dinner pail on his arm!" At noon the same crowd saw the sheriff and Mr. Luark sitting on the bank of the river eating their dinner from the dinner-bucket of the sheriff, and washing it down with river water.

Grove W. Willis came to Wabasha prairie about the first of July of this year. Before coming here he had been promised the position of clerk of the court by Judge Chatfield, but on account of his failure to arrive in time to attend to the duties of the office, the Judge was compelled to appoint Wm. B. Gere to the place. When Judge Chatfield was notified that Mr. Willis was at Winona awaiting his order, he revoked the appointment of Gere and gave the position to Mr. Willis, who was appointed clerk of the district court about the 7th of July.

Mr. Willis brought his family here and rented the building on Front street built by Dr. Balcombe (the Ranney building), where he lived during the winter. He used the lean-to of the building as his office. The same room was also used as a schoolroom for a select school kept by his daughter, now Mrs. Gillett, living in the village of Chatfield. This school is really entitled to be called the first fully established school taught in Winona. It was kept three or four months with about twenty-five pupils.

Mr. Willis lived at Winona during the winter and moved to Chatfield in the spring of 1854. About ten or twelve years ago he returned to Winona, and has since made it his home.

John Keyes came to Winona on September 12, 1853. He landed with his wife and two children at Hamilton's, on the lower end of the prairie. He bought an undivided one-eighth of H. S. Hamilton's

claim, and lived in a part of his house during the winter and following summer. While living here he procured timber and lumber to build a house on the upper part of the claim next below where the Hubbards built their houses. The following season he became dissatisfied with his investment with Mr. Hamilton, and having an opportunity purchased the interest of Captain Smith in claim No. 1, the lower claim. The claim had been divided between Smith and Johnson, Johnson taking the west part, leaving the eastern portion for Captain Smith.

Mr. Keyes at once put up a shanty and took possession. He moved his family there about September 1, 1854, and the same fall built the house in which he lived nearly a score of years before he built the brick house (to which the old one is attached) where his family now resides. John Keyes died in November, 1877. Mr. Keyes was a lawyer by profession, and held his office in his house when he commenced business here. In the fall of 1855 he was appointed clerk in the United States land office by L. D. Smith, the receiver, and continued in that position until the spring of 1857, after the land office was removed to Faribault. He then resumed the practice of law. His office was in a small building on the levee near the Winona House, owned and occupied by John A. Mathews as a real estate and loan office. In 1862 this office was burned. He was afterward one of the firm of Sargent, Franklin & Keyes, and at the time of his death one of the law firm of Keyes & Snow.

From an early day Mr. Keyes took a great interest in the public schools of the city of Winona. He was a director and clerk of the board from the time the first district school was opened until long after the present system was established. The city of Winona is more indebted to John Keyes for its present system of graded schools than to any other one person among the pioneer settlers or citizens of more modern days.

M. Wheeler Sargent came to Winona in this year. His arrival, given in his address, from which quotations have been made, is mentioned as follows: "I first saw this county August 1, 1853, carrying a chain northward between towns 105 of ranges 8 and 9. The first house I saw was that of Wm. Davidson, August 11. Town 105 of ranges 7, 8, 9 and 10 had no occupants. Town 106, of the same ranges, had no inhabitants except L. H. Springer, Wm. Davidson and families, in 106. range 10, and Hull and Bently in range 9.

“Town 107, range 9, had Wm. Sweet and family — 107, range 10, none — 108, range 10, had John and David Cook. The other settlers of our county were on the Mississippi, or in the immediate valleys of some of its tributaries.

“On the 19th of September of that year the speaker first saw this prairie, coming in from the Gilmore valley. Fancy he made something of a spread that night, for, with a half-dozen others, he slept at full length on the ground, between his present office and the Mississippi, with his hat for a nightcap and boots for a pillow. His toilet he prefers giving in an autobiography when called for; it is not particularly allied to the history of this county.”

When Mr. Sargent came into this county he was in the employ of Wm. Ashley Jones, who was engaged in surveying the public lands in this part of the territory. On reaching Wabasha prairie he decided to locate there and establish himself in the practice of his profession as a lawyer. He was appointed district attorney before the county of Fillmore was divided, and after Winona county was created he was elected register of deeds and appointed clerk of the district court. He was the first mayor of the city of Winona; he was also a member of the legislature from this county. When he first came here he began the practice of law by himself; in 1855 he was of the law firm of Sargent, Wilson & Windom, and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1866, he was one of the firm of Sargent, Franklin & Keyes.

More extended notices of these two prominent pioneer settlers (John Keyes and M. Wheeler Sargent) would be made if it were not that their biographical sketches will be given under another division of this history.

CHAPTER XXXV.

A CELEBRATION.

THE fourth of July, 1853, was celebrated with a great deal of patriotic enthusiasm at Minnesota City. The settlers of Rolling Stone invited the citizens of Wabasha prairie to join them in the customary honors and hospitalities of “independence day.” The invitation was accepted, and many from the prairie were in attend-

ance. The occasion was said to have been one of unusual interest and gratification to the settlers assembled.

The celebration was held in "the public square," under the oaks. The introductory was the following song, written by Robert Pike, Jr., the poet of the colony. It was sung to the tune of "Baker's Farewell":

"We've left the homes our childhood loved,
The friends we never can forget;
The friends that long, long years have proved,
The friends who still in dreams are met.

We've come to make us other homes,
On Minnesota's garden lands,
Where ev'ry gen'rous heart that comes
Is met by loving hearts and hands.

What though the red-man roams the woods,
And wild and rude the landscape seems;
Is it not fairer than it stood,
As seen in fancy's brightest dreams?

What though our domes are all unreamed,
And labor in our pathway lies;
Labor is pleasant, when 'tis cheered
By helping hands and loving eyes.

No greener valleys meet the sight,
No purer fountains, gushing free,
No birds of song, or flowers more bright,
Bringing perfume and melody.

Hurra! then, for our chosen home,
While bound by friendship's silken bond;
Our feet no more shall seek to roam,
Our hearts shall never more despond."

The orator of the day was Egbert Chapman, who, it is said, gave an admirable and exceedingly appropriate address. He was followed by Robert Pike, Jr., who became really eloquent in his remarks, which were listened to with pleased expressions by the assemblage.

An elegant repast was furnished by the ladies, to which all were invited. The concourse then adjourned from "the park" to the tables prepared under the shade of the walnuts, where ample justice was awarded the good things provided. After all were satisfied, volunteer toasts were drunk from glasses filled with pure cold water plentifully furnished.

Toasts were given by Robert Pike, Jr., Edwin Hamilton, W. H. Colburn, R. Taylor, O. M. Lord, T. K. Allen, S. J. Smith, and others. Some of them are given to show the character of the entertainment.

The first was by Robert Pike, Jr.: "The ladies. May they ever be pure, as our own bright fountains; beautiful, as our wild flowers; as even of temper as our own delightful climate (except the thunderstorms), and as fruitful as the soil to which they have been transplanted."

The second was by Edwin Hamilton: "Superior cookery. The art that makes us happy, and that none better understand than the ladies of Minnesota City."

The third was by W. H. Colburn: "The motto of our glorious country, 'Union is Strength.' Minnesota City and Winona,—may they be ever thus united is the earnest wish of Winona to-day."

The sixth was by Robert Pike, Jr.: "Winona and Minnesota City. May all the rivalry which exists between them be the rivalry of good neighborhood, and the desire to excel in offices of kindness and humanity."

The eighth was by T. K. Allen: "Peace, prosperity and equality. May it long be enjoyed in Minnesota."

The twelfth was by E. Chapman: "The glorious 4th of July. May the remembrance of the day ever be in the hearts of the people."

The thirteenth was by O. M. Lord: "Winona. Like her namesake, wild and beautiful, may she prosper till the height of her aspiration is amply rewarded."

The eighteenth was by S. J. Smith: "Here is to Minnesota City from her eldest daughter, Winona. Although the Dark Water city, yet her waters are clear and sparkling; and to its men, who being Rolling Stone men, yet gather commercial moss; and to its ladies, who are blooming."

Another by O. M. Lord: "The Mississippi river, the highway of the nation. As long as the water flows in its channel may her valleys annually resound with the sound of cannon proclaiming the independence of the American people."

The day's enjoyment closed with another song written by Robert Pike, Jr. This was the first time the "Glorious Fourth" was ever celebrated in southern Minnesota.

July 9 the board of county commissioners of Fillmore county

met at the Winona hotel, and divided the county into precincts and appointed judges of election.

The part of the county north of a line west from a point five miles below the town plat of Mt. Vernon on the Mississippi river to the west line of the county was called Mt. Vernon precinct. James Kirkman and Louis Krutzly, living at the mouth of the White Water, and A. P. Hall, of Mt. Vernon, were appointed judges of election. This precinct had twelve legal voters.

The Minnesota City precinct was the next south of the Mt. Vernon precinct. The judges of election were H. B. Waterman, O. H. Hauk and E. B. Drew. This had the largest number of voters of any precinct.

The Winona precinct included Wabasha prairie only. The judges of election were Harvey Hubbard, O. S. Holbrook and George F. Childs.

The Minneowah precinct extended south to a line due west from a point on the Mississippi opposite the mouth of Black river to the west line of the county. The line between this and the Minnesota City precinct was not defined. The judges of election were W. B. Bunnell, of Bunnell's landing, James F. Toms, of Minneowah, and William Hewitt, of Burns valley. This had sixteen voters.

The Root River precinct was between the south line of the Minneowah precinct and a line west from the mouth of Root river to the west line of the county. The judges of election were G. W. Gilfillan, Joseph Brown and John L. Looney. It had ten legal voters.

The Brownsville precinct was all of the county lying between the Root River precinct at the Iowa state line. The judges of election were Charles Brown, Samuel McPhail and M. C. Young.

At this meeting of the board of commissioners a school district was established at Minnesota City, but no specific boundaries given. It was presumed to include the whole precinct.

A petition for a public road from Winona to Minnesota City was received and the following examiners appointed — Harvey Hubbard and E. B. Drew. These road examiners were to meet on Tuesday, July 19, at Minnesota City. C. R. Coryell, of Rolling Stone, was appointed county surveyor.

The next meeting of the board was at the Winona House, on July 22, 1853. At this meeting Gere and Luark were present. In the absence of Mr. Stall, the commissioners appointed Sylvester J. Smith clerk of the board pro tem.

“The examiners of the road between Minnesota City and Winona reported that they had located the road. The report was received, examined and fully accepted, and an order issued to the county surveyor to locate and survey the same.”

This was the first public road officially located in the county. The above copy of the record is the only documentary evidence of the fact. All books and papers relative to the proceedings of this board of county commissioners were taken to Chatfield, the first county seat of Fillmore county. Mr. E. B. Drew, one of the examiners, says the road was surveyed and located about where the present road from Minnesota City to Winona is now laid. It was resurveyed after Winona county was created.

The first general election held in the county was on the second Tuesday, the 11th of October, 1853. At this general election Hon. H. M. Rice was elected delegate to congress from the Territory of Minnesota. Hon. O. M. Lord was elected a representative to the territorial legislature from this representative district. In January, 1854, when Mr. Lord attended the fifth legislature to which he was elected, he walked from Minnesota City to St. Paul for that purpose.

At this election the following officers were elected in Fillmore county: county attorney, Andrew Cole; judge of probate, H. B. Waterman; register of deeds, William B. Gere; sheriff, John Iams; county commissioners, John C. Laird, Robert Pike, Jr., and W. B. Bunnell.

The justices of the peace elected were—for Wabasha prairie, George M. Gere and Wm. H. Stevens (Mr. Stevens had previously served as justice of the peace. He was appointed in July, 1853, by Governor Gorman); for Minnesota City, H. B. Waterman and Robert Pike, Jr.; for Mt. Vernon, S. M. Burns; for Minneowah, Mynon Lewis.

Among the settlers who came into the county later in this season were Mathew Ewing, Dr. Allen, E. S. Smith, A. C. Smith, James McClellan, Luke Blair, G. W. Wiltse, Lysander Kately, James Worrall, George Gay and T. B. Twiford.

Mathew Ewing settled on H. S. Hamilton's claim, where he built a comfortable frame house and opened a store with a fair assortment of goods. He sold goods during the winter and in the spring closed out his stock and gave up the business. He then located himself in the village and purchased two lots on the corner of Third and John-

son streets, and also a lot on the corner of Johnson and Front streets, where he built the building now standing on it. After two or three years here he sold out and left the county.

James McClellan brought a stock of goods with him and opened a store in the front part of the main portion of the residence of Rev. E. Ely, which was built this year. Mr. McClellan remained here until early in the spring, when he moved his family and goods to Chatfield.

Dr. Allen (his initials are unknown to the writer) came here and located himself as a practicing physician. He was the first to settle in the county to make that profession his special business. He remained here until the spring of 1854, when he moved to Chatfield.

E. S. Smith bought an interest in the Stevens claim, and for a year or two lived in Winona, dealing in real estate, etc. He married Miss Mary Burns, and settled in Burns valley, where he built the Glen Flouring Mill. He remained there several years and then sold out and moved to Winona, where his family yet resides. Mr. Smith went to Washington Territory, where he was for awhile connected with the western portion of the North Pacific railroad. Although he occasionally visits his home in Minnesota, he is yet engaged in business in Washington Territory, which requires his personal attention there much of his time.

Andrew C. Smith settled in Winona. In 1855 he started the first drug store ever opened in the county. After several years' residence here he moved to Stockton. He was a member of the State legislature from this county in 1869. He is now a resident of Rochester, Olmsted county.

L. D. Smith visited Wabasha prairie during the fall and winter of 1853, but did not bring his family here to live until the spring of 1854. He purchased the "Fridley claim" and built a house on it, where he lived several years. This house is yet standing near the corner of Franklin and Wabasha streets. He then moved to his farm in the south Rolling Stone valley about half a mile above the village of Stockton, where he lived at the time of his death. He was appointed receiver in the United States land office in 1854, and was one of the most active in securing the land grant for the benefit of the railroads in this state. Further mention will be made of him in other divisions of this history.

Wm. Ashley Jones was a deputy United States surveyor. During the summer of 1853 he was engaged in the survey of

public lands in southern Minnesota. In the fall of this year he visited Wabasha prairie, and in the spring following moved his family there and made Winona his home for about ten years, when he moved to Dubuque. He is now a resident of Dakota.

Mr. Jones held an undivided interest in the Smith and Johnson town plot, and also an interest in the Stevens claim (Stevens' addition). He opened up a large farm in the town of St. Charles. It is now known as the "Lamberton Farm." Besides dealing in real estate, Mr. Jones found time and means to start the first newspaper published in the county, "The Winona Argus."

Luke Blair came to Wabasha prairie in the fall of this year. He bought two lots on the corner of Center and Second streets, where the "Simpson Block" now stands. He brought with him a small drove of cattle, which he wintered in stables built on the back part of these lots. He made a claim in what is now the town of Saratoga, but did not occupy it until the following season. Early in the spring of 1854 he built a store on lot 4, block 16, and brought on a stock of general merchandise.

During the summer he moved his family out on his claim. In the fall he sold the two lots with his store building to W. G. Dye, who sold them to V. Simpson, the present owner, and sold his stock of goods to James H. Jacoby, who continued the business in the same locality under the name of Day & Co. The upper part of Blair's building was used as a public hall. Meetings were held here until it was used as a printing-office by Wm. Ashley Jones. This was where the "Winona Argus" was started, with Samuel Melvin as associate editor and foreman in the office. W. G. Dye set the first type for this paper.

Mr. Blair settled on his claim, which has been his permanent home. The vicinity was long known as the Blair settlement. Mr. Wiltse and Mr. Kately made claims in that part of the county, and wintered there in 1853-4.

George Gay made a claim in Burns valley, on what was afterward known as the Salsbury Place. He remained here a year or two and moved to Wabasha county. James Worrall settled in Winona, and about two years after went to Wabasha county.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

CHATFIELD SETTLED AND WINONA COUNTY ORGANIZED.

In the fall of this year, 1853, T. B. Twiford came into this county from Lansing, Iowa. In his prospecting excursions and explorations he discovered the present site of Chatfield, in the northern part of Fillmore county, and conceived the project of making it a town site. At Winona he formed the acquaintance of Grove W. Willis, and a scheme was concocted to form a stock company and make Twiford's newly-discovered town site the county seat of Fillmore county.

The plan proposed was to divide the stock into twelve shares. The shareholders were T. B. Twiford, G. W. Willis, H. C. Gere, Myron Toms, William B. Gere, Harvey Hubbard, John I. Hubbard, Robert Pike, Jr., James McClellan and W. B. Bunnell. It was designed that each of the members of the board of county commissioners should be presented with a share in the new town site—the proposed county seat, but Mr. Luark of the appointed board was absent from the territory, and John C. Laird, of the newly-elected board was too strongly interested in Winona to be utilized. Neither of these men were shareholders in the project.

Twiford and Willis put up a log shanty on the proposed town site, to which they gave the name of Chatfield, and placed a man by the name of Case in the shanty temporarily, to hold the locality for the company. It was generally known that the members of the old board of county commissioners, Gere and Toms, whose term of office expired on January 1, 1854, were in favor of locating the county seat in the locality selected by Mr. Twiford, but it was considered extremely doubtful if they had any authority to act in the matter. The law provided that it should be the duty of the first board of county commissioners elected to locate the county seat. The first board had been appointed by the governor as provided by the act creating Fillmore county.

In furtherance of the plan of Twiford and Willis the appointed board assumed the authority to locate the county seat, although it was generally conceded by everybody that this power belonged to the first elected board.

The following entry was made on the record of the proceedings of the county commissioners by the clerk :

Pursuant to agreement, the commissioners of Fillmore county, Minnesota Territory, on December 19, A. D. 1853, at the residence of Mr. Case, in Root River precinct, in the town of Chatfield — present Henry C. Gere and Myron Toms. The object of said meeting was to locate the county seat of said Fillmore county, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided. It was then and there resolved that the county seat should be located at Chatfield, in the center of section 6, town 104 north, of range 11 west. Then the commissioners adjourned, to meet at the residence of W. B. Bunnell, in Minneowah, on Tuesday, December 27, A. D. 1853.

G. W. WILLIS,

Clerk County Commissioners, pro tem.

The commissioners Gere and Toms met at Bunnell's on the 27th of December, 1853, and appointed C. F. Buck clerk of the board. They here audited the accounts of county officers presented, and issued county orders to the amount of \$411.47. This was the last meeting of this board of commissioners.

At the time, the county seat of Fillmore county was located at what is now Chatfield. The nearest settler was at Springer's, now St. Charles. There was not even a claim shanty within ten miles of the log pen designated as "the residence of Mr. Case." It was then considered uncertain whether the county seat was located within the western boundary of Fillmore county.

It was estimated that on January 1, 1854, there were about 800 inhabitants within the present boundaries of Winona county. This is thought to be a liberal estimate and probably a large excess over actual numbers.

The board of county commissioners of Fillmore county elected October 11, 1853, met at the house of Robert Pike, Jr., in Minnesota City January 2, 1854. Robert Pike, Jr., John C. Laird and W. B. Bunnell were present. The register of deeds, W. B. Gere, clerk of the board, was also present. The board was organized by electing W. B. Bunnell chairman. This session of the board continued two days. It is evident from the records that considerable business was done.

The following extract was copied from the record: "The board then proceeded to ballot for the location of the county seat, which resulted in one vote for Winona, one vote for Chatfield and one vote for Minnesota City. As the board could not agree upon the location, they decided that the locating should be postponed until a future meeting."

Aside from the stock company, the shareholders, there was not a settler in the county that favored the location of the county seat at Chatfield. Meetings were held at Minnesota City, Winona and Minneowah condemning the action of the appointed board, but each locality instructed its representative commissioner to locate the county seat at his own home or place, and under no circumstances to give it to a rival town.

Mr. Sinclair says in his historical sketch in 1876: "At these meetings the commissioner from Minnesota City, Mr. Pike, was instructed by his constituents to vote for the location of the county seat at that place, and in no event at Winona; but if it became necessary for him to exercise discretionary power in making a second choice, to vote in favor of Chatfield. The reason is obvious: the location at Chatfield, upon the division of the county, would give Minnesota City another chance, whereas locating the county seat at Winona would forever debar Minnesota City from securing the coveted prize. The same reasoning led Bunnell, from his standpoint, to operate in like manner in favor of that other rival of Winona, the much-vaunted Minneowah."

While each of the rival localities was clamorous for the county seat, without a prospect of either securing it, there were conservative men in each locality who favored a division of the county rather than have the county seat located at Chatfield, as indications showed it would be. This was most strongly advocated at Winona. H. D. Huff assumed the leadership of this scheme for the purpose of securing the county seat at his town. It was found that Mr. Lord, the representative in the territorial legislature from this district, although a resident of Minnesota City, was in favor of a division of Fillmore county, and promised his aid. He gave Mr. Huff what he considered the proper boundaries for a new county—the same that are now the boundaries of Winona county.

Every means available was brought to bear to induce commissioners Bunnell and Pike to cast their vote for Winona. Friendship and diplomacy failed to win the desired vote. There was no compromise with Bunnell. It was said that a bribe of a block of land was offered to Robert Pike, Jr., from two prominent citizens of Winona, in consideration of his vote, which he indignantly refused to accept.

On January 7 the board met at the office of John C. Laird and accomplished considerable business, but failed to settle the county-

seat question. The following extract from record shows the financial condition of the county: "There being no receipts, the liabilities of the county at this date, by reference to the bills on file, is \$536.86."

M. Wheeler Sargent says in his address: "L. H. Springer and myself met H. D. Huff at his residence, where we agreed upon the outlines of a new county, to be called Winona, with exactly its present boundaries. Huff, having the most time and money, agreed to engineer it through the legislature. Upon this mission, armed with a petition having as many names as we thought the population would justify, and the other documents adapted to various supposable emergencies, he started for St. Paul.

On January 30, 1854, the board of county commissioners, pursuant to adjournment, met at the house of Robert Pike, Jr., in Minnesota City, at which meeting Robert Pike, Jr., John C. Laird and W. B. Bunnell, the chairman, were present. The register of deeds, W. B. Gere, was clerk of the board. At this meeting vacancies were filled by the following appointments: M. Wheeler Sargent, district attorney, and C. F. Buck, judge of probate. The clerk was ordered to notify them of their appointments. Robert Pike, Jr., had been appointed county surveyor at a previous meeting.

The all-absorbing topic of conversation, the vexed question of location of the county seat, was settled at this meeting. The following copy of the record of their proceedings shows their action in the matter: "In pursuance of and in accordance with the eighteenth section of the eleventh chapter of the session laws of Minnesota Territory, passed by the legislative assembly at the session commencing January 5, A.D. 1853, the county commissioners proceeded to locate the county seat of Fillmore county. It was decided by the board of commissioners that the county seat of said Fillmore county should be at Chatfield, in said county, on section 6, township 104 north, of range 11 west."

It was charged by some of the disappointed Winonians that John C. Laird sold out his constituents for a share in Chatfield. G. W. Willis, now living in the city of Winona, says this was not so; that Mr. Laird never held a share in the Chatfield Land Company. Although Mr. Twiford was the originator, Mr. Willis was the leader and manager, of the scheme to locate the county seat at Chatfield. He says: "Bunnell and Pike located the county seat

— a majority of the board could do it. I never knew that Laird voted for it, and doubt that he did so, for he always opposed us. None of the commissioners were bribed to vote for it, although everything else was done to influence them. Bunnell and Pike would have voted for Tophet rather than have given it to Winona."

Mr. G. W. Willis went to St. Paul to procure a charter for the Chatfield Land Company, and to defeat the proposed division of the county. He was successful in securing the charter for the company from the legislature, then in session, but his influence there was insufficient to prevent the passage of the act creating Winona county.

The bill for the division of Fillmore county and forming of the present county of Winona was introduced and supported by Hon. O. M. Lord, in the house. He was strongly backed by H. D. Huff as a lobby member and general manager. Winona county was created by act of the territorial legislature February 23, 1854.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

THE DISTRICT SCHOOLS OF WINONA COUNTY.

WINONA COUNTY was formed by the territorial legislature of 1854, from a part of Fillmore county, which had previously comprised the southeastern portion of the state. The first permanent settlements were made along the Mississippi river in the spring of 1852. There was no school taught in what is now Winona county during that summer. A subscription school was opened for a term of three months in the autumn by Miss Ann Orton, with an attendance of about twenty pupils, at Minnesota City. July 9, 1853, a school district was formed by the county commissioners at Minnesota City, and organized under the territorial law, and Miss Hester A. Houck was employed to teach. The term began October 31 and continued thirteen weeks. The names and ages of the children that attended this term of school are given from the rate bill, by which the wages of the teacher were collected. The sum agreed upon was \$48. There were twenty-seven pupils, eighteen of whom are now living (1883). The list is as follows: Mathew Foster,* age 11 years;

* Dead.

George Foster*, 6 ; Milo Campbell, 7 ; Thomas Thorpe, 8 ; Robert Thorpe, 6 ; John Thorpe, 13 ; William Thorpe,* 3 ; Mary E. Cotton, 5 ; Randolph Wright,* 12 ; Dan'l W. Wright, 9 ; John H. Wright ; Edith Pike,* 11 ; Emma Pike, 8 ; Charlotte Denman,* 9 ; Mary E. Denman, 5 ; James L. Denman, 7 ; Robert S. Denman,* 3 ; Chas. Kellogg, 15 ; Rollin Hotchkiss, 13 ; Robert Hotchkiss, 13 ; Lycurgus Luark, 11 ; Achilles Luark,* 5 ; Elbridge G. Lord,* 4 ; David Imes, 13 ; Samuel Imes, 7 ; Herman Hopson, 6 ; Gerlana McClintock, 12. This school district was designated as No. 1. May 1, 1854, a petition was presented and district No. 2 was formed, comprising the town of Winona, and on June 5 following No. 3 was formed, comprising the north part of township 105 and the whole of 106, range 10. At a meeting of the county commissioners held July 3, 1854, the whole amount of tax authorized to be raised for school purposes for the current year was \$152.05. In October district No. 4 was formed at Dakota precinct. Schools were opened in Nos. 2, 3 and 4 before the districts were formally organized, and the wages of the teachers were paid by rate bill or by subscription. No. 1 was for this year the only one that reported a three months' term to the state department. At the January meeting of the county commissioners, 1855, the boundaries of No. 1 were designated. Voting precincts had at first been established by the governor, and were afterward so established by the county commissioners, and the first school districts embraced the election precincts which were not clearly defined. At this meeting No. 2 was divided. July 3 the amount of school-tax voted was \$632.34. At one of the meetings in this year a district was organized at Springers', or St. Charles, and one in Lanes' Valley, New Hartford township, one at Geo. Wiltzies' in Saratoga, and one in Whitewater at John Cook's. The school districts of the county now numbered eight. At the January meeting of 1856 they were increased to fifteen ; at the April meeting to twenty-three ; at the July meeting to thirty-five.

At the January meeting of 1856 the first record was made of the distribution of the school money. The amount collected was \$1,336.47, which was apportioned among thirteen districts.

At the meetings of 1857 the number of districts increased to forty-eight. January 9, 1858, the county treasurer reported as

* Dead.

apportioned among thirty-five districts \$3,533.50. The largest sum to one district was \$662, the smallest was \$22.

The apparently unequal distribution of this fund gave rise to much dissatisfaction. The distribution was based upon the number of residents of each district between the ages of five and twenty-one. In many cases district boundaries were not definitely recorded, and it was claimed that the residents were more than once reported. It was also claimed that some districts, instead of revising the lists from year to year, simply added new names each year to the reported list, and consequently drew more money than they were legally entitled to. At the last meeting of the school board for the year 1858 the districts numbered sixty-two, an increase of fourteen for the year.

The amount of money apportioned among forty-seven districts for the year 1859 was \$662. There were some complaints in regard to this distribution, as the organized districts numbered sixty-five, and while one district drew \$90.75 another only received \$3.85; but as the county business was now transacted by the chairman of the township supervisors, and each town in the county was represented, there was no cause of complaint, except as to unfair reports of residents of districts.

The first record of the number of persons upon which the apportionment was based was made at the January meeting of this year (1859), the number recorded being 2,392. This was the number reported by the forty-seven districts, upon which the apportionment was made, although there were eighteen more organized at the time. During the year ten more were added to that number, making in all seventy-five, showing a remarkable growth for the two years.

The school tax, as reported by the finance committee of the county board for the year 1859, was \$5,346.37.

In 1860 the legislature changed the law in regard to county boards, and the commissioner system was again adopted, and the county treasurer, in his report to the board, February 1, 1860, reported as school money on hand \$2,967.72, and in March following an apportionment of \$4,480.96 was made among the districts, which reported 2,724 persons of schoolable age.

March 7, 1861, the school law was materially changed by the legislature in regard to forming school districts, etc. There was a revision of the whole code, which was framed from that of the

State of Michigan. In unorganized townships the county commissioners were authorized to form districts, but where townships were organized the supervisors had authority to change boundaries, to form new districts, to levy taxes, to appoint a town superintendent and to direct the collection of taxes through the town treasurers.

The legislature having neglected to provide for blank books, reports, records, etc., there was no uniformity of reports or records. In some towns the teachers were licensed and the school business transacted without regard to any particular form or system, and if any records were made they have not been preserved.

Although the law required that existing boundaries of districts should remain if practicable, the loose records and changes, and want of system, involved the district boundaries in great confusion. Township lines interfered with district authority, and under this law districts were divided and new ones created without regard to designation by numbers as recorded in the county auditor's office. Owing to this condition of things it was found difficult to properly and legally levy school district taxes and to collect delinquencies. The delinquent taxes were reported by the town treasurer to the county auditor to collect with the county taxes, which placed a part of the fund in the hands of the county treasurer.

When districts were without funds to pay their teachers, orders were issued upon the district treasury, whether the particular district was entitled to any money from the county treasury or not. If the county treasurer had no fund collected for that district the orders were usually sold to outside parties at a discount. The collection of these orders gave teachers a good deal of trouble. It was said that the county treasurer always stood behind outside parties in buying them at a discount, and that the district accounts were not properly adjusted. This system was not satisfactory to the people. Some of the local boards would not levy a sufficient tax to maintain good schools, and, owing to delinquencies, funds could not at all times be made available.

There are very few names on record of town superintendents. Among them are found Charles Heublin, A. T. Castle, William Murray and Milton Buswell.

From the years 1861 to 1866 there was no material change in the school work. The attention of the people was directed almost wholly to the war, and little or no attention was in some places paid to school matters. January 4, 1866, the county board appointed to

the county superintendency Albert Thomas, salary fixed at \$1,200 per year. Mr. Thomas had taught the village school at Stockton for several terms. He was the principal of the first high school in Winona City, and was known as a teacher of marked ability. A previous business engagement prevented him from accepting the appointment. May 22, 1866, the county was divided into five commissioner districts, and a school examiner appointed for each district, in lieu of township supervision. Geo. P. Wilson was appointed for No. 1, V. J. Walker No. 2, M. R. Lair No. 3, Thomas P. Dixon No. 4, and Henry Gage No. 5. Under the operation of this plan the experience was found to be dearly bought. Certificates of qualification to teach were obtained by asking for them. "There was no definite standard of examination and no uniformity among examiners. They were not required to visit the schools, or to exert any official influence for their welfare, and they felt no responsibility for the work of the persons licensed." There being no unity nor system, no reliable statistics could be gathered from the districts and no groundwork laid for improvement. The county board now consisted of J. J. Randall (chairman), P. P. Hubbell, Collins Rice, H. C. Jones and S. W. Gleason. After much discussion, and owing mainly to the influence of Mr. Randall, it was resolved to change the plan of school work, and at a meeting of the board, September 7, 1867, a resolution was adopted to organize the school work of the county under a provision of the school law of 1864, providing for a county superintendency, in lieu of the general law as specified in section 28 of the same act. In this resolution was also embodied the appointment of Luther A. West as school superintendent, to hold his office until January, 1868, at an annual salary of \$1,000. January 1, 1868, Mr. West was reappointed to serve until January, 1869. Mr. West entered upon the duties of his office in 1867. He was a good scholar, a teacher of large experience, and was well qualified to perform the duties of the office. A great deal of the work required was of the missionary order, as the teachers and the people did not clearly understand the duties of the superintendent. Mr. West met with considerable opposition at first.

Some persons supposed that the whole school authority was transferred from the district officers to the superintendent. Some were opposed on account of the large salary, and some regarded the office as entirely useless. Mr. West made his first special effort in the direction of improving the scholarship and methods of the

teachers, in which he was very successful, and as the people became acquainted with his plan of work his efforts were appreciated and cordially seconded.

The first teachers' institute held in Winona county was organized by Mr. West, assisted by Prof. Wm. F. Phelps and his corps of instructors of the normal school. It was held at St. Charles, in October, 1867, with twenty-three teachers in attendance, and was considered very profitable to those in attendance.

From the annual report for the year 1868 it is shown that ten good, attractive and convenient schoolhouses have been built this year, at a cost of \$11,000; also a building at St. Charles for the graded school, at a cost of \$15,000. During this year Mr. West made a strong effort to secure greater regularity of attendance on the part of the pupils, and to awaken a deeper interest in the schools on the part of parents. That he succeeded in doing a good work in this direction will be seen from the statistical reports to the state superintendent. The average daily attendance for the year 1867, winter and summer terms being 2,699, increased in 1868 to 4,393, though the enrollment of pupils in the last year, according to school population, had decreased from 52 per cent in 1867 to 48 per cent in 1868. Excellent schoolhouses were built at Pickwick, Saratoga and Witoka. A teachers' association was formed and meetings were held at four different places in the county. These meetings produced good results. The people became interested and took part in the discussions, and extended to teachers in attendance the hospitalities of their homes.

In October a state teachers' institute was held at St. Charles, with seventy-five in attendance. The exercises were conducted by an able corps of instructors, and diffused among the teachers a great deal of enthusiasm.

October 26, 1869, a county teachers' institute was held at the normal school in Winona, in charge of Prof. Wm. F. Phelps. The attendance numbered 118. The lessons were presented by the teachers of the normal school and of the public schools of Winona. Gymnastic exercises were introduced by Prof. McGibney. Prof. Carson gave instruction in penmanship. On Tuesday evening Dr. Guthrie, of St. Charles, gave a lecture on geology. Prof. Hood, of the city schools, participated in the discussions. On Thursday evening the Hon. Mark H. Dunnell, state superintendent of public instruction, addressed a large audience upon "Education." The

success of this institute was due mainly to the ability, activity and earnest supervision of Prof. Phelps.

In the report of Mr. West for the year ending September 30, 1869, he regrets that he is not able to make the financial part accurate, owing to the errors of district clerks. He reports having granted certificates to eighty-four teachers—twenty-three to males and sixty-one to females; fourteen of first grade, forty-five of second, and twenty-five of third, and in a comparison of the year's work with that of 1867 shows that great progress has been made, not only in the character of the certificates, but in the increased interest in school matters by the parents, as shown by the increase of teachers' wages, and in the discipline, order and conduct of the schools. This improvement he attributes to the institute work and to the influence of professional training of some of the teachers in the normal school. There were eleven new schoolhouses built, at an aggregate cost of \$9,227.

At the legislative session of 1869 the law was changed as to the term of county superintendents, and the county board appointed Mr. West again to serve until April, 1870. At the meeting of the county board in March the Rev. David Burt was appointed, and entered upon the duties of his office April 5, 1870. Mr. Burt had taught in the common schools of Massachusetts for ten years, when he entered upon an academic course to prepare for college. He graduated at Oberlin, Ohio, in 1848, and then spent three years in the theological seminary at Andover, Massachusetts. He removed to Winona in 1858, and took an active part in all educational work; he acted as member of the school board of Winona city, and served as superintendent of its public schools. In 1866 he assumed the duties of general superintendent of the colored schools of Tennessee, where he served for two years. Impaired health compelled him to return to Winona.

His appointment to the county superintendency was considered, and afterward proved to be, a fortunate and wise measure for the public schools. In addition to his great natural ability, he was fortified in the work by a useful and varied experience and untiring energy and faithfulness. He continued to hold the office until appointed by Gov. Davis to the state superintendency in 1875.

Mr. Burt's first public examination for teachers was held at Stockton, April 22, 1870, and before the close of the month others were held at Winona, Fremont, Elba and Witoka. For this year

there were issued 114 certificates ; ninety-three schools were visited and lectures given on "Our Common Schools" at Utica, White-water, Elba, New Hartford, Saratoga, Hillsdale, Lewiston, Stockton, Pickwick, Minnesota City and Dresback ; also in districts Nos. 9 and 74.

From his report to the state department of November 1, 1870, there were ninety-nine organized districts and eight unorganized. The schoolable population was 5,463 ; number enrolled, 4,059.

A teachers' institute in charge of Mr. Burt was held at St. Charles, October 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1871. The enrollment of actual teachers was sixty-five, and the institute was conducted on the plan of class recitations, and was pronounced by all in attendance a decided success. The instructors are named as L. T. Weld, J. R. Richards, E. Holbrook, Miss C. Harding, Miss F. Barber, C. Pickert, G. Olds, Miss E. Fisher, Geo. Wilson, Miss A. Bingham, Miss N. Taft and C. Boyd. There were three evening lectures : on Tuesday evening, on Reading, by Mr. Burt ; on Wednesday, Motions of the Earth, by Mr. Richards ; and on Thursday evening, Our Common Schools, by Hon. Wm. H. Yale.

At the fall examinations of 1874 sixty-one teachers were licensed. The schools, except ten, were visited during the winter following. In the spring of 1875 Mr. Burt, having accepted an appointment as state superintendent, was requested by the county commissioners to grant certificates to a sufficient number of teachers to enable the districts to go on with their schools for the summer terms, or until his successor could be appointed. The school law at this time required a county superintendent to hold a state certificate. Special examiners were appointed and held a meeting in Winona, at which there were only two or three candidates. The successful one was Mr. John M. Cool, of St. Charles, who was then appointed county superintendent by the board. Mr. Cool had received a common school education in Tomkins county, New York, where he had also taught two terms of school. He came to Minnesota in 1857, and taught in St. Charles seven terms of school. He was recognized as a very capable and efficient teacher. Mr. Cool issued two certificates of second grade, four of third and rejected two applicants. He visited a few schools in the beginning of summer, and was taken sick, from which he was unable to do any more school-work. At his death the vacancy was filled, at a special meeting of the county commissioners on the 28th of September, 1875, by the

appointment of O. M. Lord, who entered immediately upon the duties of the office.

Owing to the resignation of Mr. Burt and to the sickness of Mr. Cool, the summer schools received very little supervision.

The county superintendents' report to the state department was required to be made October 10, the school year closing September 30. The new incumbent found in the office teachers' term reports for the winter term, but some teachers did not report the summer terms, and several district clerks failed to make financial reports. There was only ten days of time in which to report to the state department, and no personal knowledge could be obtained of the condition of the schools in that limited time; the consequence was, that the county superintendent's report for the year 1875 was very imperfect, but, from observations subsequently made, there was probably no material growth or change in the condition or character of the schools from that reported for the year 1874.

The superintendent held five examinations in the fall, and spent the winter in visiting the schools and in becoming acquainted with the teachers and school officers. Examinations were also held in the spring and the schools visited during the summer. In this year, 1876, under the state supervision of Mr. Burt, a very important change was made in county school work by issuing a more simple form of blanks to school officers and to teachers, and by furnishing a better form of clerks' and treasurers' books, and of school registers. A change was also made in the law in regard to reporting persons entitled to appointment of the state school fund. Only those reported by the teachers as enrolled in the public schools, of schoolable age, were now entitled to the school fund, instead of the resident population of the same ages. Through these changes and by this system the school statistics may be considered as entirely reliable.

For the purpose of showing the extent of the growth of the schools of Winona, the following statistical tables, taken from the reports of the county superintendents of schools to the state department for the years 1867 and 1882 respectively, are given.

It may be mentioned here that the table of 1867, which was prepared by the then superintendent, Mr. Luther A. West, previously mentioned, is an especially valuable one, as it is the first on record of the schoolwork of the county combined as a whole. Attention is called to a comparison of the following items of both

tables, whereby some idea can be formed regarding the growth of the schools of the county for a period of fifteen years.

SCHOOL STATISTICS OF WINONA FOR THE YEAR 1867.

Number of school districts 99; frame schoolhouses 71, brick 1, log 14—86; value of all schoolhouses and sites \$92.194; whole number of scholars, male 3,248, female 3,259; whole number of scholars in winter schools, male 1,475, female 1,218; average daily attendance in winter schools 1,721; length of winter schools in months 216; number of teachers in winter schools, male 42, female 41; average wages per month of each teacher in winter schools, male \$29.24, female \$19.24; whole number of pupils in summer schools, male 789, female 720; average daily attendance in summer schools 978; length of summer schools in months 229; number of teachers in summer schools, male 5, female 80; average wages per month of teachers in summer schools, male \$18.66, female \$16.92; whole number of different schools for the year 168; whole number of different persons in school for the year, male 1,833, female 1,661; per cent of aggregate attendance to the whole number of pupils in the county .53; whole amount of wages paid teachers for the year \$11,608; for building, purchasing, hiring, repairing or furnishing schoolhouses and purchasing lots \$6,500.12; amount paid as teachers' wages \$17,185.53; amount paid for other school purposes \$1,551.79; cash on hand in district treasuries \$718.45; number of new schoolhouses built during past year 11, value of same \$62,800; amount received from state school fund \$92,194; amount received by taxes voted by districts \$30,550.84; per cent of school money raised by tax on taxable property in county .0101.

1882.

Number of school districts, common school 111, special 2—113; number of frame schoolhouses 91, brick 7, log 7, stone 2—107; value of schoolhouses and sites \$58,210, of school libraries \$59, of school apparatus \$695; whole number of schools enrolled, summer 4,089, winter 5,351; average daily attendance in winter 3,677; average length of school in months 6½; number of teachers in winter schools, male 47, female 107; average monthly wages of teachers for the year, male \$35½, female \$28¾; average daily attendance in summer 3,082; number of teachers in summer school, male 18, female 114; paid for teachers' wages and board

\$21,465.09 ; paid for building, purchasing, hiring, repairing or furnishing schoolhouses, purchasing lots, etc., \$10,545.53 ; cash on hand at end of the year \$18,021.59 ; number of new schoolhouses built, frame 2, value of same \$1,100 ; received from school fund, liquor licenses, fines and estrays \$8,068.55, from one-mill tax collected \$6,978.98, from special taxes collected \$21,937.03, from bonds sold \$850, from all other sources \$914.56.

From the report of the county superintendent for 1867 it appears that there were sixty-three certificates granted, eleven of them to males and fifty-two to females. Of these certificates, three were of the first grade, fifteen of the second and forty-five of the third.

The superintendent complains of the parsimony of boards in hiring teachers, and in supplying the schoolhouses with comfortable seats, desks and other fixtures. The average wages for the year was \$19 per month.

From the report of Mr. Lord, the present superintendent, for 1882 we learn that one hundred and forty-two certificates were granted in the previous school year ; of these, thirty-four were received by males and one hundred and eight by females.

The class of certificates issued were three only of the first grade, while there were ninety-four of the second and forty-five of the third grades. This, together with the fact that thirty-four applicants were rejected, goes to show that the standard of teachers' examinations in Winona under Mr. Lord is a high one.

From the year 1880 until the present (1883) there have been no marked changes in the condition and character of the schools, except such slight ones as might be expected in the natural growth of educational work. With the yearly development of the country, its increase in wealth and material prosperity, the expenditures for school purposes have been more liberal, tending to better schoolhouses and fixtures, and to the employment of a higher grade of teachers. At the close of this year, thirty years will have passed since the organization of the first school district in this county. As the present superintendent of schools for this county was one of the trustees of that first organized district, and for the past eight years has been engaged in active schoolwork, it affords us pleasure to give the following brief recapitulation, furnished by him, of some of the important matters connected with the schools of then and now: "Thirty years ago our only schoolhouse was a small, roughly-covered log cabin, furnished with one small window and a door

creaking upon wooden hinges and fastened with a wooden latch. This rude structure was, after a short time, superseded by a small but snug frame building, which, soon proving too small for the accommodation of the rapidly growing district, was enlarged by putting an addition to it. This enlarged frame schoolhouse in turn gave place to a substantial brick one, which Mr. Burt has described as having been built at Minnesota City. The teacher of that *first* school received \$48 for three months' work. The trustee made the rate-bill and collected the wages, and the text-books used by the scholars had been formerly used by fathers and mothers in nearly every state between the Atlantic seaboard and Minnesota.

"*Now* there are in Winona county (outside of Winona and St. Charles City) one hundred and eight schoolhouses, valued at over \$50,000, while the teachers' wages for a single year aggregate \$214,650. Besides this increase in the county schools, the school buildings and educational expenses of one independent district in the county aggregates a much larger amount than that above noted. *Then* (thirty years ago) there were about twenty children in that one school district of the county. *Now*, including those in attendance at the normal and parochial schools; they number nearly 7,000."

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL OF MINNESOTA, AT WINONA.

NEAR the close of the session of the first legislature of the state, August 2, 1858, an act was passed providing for the establishment of three state normal schools. This legislation was suggested by Dr. John D. Ford, of Winona, and secured by his untiring efforts through the legislature delegation from Winona county. Lieut. Gov. Wm. Holcombe, of Stillwater, gave the measure his earnest and cordial support, and became the first president of the state normal board of instruction. This board, consisting of Lieut.-Gov. Holcombe, Dr. A. E. Ames, Dr. E. Bray, of Carver, and Dr. J. D. Ford, of Winona, held their first meeting at the Capitol at St. Paul, August 16, 1859. After receiving and considering an application from the city of Winona, accompanied by a subscription of

\$7,000—\$2,000 in excess of the amount required by the act—the following resolution was offered by Dr. Ford, and passed unanimously :

Resolved, That the first state normal school be located at Winona, provided the subscription from Winona of \$7,000 be satisfactorily secured to the uses of said school, as directed by the board of directors.

And thus was located at Winona the first state normal school of Minnesota, and at that time the only state normal school west of the Mississippi.

The following named citizens of Winona were appointed as the first prudential committee: Sylvester J. Smith, Dr. J. D. Ford, Rev. D. Burt and Wm. S. Drew.

The second meeting of the board was held at Winona, November 9, 1859, at which meeting block 17, Sanborn's addition, was, after considerable deliberation, selected as a suitable site for the proposed school, the board wisely preferring a central location, in order that a model department might be maintained in connection with the normal school. On the evening of November 9, Lieut.-Gov. Holcombe, president of the board, delivered in the Baptist church an address on the subject of "Education with reference to the establishment of the first normal school of Minnesota." This address, which appears in full in the printed report of the board for 1859, was one of great merit. It is said to have made a deep impression upon the young community, and doubtless did much to elevate, if not to create, that sentiment of earnest support of educational interests which has marked the history of this city. In the closing paragraph of this admirable address the governor said: "I have in my hand a paper which contains the origin, the source and the earnest of the first normal school of Minnesota. It had its origin here in this city, and the names written on that paper are as pictures of gold, and should be handed down to future generations as evidence of their wisdom and benevolence. This paper subscribes about \$7,000 to the establishment of the normal school here, the most of which, over \$5,000, has been secured promptly to the state for that object. The duty I have discharged is every way an agreeable one; no circumstances could have occurred with respect to the interests of the state to afford me higher gratification than to meet you here on such an occasion as this. The city of Winona has distinguished herself in taking the lead in establishing for the benefit of the rising generation of this state [an institution] for all who shall yet call the state

their home. I think the normal schools should precede the common schools of the country, for then we should have trained teachers to conduct them. When this school shall be in operation it may be regarded as an auspicious era, whence to date in future the origin of many blessings, and the commencement of a perpetual course of improvement and prosperity to the people at large."

In the first annual report of the normal board to the governor, Dr. J. D. Ford set forth in a clear and forcible manner the claims of the normal school to generous support, and its vital relation to the common schools of the state. In addition to other recommendations to the legislature, he urged in behalf of the normal board that "a competent superintendent of public instruction be appointed," that "a general supervision of the subjects of schools, school teaching and school lands is absolutely necessary," and that "the school lands should be put into a condition to realize the largest possible annual fund for the support of schools." To the credit of this normal board, and its able secretary Dr. Ford, it may be said that the first state tax for school purposes was authorized and levied upon their urgent recommendation.

An appropriation of \$5,000 having been secured, it was decided to open the school on the first Monday in September, 1860. Prof. John Ogden, A.M., of Columbus, Ohio, was elected principal for one year at a salary of \$1,400, and William Stearns, a graduate of Harvard University, was chosen tutor.

The school was opened for the admission of pupils on the first Monday of September. A teachers' institute, the first ever held in this state, was convened at the commencement of the term. Teachers from various parts of the state were present, and a number of distinguished gentlemen, including Rev. E. D. Neill, chancellor of the university, ex-officio superintendent of public instruction, Ex-Lieut. Governor Holcombe, J. W. Taylor, Esq., Rev. Mr. Strong, and many others. On the evening of the first day Prof. Ogden gave his inaugural address. On the next evening superintendent Neill delivered an eloquent address on "Education," the closing paragraph of which we cannot forbear to quote: "Twelve years ago the Winnebago nation, by a treaty stipulation, abandoned their old homes in Iowa and commenced their long weary march to their new home near Sauk Rapids, in the northern part of this state. In the charming month of June, by mutual agreement, parties by land and water to the number of 2,000 arrived on this prairie. As they viewed the

vast amphitheatre of lofty bluffs, the narrow lake on one side, the great river in front, they felt that it was the spot above all others for an Indian's lodge, and purchasing the privilege of Wabasha, the chief of the Dakota band that then lived here, they drew themselves up in battle array, and signified to the United States troops that they would die before they would leave.

Twelve years hence, if the citizens who have taken the place of the rude aborigines will be large-hearted and foster the normal school, the public schools and the churches of Christ, Winona will be lovelier than the "Sweet Auburn" of the poet; and educated men and cultivated women, as they gaze on your public edifices and other evidences of refinement, will be attracted, and feel that here is the spot for a home, and, like the Indians in 1848, they will desire to tarry until they die."

The donation to the board of the use of the city building (now the Winona Library building) was another evidence of the friendliness of the citizens to this struggling institution. The use of this building was continued for eight years without charge to the state.

The \$7,000 subscribed by the citizens of Winona was not used for running expenses, but was reserved for the construction of the permanent building in 1867-8, at which time the subscription with its appreciated values amounted to \$10,000.

The first year was one of great promise throughout. Commencement exercises were held at the Baptist church on the last week in June, 1861, continuing the entire week. Mr. Allen, of Wisconsin, a distinguished educator, Mr. Hickock, ex-superintendent of schools in Pennsylvania, Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, and Gen. C. C. Andrews made addresses. A part of the literary exercises consisted of a colloquy between Miss Charlotte Denman, Miss Thorne and others, in which was set forth, in an amusing and graphic manner, the current opinions concerning the establishment of normal schools, an exercise which will never be forgotten by those who were present.

At the session of the legislature in 1861 a special act was passed creating the first board of education of Winona. This board was to consist of one school director elected from each of the three wards, the principal and such members of the normal school — at Winona as shall be residents of said city and qualified. The word "board" was left out of the law between the words "school" and "at," which made a very unwieldy board, or an intangible body.

The idea was to copy somewhat after the Oswego plan of uniting the jurisdiction of the normal and public schools of Winona, using the public schools as graded and model schools. At the municipal election held in April, 1861, Messrs. Thomas Simpson, Richard Jackson and John Keyes were elected members of the board of education, from the first, second and third wards respectively; and these, with Prof. Ogden as principal of State Normal School, constituted the first board of education. Mr. Simpson was elected president, Mr. Keyes, recorder and John Ogden first superintendent of schools in city of Winona.

In the following year this law was repealed and the joint jurisdiction ceased.

The normal school opened in the fall of 1861, with an increase of students. Prof. J. G. McMynn had been engaged as assistant teacher. He remained, however, but a short time, resigning early in October, to take a position as major in a Wisconsin regiment. It may be noted that many of the students of the normal, during Prof. Ogden's principalship, entered the volunteer army in defense of the Union.

Prof. Ogden resigned the principalship of the school December 14, 1861, at the close of the first term of that year.

The following extract from his letter of resignation clearly reflects the spirit of those stirring times:

WINONA, Minnesota, December 14, 1861.

To the Prudential Committee of the State Normal School.

GENTLEMEN,—I hereby tender you my resignation of the principalship of the institution intrusted to my care, thanking you most sincerely for the generous support and counsel you have given me.

In taking this step, it is proper that you and the public should understand the reason that impels me to it.

1. My distracted and dishonored country calls louder for my poor service just now than the school does. I have, ever since our national flag was dishonored, cherished the desire and indulged in the determination that—whenever I could do so without violation of a sense of duty—I would lay aside the habiliments of the schoolroom and assume those of the camp, and now I am resolved to heed that call and rush to the breach, and with my life, if necessary, stay, if possible, the impious hands that are now clutching at the very existence of our free institutions. What are our schools worth? What is our country worth without these? Our sons and our daughters must be slaves. Our beloved land must be a hissing and a byword among the nations of the earth. Shall this fair and goodly land, this glorious Northwest become a stench in the nostrils of the Almighty, who made it so fair and so free? No,

not while there is one living soul to thrust a sword at treason. I confess my blood boils when I think of the deep disgrace of our country.

My brethren and fellow-teachers are in the field. Some of them—the bravest and the best—have already fallen. Their blood will do more to cleanse this nation than their teaching would. So will mine. I feel ashamed to tarry longer. You may not urge me to stay.

* * * * *

With these feelings, I am with very great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN OGDEN.

Prof. V. J. Walker, principal of the Winona high school, was placed in charge of the school temporarily, during the second term, which closed March 2, 1862, and remained suspended until November 1, 1864. The reasons for this suspension of over two years may be inferred from Prof. Ogden's letter of resignation, and may be stated as follows: (1) The interest in the great struggle then pending for national life overshadowed and overwhelmed everything else, and, as a natural corollary of this, (2) competent teachers could not be found to take charge of the school. Such men were generally in the war. (3) The means for the support of the school was inadequate. The state had made no appropriations beyond the first \$5,000. The state was too busy in the war to care for its educational interests.

During the session of the legislature in the spring of 1864, at the earnest solicitation of the citizens of Winona, led by Dr. J. D. Ford, an act was passed renewing the appropriations to the school and re-establishing it on a permanent basis. This act provided that the sum of \$3,000 be appropriated for the current year, \$4,000 for the following year, and \$5,000 annually thereafter. At the annual meeting of the normal board in the following May Prof. John G. McMynn was elected principal. No movement was, however, made to reopen the school until the next meeting in the following September, when the resignation of Prof. McMynn was accepted, and Prof. W. F. Phelps, former principal of the State Normal School of New Jersey was unanimously elected. The principal-elect, being present, accepted the position in person and immediately entered upon the duties of his office. Professor Phelps' rare ability as an organizer and disciplinarian was at once apparent in the prompt and efficient measures taken to re-establish the school on a permanent basis. To the wisdom of these measures and the executive ability of their author is largely due the high standing which the normal

school at Winona has subsequently attained, and still holds, among the educational institutions of this country.

The location of the site on block 17, Sanborn's addition, was not favored by the citizens generally. At the meeting of the board held in June, 1866, the following communication was received:

To the State Normal School Board:

The city council of the city of Winona makes the following proposition to your honorable board: That if the board will erect the normal school building upon the present site, viz: block 4, Sanborn's addition, the city will purchase and donate to the state the east half of block 3, Sanborn's addition, and vacate and donate to the state that part of Johnson street lying between blocks 3 and 4; or, in case it can be procured, the city will purchase and donate to the state the whole of said block. This provided that the board will convey to the city block 17 in Sanborn's addition.

R. D. CONE, Mayor.

This proposition was promptly accepted by the board. Subsequently the city bought the whole of block 3, Sanborn's addition, and gave it outright to the state, waiving the condition stated in the communication of the mayor.

During the session of the legislature of 1866 the first appropriation of \$10,000 for the building was obtained mainly through the efforts of Hon. E. S. Youmans, then a member of the house, and Hon. Thos. Simpson in the state senate.

This appropriation was designed to secure plans and to supplement the contributions of the citizens and city of Winona, and was entirely used in constructing a foundation,—an important measure which committed the state fully to the erection of a building at Winona.

The plans for the building were drawn by the architect, G. P. Randall, Esq., of Chicago, and were adopted by the board at its meeting in June, 1866.

On the 19th of October, 1866, the corner-stone was laid with interesting ceremonies by Gov. Marshall, in the presence of a large and deeply interested assembly, citizens of Winona and surrounding country. Hon. Thos. Wilson, chief-justice of the supreme court of the state, delivered the address on this memorable occasion.

The foundation was erected under the direction of the credential committee, consisting of Dr. Ford, Hon. E. S. Youmans and W. S. Drew, Esq. Mr. Drew was appointed superintendent of the work, and gave it his personal and efficient supervision throughout the session of 1867, until the basement walls were completed and made ready for the superstructure.

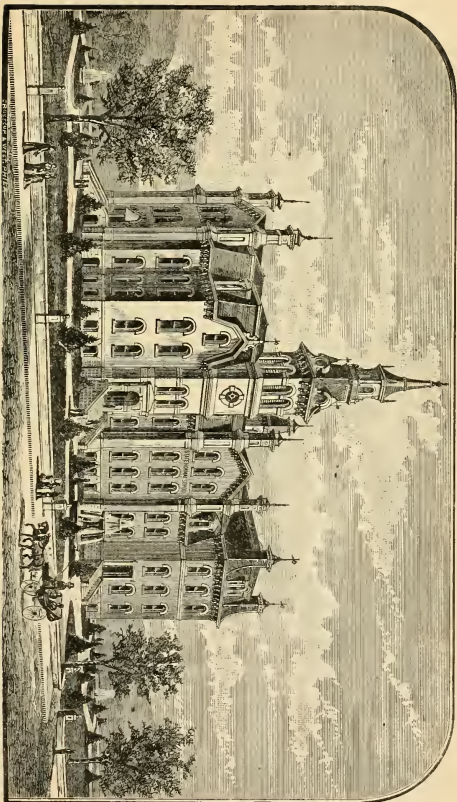
In the spring of 1867 an appropriation by the legislature of \$50,000 for building purposes was secured, largely through the influence of Hon. Wm. H. Yale, then in the state senate. Only one half of this amount was appropriated for the first year. The citizens of Winona cashed the orders of the board for the other half, making the entire sum available for immediate use.

The contract for the erection of the superstructure was made with C. Bohn, Esq., of Winona, who had already demonstrated his qualifications as a builder in the construction of the high-school building of the city. In 1869 the sum of \$34,000 additional was appropriated "*to complete the building,*" and in 1870 nearly \$9,000 more was generously granted by the legislature to *liquidate the balance due the contractor.*

The building was occupied by the school September 1, 1869, and completed in the following December.

The following description of the building is taken from the report of the normal board for 1859 :

The general form of the building is in the form of a cross. The main edifice is 63×78 feet; the wings are each 50×75 feet. The basement story is 10 feet high; the first story is 13 feet; the second, 16 feet; the third, 19 feet, and the fourth story of the west wing is 28 feet to the crown of the ceiling at the base of the skylights. The southeast corner of the west wing terminates in a ventilating shaft 8×8 feet and 105 feet high; and the northwest corner of the east wing terminates in the main tower, 15×15 feet at base and 130 feet high. The building is of red bricks, with facings and trimmings of a drab-colored calciferous limestone. Its beauty is due not to superfluous ornamentation, but to the harmony of its proportions and its massiveness. Through the basement there is a corridor 10 feet wide running through the center from end to end. The first story has a main corridor 10×166 feet, running entirely through the building. This is intersected by cross-corridors extending from the front to the rear entrances. On the north side of the main corridor there are four large schoolrooms for the use of the model classes. On the right of the entrance of the main tower there is a reception-room 20×25 feet. On the opposite or south side of the main corridor the rooms above described are duplicated. Opposite the reception-room is a gentlemen's cloakroom. In the main building, in the second story, is the normal school "assembly-room"; its dimensions are 63×78 feet. In the east wing, beginning with the



MINNESOTA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

main tower, we find the principal's office, the library and two large recitation-rooms. In the west wing are two large recitation-rooms, one in each corner, and two large wardrobe-rooms for ladies, each 12×35 feet, communicating with corridor and assembly-room. In the third story of main building we have "Normal Hall," capable of seating 800 to 1,000 persons. In the west wing, and connecting with corridor and Normal Hall, are four recitation-rooms. The east wing is occupied by a suite of rooms connected by open arches, designed to be used for a museum. In fourth story of the west wing there are two rooms, 32×35 feet each, separated by a corridor, and with ceiling extending to the crown of the roof, 23 feet in height. These rooms are lighted by skylights, and are intended for a gallery of art. The steps at each of the five entrances of the building are of massive, solid masonry, and are of easy ascent. The corridors at each extremity are entered by spacious vestibules. The stairs leading to the several stories are easy of ascent, the risers being seven inches each, and the treads, which are very wide, being made of solid two-inch oak plank, finished in oil. The heating and ventilation of the building are upon the plan known as the Ruttan system. There are seven furnaces properly located in the basement. Underneath the furnaces the cold air from without is introduced through ducts having an area of section equal to from eight to ten square feet each.

Space cannot be given to a further description of this beautiful structure, which is acknowledged to be, even at the date of this writing, in 1883, the most perfect building of the kind in the Northwest. The plans of this building were subsequently adopted, with little change, for the State Normal Schools at Buffalo, New York, and at Carbondale, Illinois.

It should be stated that the admirable adaptation of this building to the existing and prospective wants of the school, and its nearly faultless construction, are largely due to the experienced judgment, wise forethought and energetic management of the principal, Prof. Wm. F. Phelps, who was permitted to enjoy the fruits of his zealous labors, and to carry forward in this building his plans for the organization of a normal school of national reputation, until he voluntarily resigned this position in 1876.

The following is a summary of the contributions made by the citizens of Winona to the school and building :

Original subscription of \$7,000 to secure site, with appreciation in values \$10,000	
Subscription for purchase of block 4, Sanborn's addition.....	5,000
Donation by city of block 3, Sanborn's addition.....	6,000
The vacation of street and alleys.....	2,500
Cash in bonds of city.....	15,000
Use of city building for eight years, and furnishing expenses.....	4,500
Total contribution.....	43,000

In addition to the above the citizens of Winona have paid into the treasury of the school for the tuition of pupils in the model department the average sum of \$1,500 annually for twenty years, amounting to about \$3,000. The present valuation of the site of the building is \$25,000.

The state appropriations for building purposes at various times amount to the gross sum of \$115,837.

In accordance with a plan proposed by Principal Phelps, the legislature, in 1871, passed an act establishing in Winona the State Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and providing for the education of the children in the normal school. This plan proved to be a wise and economical one for the state, and of the greatest value to the children. Nearly one hundred of the soldiers' orphans received training for several years in the model and normal departments. A number completed the entire course, and are now filling important positions in the schools of the state. The growth of the school in numbers, in reputation, and in all the characteristics of an excellent training school for teachers, continued without marked interruption until the legislature in 1876, partly by design and partly by neglect, failed to make the usual annual appropriation for the support of the three normal schools of the state.

The normal board was called in extra session. During that meeting several propositions to close the schools at once were voted down by a bare majority. The opposition to these propositions was led by Hon. Thos. Simpson, the resident director at Winona.

Finally the board took action, which was intended merely to give the normal schools a chance for continuance if they could find any means of existing without involving the board or incurring a debt. It was really a life and death struggle with the normal schools of our state. Had they been closed then, they would have remained closed, perhaps for ever.

The action of the board availed little; it said, "Live if you can, but don't involve us." Liberal-hearted citizens of this city offered

to advance money to carry on the school at Winona, but this could not be accepted under the action of the board. Gen. Sibley, the president of the board, and Prof. Wm. F. Phelps, the principal at Winona, resigned.

The resident director determined that the school should not go down. He made a temporary reduction of the teaching force, some abatements of salaries, and some extra charges for tuition. He appealed to the soldiers' orphans' board, who generously responded by paying tuition for the pupils under their care. By these means, supplemented by a cash contribution from his own pocket, the school was kept in vigorous operation until the following year, when the appropriation was not only restored, but was made permanent. The action at Winona had much to do with inspiring a like spirit and determination on the part of the local management of the schools at Mankato and St. Cloud.

Prof. Charles A. Morey, a member of the faculty and a former graduate of the school, was elected principal.

The following year saw the school restored to its former condition of efficiency. In 1878 Principal Morey inaugurated an important change in the organization of the school by extending the elementary course, and establishing an advanced four years' course of study designed to prepare teachers for the principalship of high and graded schools.

In May, 1879, Principal Morey resigned his position to enter upon the practice of law. On the 27th of June Prof. Irwin Shepard, superintendent of the city schools of Winona, was elected principal; since which time the growth of the school in numbers, in efficiency, and in the confidence of the citizens of the state, has, we believe, continued without interruption.

The following shows the increase of attendance during the past four years: 1878-1879, 302; 1879-1880, 342; 1880-1881, 388; 1881-1882, 439; 1882-1883, 485.

Hon. Thos. Simpson, the present resident director, has been a member of the state normal board continuously since 1868, and has served as president of the state board and resident director at Winona during most of that time.

The first state teachers' institute, in 1859, the first state convention of county superintendents, in 1866, and the first institute of normal instructors, in 1872, were all held at the Winona normal school.

The first class which finished the course of this school numbered sixteen members and were graduated June 28, 1866. Since that date to June 1, 1883, twenty-five classes numbering 480 members have graduated, while nearly 3,000 other students have received instruction for one or more terms. These students, as well as the graduates, have fulfilled their pledges to the state with singular fidelity and success. Many of the graduates have been called to important and lucrative positions in other states from California to Maine. Several have received appointments to leading positions in the normal schools of the Argentine Republic, S. A., at salaries ranging from \$1,200 to \$2,500.

Prominent among the causes which have contributed to place the State Normal School at Winona in the foremost rank of similar institutions in America should be mentioned the liberal enterprise and singular devotion to its interests on the part of the citizens of Winona, as shown by their munificent donations of lands and money, by their loyal and unwavering championship in the trying times of legislative inaction and indifference; by their establishment of an extensive museum and gallery of art for the free use of the students; by their continued patronage and support of the model school, and by their just and generous pride in the past history, the present prosperity and the future promise of this educational institution of the state.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, SCIENCES AND LETTERS.

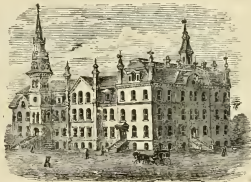
On May 24, 1871, a preliminary meeting was held in Normal Hall for the purpose of organizing a society for the promotion of a knowledge of art, science and literature.

At an adjourned meeting held June 12, articles of association were adopted. The corporate members were Wm. F. Phelps, Thos. Simpson, Abner Lewis, Mary V. Lee, C. C. Curtiss, O. B. Gould, Sarah L. Wheeler and C. H. Berry. The plans of the society provided for "the fitting of rooms in the First State Normal building for a museum of natural history and physical science, and for a department of drawing and the arts of design; the collection, classification and arrangement of specimens in natural history and archaeology, and of models in physics and the fine arts; the collection of facts and objects pertaining to local or general history; the establishment and support, on the grounds of the normal school, of a botanical garden; the arrangement and ornamentation of the

grounds; the gathering of a library of standard works in all departments of science, literature and art; the collection and preservation of all collections, and, by lectures and other appropriate means, the elevation of the public taste."

Previous to the organization of this society, citizens of Winona had placed in the normal school building, for the use of the students, private collections of minerals and other specimens. Principal Phelps had contributed a valuable collection, and the Hon. Thos. Simpson had donated his entire cabinet of mineral specimens, which he had been gathering for many years in Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The proprietorship of these collections was vested in the new society. The collections were increased from time to time by additional contributions.

In 1875 the citizens of Winona, at the advice and solicitation of Professor Wm. F. Phelps, contributed about \$3,500 for the purchase



of the Woodman collection of corals, shells, minerals and fossils. This valuable collection, and those previously belonging to the society, were arranged in suitable cases in the geological hall of the normal building in 1878, under the superintendence of Principal Chas. A. Morey. The following contract was subsequently made with the state normal board:

1. The society agrees that its collections, apparatus, pictures, etc., shall remain in the rooms now occupied by them so long as the building shall be used for the purpose of a state normal school.

2. That said collections, etc., shall be forever free to the use of the normal school in said building, its teachers and pupils, and that said collections shall not be removed, either in whole or in part, for any purpose whatever.

3. That, to prevent interference with the operations of the school, the times of opening said rooms to the public shall be as the principal and resident director of the school shall from time to time direct, and not otherwise.

4. That the society shall bear all expense of classifying, arranging and

putting in position all specimens and objects, and of preserving the order and condition of the same: *Provided*, That the state normal board agrees: 1. To furnish to the society, rent free, the room now occupied by its collections; to heat, light and keep the same in repair as long as the building shall be used for the purposes of a normal school. 2. To give to the society the use of such cases, platforms and fixtures as are already placed in said rooms, and to build others as the acquisitions of the society may demand. 3. To furnish janitor's services for said rooms, as their use may demand.

This museum has become one of the most extensive and complete in the west. Three large rooms, connected by arches, are lined with cases which are filled with specimens of minerals, fossils, birds and animals. A large case in the center of the room contains the skeleton of a mastodon. Two spacious rooms in the fourth story of the building are devoted to the exhibition of art subjects. A curator devotes a large portion of his time to the care of the museum and to the collection, classification and arrangement of specimens in all departments of natural history.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

BIRDS OF WINONA COUNTY.

THE following are the birds known to exist in this county: duck hawk, pigeon hawk (common), sparrow hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, Cooper's hawk, marsh hawk, harrier or mouse hawk, red-tailed hawk (common), red-shouldered hawk (scarce), broad-winged hawk, bald eagle, great-horned owl, long-eared owl, screech owl, barred owl (summer), short-eared owl, snowy owl, saw-whet owl, hawk owl, day owl, black-billed cuckoo, yellow-billed cuckoo, hairy woodpecker, downy woodpecker, black-backed three-toed woodpecker, yellow-bellied woodpecker, ileated woodpecker, log cock, red-headed woodpecker, pigeon woodpecker, ruby-throated hummingbird, chimney swallow, night hawk, bull-bat, whippoorwill, belted kingfisher, kingbird, wood-pewee, olive-sided flycatcher, pewee, Phebe-bird, wood thrush, robin, brown thrasher, catbird, red-breasted bluebird, titmouse, chickadee, white-bellied nut-hatch, American creeper, long-billed marsh wren, short-billed marsh wren, house wren, skylark, shorelark, black and white creeper, Maryland yellow-throat, black-poll warbler, scarlet tanager, barn swallow, blue-backed swallow, eave swallow, bank swallow, purple martin,

wax-wing, Bohemian chatterer, cedar-bird, cherry-bird, great northern shrike, red-eyed vireo, purple-finch, red-poll linnet, snow bunting, snowbird, swamp sparrow, song sparrow, tree sparrow, field sparrow, chipping sparrow, fox sparrow (frequent), rose-breasted grossbeak, ring-rail (occasional), bobolink, ricebird, cowbird, red-winged blackbird, yellow-headed bird, meadow lark, orchard oriole (not common), Baltimore oriole (common), crow blackbird, crow (on the increase), bluejay, wild pigeon (never abundant), common dove, pinnated grouse (scarce), ruffed grouse, quail (nearly exterminated), woodcock, Wilson snipe, jack snipe, bittern, stakedriver, least bittern (on river bottoms), marsh hen, Virginia rail, coot (in marshes). Besides these, there are met occasionally the sandpiper, the great blue heron, the green heron, the wild goose and brant, the blue-winged teal, the hooded merganser, the widgeon, the pintail, the mallard, the butterball duck, the wood duck, and other ducks. The wood duck breeds here.

THE WINONA COUNTY PRESS.

The pioneers of Winona evinced a thorough appreciation of the power of the press as an important element in promoting the welfare of the young city, and in the development of the promising territory of Minnesota. The first newspaper established was the "Winona Argus," September 7, 1854. It was published by Wm. Ashley Jones & Co., weekly, democratic in politics. Wm. Ashley Jones, Captain Sam Whiting, M. Wheeler Sargent and Robert T. Hunter were among the contributors. Samuel Melvin, at the present time a merchant in Winona, was foreman in the Argus office. He purchased an interest in the paper in January, 1855, and continued about a year and a half, when he sold back to Wm. Ashley Jones, and the paper continued about a year and a half longer, during which Mr. Cozzens was for a time editor. After vicissitudes incident to a western town twenty years ago, it was compelled to suspend its publication in the month of September, 1857, not however, until it had accomplished a good work for southern Minnesota.

The "Winona Weekly Express" was the next venture in journalism. It was established about August 1, 1855, Wilson C. Huff, son of H. D. Huff, being the editor. The Express continued until after the election in November, when the office and material were purchased by a company formed to establish "The Winona Republican."

In the fall of 1855, some earnest republicans formed a joint-stock company, purchased the material of the "Winona Express," and on the 21st of November, 1855, issued the first number of the "Winona Weekly Republican." The names of these stockholders were Charles Eaton, E. L. King, C. F. Buck, A. P. Foster, H. C. Jones, A. C. Jones, E. H. Murray, J. B. Stockton, J. S. Denman, H. T. Wickersham, Rufus Crosby, O. S. Holbrook, St. A. D. Balcombe, John L. Balcombe, Matthew Ewing, W. G. Dye, J. H. Jacoby, L. H. Springer. The newspaper was a seven-column sheet and conducted with ability. The editor was Captain Sam Whiting. The business manager was Walter G. Dye, who continued to occupy that position, with slight intervals, for about twenty-five years. Messrs. Foster and Dye purchased the stock of the other shareholders and became sole proprietors. On the 19th of June, 1856, D. Sinclair purchased the interest of A. P. Foster in the establishment, and it thus became the sole property of Messrs. Sinclair & Dye. In the fall of 1856 Mr. Dye disposed of his interest in the concern to Messrs. Balcombe, Murray, Buck and King, who in a short time sold out to W. C. Dodge. The latter continued his connection with the paper only a few months, retiring on the 3rd of February, 1857, and being succeeded by Mr. Dye, who repurchased one half of the establishment. At this time the firm name was changed to D. Sinclair & Co., and has so remained ever since.

On the 2d of April, 1864, Sheldon C. Carey purchased one half interest in "The Republican" from Mr. Dye, who retired. Mr. Carey continued a member of the firm until his death on the night of December 28 of the same year he entered it, when he was drowned in the Mississippi river, Wisconsin, while out with a small party on a sleighing excursion. His death caused the most poignant grief in the community.

On the first of July, 1865, Mr. Dye resumed connection with "The Republican" as joint partner with Mr. Sinclair, and November 25, 1866, Mr. John Dobbs, an experienced practical bookbinder, became one of the firm, purchasing one third interest in "The Republican" establishment. In 1859 the proprietors of "The Republican" determined to try the experiment of a daily paper in Winona, and on the 19th of November issued the first number of the "Daily Review," a three-column paper somewhat larger than a sheet of foolscap. The publication of this little paper demonstrated the readiness of the people of Winona to support — not a first-class journal, but

one of respectable size, considering the times. Accordingly the "Daily Review" was stopped, and on the 19th of December, 1859, the "Winona Daily Republican" was started on its career. It was a five-column sheet, but was enlarged to a six-column sheet on the 8th of April, 1861, and on the 1st of July, 1865, it was enlarged to a seven-column sheet, its present form. The "Weekly Republican" has the honor of being the oldest republican newspaper in the state.

In 1867 the "well arranged three-story brick "Republican" building with basement was built. It was occupied in February, 1868. On the first of January, 1881, Mr. Dye retired, selling his interest to Mr. Sinclair. Mr. P. G. Hubbell, who had been connected with the office since 1864, was appointed business manager, and so continued until the first of January, 1883, when Mr. W. E. Smith bought a third interest in the establishment, and Mr. Hubbell assumed the duties of managing editor of "The Republican." Through a long established career "The Republican," under the superior editorial management of Mr. Sinclair, has wielded a potent influence on the affairs of the county and state, while for the city of its choice it has ever been the zealous advocate and faithful friend. It is entitled to great credit as one of the important agencies in the development of Winona.

Returning to the history of other newspapers in the early years of the county, "The Times" was started by a man who came from Fountain City, Wisconsin. The proprietor purchased the material of the "Argus," but continued only a few months.

"The Democrat" was started on September 9, 1858, by C. W. Cottom, who came here from Rochester. He published an eight-column paper. In the course of a year or two he sold out to the Democrat Printing Company.

On the 11th of December, 1860, the "Tri-Weekly Democrat" was started by the Democrat Printing Company, with J. L. Thompson, printer; C. W. Cottom, editor; Wm. T. Hubbell, city editor. This was a five-column sheet. In the following summer the paper was closed out and was succeeded by "The State."

"The Winona Daily State" was established by Massey & Wheeler, July 11, 1861. It was a six-column paper. The daily was a morning paper, but it existed only a few weeks. Mr. Wheeler retired and Mr. Massey continued the publication of the "Weekly State," which was first issued July 17, 1861. After an existence of a year or two the "State" suspended.

"The Winona Weekly Democrat" was established by A. G. Reed September 17, 1864. It was a seven-column paper and lived some two or three years.

The "Democratic Press," which was issued by Messrs. Meserve & Pomeroy, was another venture, which appeared in the fall of 1865, but continued only about six months.

"The Winona Daily Democrat" was established January 8, 1868, by Green & Gile. It was a four-page, seven-column journal. It was afterward owned by Green & Dresbach, and then by the Democrat Printing Company. It suspended after a few months.

On the 7th of May, 1869, "The Winona Herald," a democratic weekly newspaper, was established by Mr. W. J. Whipple. It is still in existence under the proprietorship of Mr. Whipple, though leased to Mr. T. A. Dailey in the summer of 1882.

On February 13, 1869, an amateur paper entitled "The North Star" was started by some young men, with Geo. T. Griffith, editor; Wm. F. Worthington, publisher; H. G. Smith, treasurer; John N. Nind, subscription agent. The little journal subsequently passed into the hands of Fred. W. Flint and John N. Nind, by whom it was published for several months.

In 1872 another amateur paper, "The Novelty Press," was started at Homer by R. F. Norton. It was afterward removed to Winona and conducted by Eber Norton. In 1879, November 28, it was bought by Geo. B. Dresbach and the name changed to "The Democrat." In January, 1880, it was sold to Hiler, Busdicker and Dresbach, and was purchased in January, 1882, by Fred. W. Flint.

On the 9th of October, 1873, E. Gerstenhauer established a German weekly called "The Winona Adler," which still continues under the same proprietor.

On the 4th of July, 1873, the "St. Charles Times" was established by H. W. Hill. It was democratic in politics and continued until January 1, 1883, when it suspended.

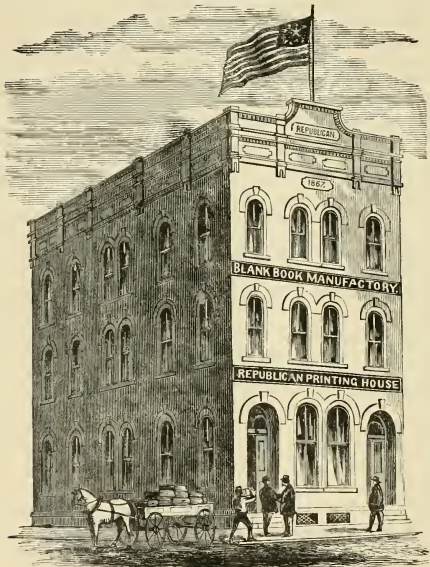
On May 24, 1875, "The Sunday Morning Dispatch" was issued by D. B. Sherwood. Only one number appeared, the proprietor returning to Michigan.

On the 24th of April, 1876, "The Monday Morning Bulletin" was started by John Seigler. It continued for a few months and was removed to Wabasha, Minnesota.

In 1877, August 11, "The Saturday Evening Postman" appeared

under the editorship and management of W. A. Chapman. It existed for only a short time.

On January 3, 1877, the "St. Charles Union" was established by Joseph S. Whiton. It is independent republican in politics, and a paper of general circulation in the western part of the county.



January 21, 1881, a German weekly newspaper, "The Westlicher Herald," was started by Leicht & Schmid. The firm changed to Leicht & Hunger July 1, 1881, and again to Joseph Leicht January 1, 1883, who is the present proprietor.

During 1881 the "Utica Transcript," a short-lived paper, was started at Utica by O. S. Reed.

On the 2d of July, 1881, "The Winona Daily Tribune" was established by F. W. Flint as an evening independent republican paper. About the first of July, 1882, it was sold to Morrissey & Bunn and changed to a democratic paper in politics, still retaining the name of "The Tribune." In January following the paper was sold to a stock company and changed to a morning paper. It continued until April, 1882, when it suspended.

The year 1883, therefore, finds the following newspapers in existence in this county: "The Winona Republican," daily and weekly, republican in politics, established in 1855; "The Winona Herald," weekly, democratic, established in 1869; "The Winona Adler," German weekly, democratic, established in 1873; "The St. Charles Union," weekly, independent republican, established in 1877; "The Westlicher Herald," German, weekly, democratic, established in 1881.

CHAPTER XL.

WINONA PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

As introductory to the history of the public schools of the city of Winona, as they have existed since the organization of the "board of education of the city of Winona," April 19, 1861, some mention is necessary to be made of the early educational work of the territory now included within the city limits. The first attempt at school teaching that was ever made in this region was in the summer of 1852, by Miss Angelia Gere, a young girl of fourteen or fifteen years of age, who collected a few small children in the shanty of Mrs. Goddard (known through all this region for the past twenty-five years as Aunt Catharine Smith). As nearly as the memory of old residents can fix such matters, this school was only continued for a few weeks, the instruction was of the most primitive kind, and the number of little ones eight or ten. The following summer, 1853, Mrs. E. B. Hamilton opened a school in her own little house at the lower end of the prairie. This school had been in session about two or three weeks when it was abruptly closed by the death of the teacher, who was killed by a stroke of lightning, June 19.

In the fall of 1853 a private school was opened by Miss Willis, long since married and settled in Chatfield, and this was the first school, that really deserved the name, opened on the prairie. Miss Willis was followed in 1854 by Miss Hettie Houck, now Mrs. W. H. Stevens, of this city, who taught a subscription school in a building belonging to Aunt Catharine Smith, on the corner of Front and Franklin streets. The number of pupils in this school was about twenty-five; the teacher was engaged at a regular salary; no tuition fee was demanded; the funds were provided by voluntary subscription, and the school is really entitled to the name of the first public school of Winona.

During the winter of 1854-5 a school was opened by Mr. Henry Bolcom, in a small building on Second street, afterward known as Wagner's saloon. This school was supported largely in the same manner as that of Miss Houck's, the school-tax for the district never having been collected. The pupils in attendance during the winter term numbered about thirty.

In the summer of 1855 Miss Almeida Trutchell, subsequently Mrs. David Smith, taught school in the embryo city. The following winter, 1855-6, Geo. C. Buckman, now of Waseca, Minnesota, wielded the birch. Mr. H. C. Bolcom, who had been attending term at Oberlin College, Ohio, having returned to Winona, was employed as teacher during the winter of 1856-7, and his work in that line closed with the closing of the spring term. The original school district No. 2 had been divided in the spring of 1854, prior to which time there was but one school district on the prairie. No. 14, the new district, comprised that part of the town plat west of Lafayette street; but for particulars concerning these matters, see history of Winona county schools. In the fall of 1857 a union, by mutual agreement of the two districts, was effected, and the trustees of the separate districts became informally the board of the *quasi* united one. These trustees were for No. 2, Col. H. C. Johnson, Andrew Smith and H. C. Bolcom; for No. 14, Dr. J. D. Ford, Dr. A. S. Ferris and John Iams. Rev. Geo. C. Tanner was employed as principal for the union or grammar school, as it was called; commenced his work November 17, 1857, and before the close of the winter four schools were in operation. The teachers of these schools were: Rev. Tanner, his wife, Miss Wealthy Tucker, who taught the primary, in what is now ward 1 of the city, and John Sherman, who taught in the lower part of the city. Of the early

Winona schools, from 1856 to 1860, at which time his services were transferred to the normal schools, Dr. Ford was the mainstay, and pages might be written concerning the straits into which the *board* were often driven to maintain the schools. As an instance, we may note the concert held in the L. D. Smith building, with Dr. Ford and his daughter and W. S. Drew as principal fuglemen. The proceeds were applied to the purchase of a terrestrial globe, the first article of school apparatus purchased for the Winona public schools. This globe, which should have been preserved as a relic, was burned in the fire of July 5, 1862. Rev. Tanner was succeeded in the fall of 1858 by Mrs. A. W. Thomas, who was his assistant during the latter part of his schoolwork here.

There was a constant increase in the work of the schools from this time forward. In the fall of 1859 Mr. V. J. Walker was employed as principal, and his work continued long after the city schools were established upon a solid foundation. In this work his wife, a most excellent teacher, was associated with him, and their influence in the young life of the city and its schools cannot be told in words. For the eighteen months elapsing from the time of Mr. Walker's assuming charge of the schools until they were turned over to the city board of education at its organization, no record survives. The final report of the districts to that board are lost, and all we know is by the memories reviving twenty-four years of eventful history, in which so much relating to those early times has passed into forgetfulness that it is impossible to reproduce it even approximately. We only know that the schools had no permanent abiding-places, that accommodations were difficult to be found and good quarters impossible to be received, money scarce and times hard, yet out of all the schools emerged tried as by fire, to approve the wisdom of their early management.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

By special act of Minnesota state legislature, approved March 7, 1861, under the title "An act for the establishment and better regulation of the common schools of the city of Winona," all the school districts and parts of school districts within the corporate limits of the city of Winona were consolidated to form one district, the regulation and management of which was committed to a "board of education," for the creation and government of which the special act above cited made provision. By the terms of this act it was

ordered that at the time of holding the regular charter election in the city, one school director in each ward should be elected, who, in order to qualify, should take a prescribed oath of office, and that the directors thus chosen, together with the principal of the State Normal School at Winona, should form the city board of education. It was plainly the intention of the act, as indicated by its wording, to make all resident members of the normal school board *ex officio* members of the city board of education, but this intention was defeated by the omission of a material word in the engrossing of the act. Thus the school board of the city at its organization was constituted with but four members, one each from the three wards of the city, and the principal of the State Normal School at Winona. The special provisions of this act of March 7, 1861, it is not necessary to make further allusion to, as it was superseded by the act of legislature approved March 8, 1862, which latter act it was declared should be construed as of a public nature and subversive of the act of the previous year. By the terms of the new act the election of two school directors from each ward was provided for, the terms of office of such directors fixed at two years, and the directors thus chosen to constitute the "city board of education," thus effectually severing all connection with the normal school authorities in the management of the public schools of the city. By the act of March, 1862, provision was also made for the election of a superintendent for the city schools; members of the board of education were debarred from receiving compensation for their services as such; annual reports were required to be made to the county auditor and to the state superintendent of schools, and the board of education was invested with such powers as were deemed necessary to their existence, government and effective work as a corporate body entrusted with the onerous duty of providing the best possible educational facilities for the children and youth of a growing city. To preserve the homogeneousness of the educational work throughout the state, the board of education was made amenable (as far as practically applicable) to the general school law of the state, and to the rules established by the state superintendent of public instruction. There was one provision of this act destined in the course of events to become a fruitful source of contention between the common council of the city and the city board of education, and for this reason, if no other, it must be specially noted. This was the clause by which the city council was empowered to pass upon the annual

estimates for school expenses presented by the board of education, and to accept or reject the same in whole or in part as they deemed best. The city treasurer was made the custodian of all school funds paid in under the tax levies ordered by the council or otherwise derived, and required under penalty to keep the same separate and distinct from all other funds in his hands. The act also provided for equitable payment of all judgment liens against the board without issuing execution against the school property of the city.

At the time the act of the legislature creating the "board of education of the city of Winona" became operative, March 7, 1861, the city was divided into three wards, and at the charter election in April of that year the several wards elected members of the board of education as follows: First ward, Thomas Simpson; second ward, Richard Jackson; third ward, John Keyes; and these gentlemen, with Prof. John Ogden, principal of the State Normal School at Winona, were the original board of education for the city of Winona. The "board" met April 13, 1861, for organization and elected Thomas Simpson president and John Keyes clerk; Prof. John Ogden was made superintendent of city schools, and the "board of education of the city of Winona" became a fixed institution.

Concerning these gentlemen, who twenty-two years ago composed the first board of education of this city, it may not be amiss to state that Prof. Ogden left the city in December, 1861, and is now in charge of a private normal school at Fayette, Ohio. Thomas Simpson is still a resident of the city, in active professional life, and president of the State Normal School board. Richard Jackson was several years in business in this city and died here early in 1875. John Keyes, justly entitled to the honor so generally accorded him as "father of the Winona public schools," died on the old Keyes homestead in the eastern part of the city, December 2, 1876, at which time he had been a resident of Winona a little over twenty-three years. The informal union of the two school districts within the city limits, and their harmonious working for nearly four years prior to their legal consolidation, were very largely owing to the disinterestedness, good judgment and abiding interest in educational matters displayed by Mr. Keyes. His work by no means ended with the formation of the school board. As clerk of that board during the first seven years of its existence, during which time the high school building was erected, he became so much an

integral part of the public school administration of the city during that early formative period, that his influence in the educational life of the city can scarcely be overrated. Appropriate resolutions bearing testimony to his valuable services as an officer and member of the city school board were spread upon the records of that body, and the memory of his labors will long survive his generation.

The great fire of July 5, 1862 (to which reference is so frequently made in this work) destroyed the records of the board of education, including the records of the schools which had preceded the organization of the board. It is therefore impossible to give any authentic statement concerning the condition of the schools at the time they passed under the control of the board of education. A general statement made by Mr. Keyes, as secretary of the board, shortly after the fire, appears among the records. From this we learn that April 13, 1861, the board of education, on assuming charge of public school matters in Winona, found themselves in possession, by transfer from the old school districts numbers two and fourteen, of some old school furniture, one terrestrial globe, one set of outline maps, some rented rooms in various parts of the city, some indebtedness, no school buildings or sites in fee, or money. The sum of \$285 was subsequently paid to settle the accounts of one of the old districts, and it is only a reasonable probability, from information obtained, that the board expended about \$500 in settling the affairs of the old districts. The public schools as then existing, April 13, 1861, were one grammar school, or high school, as it was called, of which V. J. Walker was principal, and five primary schools scattered through the various wards of the city, occupying such buildings as could be the most cheaply rented for that purpose. The systematic grading of the schools was immediately undertaken by the board and the entire schoolwork of the city reorganized. The schools as thus established were one high school, one grammar school, three secondary and four primary schools. The estimate made for the ensuing three months' expenses, at the expiration of which the school year as equally established would close, was \$1,000. This estimate was approved by the council and the schools opened as organized under the new arrangement. A report of the schoolwork for the fractional year ending August 31, 1861, gives the following figures: Number of children of school age in the district, 772; number of children enrolled in

the schools, 382; average attendance, 252. The total expenditures for the three school months were \$932.68, itemized as follows: Teachers' salaries \$703, repairs and furniture \$151.64, rents \$73.04, fuel \$5.

The estimated expenses of the schools from September, 1861, to close of the spring term of 1862 were \$2,175, which added to the amount previously levied, \$1,000, gives a total of \$3,157, to carry on the nine schools of the city from April, 1861, to the close of the school year, August 31, 1862. The work of grading the schools undertaken and partially accomplished the previous year was now completed. The number of schools remained as previously established and the several rooms occupied by them prior to the fire of July 5, 1862, were: primary — (1) Kenosha Ale House; (2) Hancock's building, upstairs; (3) Hubbard's Hall, second story; (4) Mrs. J. S. Hamilton's building, in the third ward. Secondary—(1) South room Hancock's building; (2) Cooper's, then Hancock building; (3) Hubbard's Hall, first floor. Grammar school was held on the first floor of the Hancock building, north room until April, when it was removed to the brick schoolroom on Front street.

The high school was first in the Hancock building, then in the "brick schoolroom," and from thence removed to the city building when the grammar school took possession of the brick room on Front street. The rentals for the year were \$293, exclusive of the Hancock building, the use of which had been generously donated to the school board by the proprietors.

The election for members of the school board in 1862 was under the act of legislature, approved March 8 of that year, requiring the return of two members from each ward. The members of the board as thus constituted were: first ward — Thomas Simpson; W. S. Drew, who did not qualify, and the board filled the vacancy by electing E. Worthington; second ward — T. B. Welch, R. D. Cone; third ward — F. Kroeger, John Keyes.

On the third Monday in April, as required by law, the board met and organized, with Thomas Simpson president and John Keyes clerk. The Rev. David Burt was elected superintendent of schools for the city, his compensation for services fixed at \$100 per annum, and a like amount voted the clerk as salary. The estimated expenses for carrying on the schools for the year beginning September 1, 1862, are not given in full, but the tax levy submitted to the council for approval was for \$2,945. The whole amount ex-

pendent certainly doubled that sum. The public moneys of 1858 for districts numbers two and fourteen aggregated \$1,130, and at this time, 1862, there was not only a marked increase in the number of school age within the district, but also in the ratio of appropriation to each individual. The wages paid teachers by the board at this time were as follows: principal of high school, per month, \$55; teacher of grammar school, per month, \$35; secondary school, per month, \$22.50; primary school, per month, \$20.

The necessity of establishing the schools in permanent quarters had long been apparent to the friends of education in the city, and the question of building schoolhouses as the state of the treasury would permit from time to time was freely agitated. At some meeting of the board prior to July 5, 1862, a resolution to build a schoolhouse in ward No. 3 was adopted. Lots 5 and 6 in block 15, Hamilton's addition to the city of Winona, were purchased and the contract let for building a ward schoolhouse, at a cost, including lots, of \$1,760. As we do not intend to follow the history of the several schools through their temporary quarters to their final establishment in their present permanent homes, we state here that this first purchase of two lots in block 15 was subsequently followed by the purchase of the entire block, and upon it in 1876 the present Washington school building was erected, as will be more particularly noted hereafter. It was at this juncture, close of spring term of 1862, that the fire, before mentioned, swept away the brick schoolroom on Front street, and destroyed (among scores of others) the office of secretary John Keyes, obliterating every vestige of record concerning the schoolwork of the city, from the opening of Miss Angelia Gere's nursery school in 1852 to the latest minute of the board of education made in June, 1862. * * *

The first meeting after the fire was held June 9, 1862, in the office of the secretary, and vigorous efforts made to provide accommodations for the schools to be opened the ensuing term. These efforts were eminently successful, and the work of the schools was systematically resumed at the opening of the school year. The school report for the year then ended, August 31, 1862, showed no change in the census returns of children of school age within the district from those presented for the previous year, but the enrollment had increased from 382 in 1861 to 419 in 1862. A reduction had in the meantime been made in the number of schools sustained by the board, one of the secondary grade having been discon-

tinued. In October of this year the clerk of the board, as required by law, took the census of children of school age, upon which census returns the division of public moneys to the schools throughout the state was based, and reported an increase of 188 over the census of 1861-2. No special change is to be noted in the schoolwork for the year ending August 31, 1863. The number of schools remained unchanged, and the old officers of the board were continued at the head of affairs, as was also the superintendent. Though no special changes occurred in the schoolwork the board itself was making progress. The school building in ward three was completed as per contract some time in December, 1862, and on January 1, 1863, this, the first school building erected for school purposes by the school authorities of Winona, was dedicated to the uses for which it was constructed. Thomas Simpson, as president of the board of education, presided at the opening exercises, and delivered an appropriate address, the manuscript of which lies before us as we write. Action was taken this year in the matter of purchasing school sites in wards numbers two and three; the salaries of clerk and superintendent were raised to \$150 each per annum; the clerk was instructed to advertise for contracts for a school building in the first ward; the Stearn's schoolhouse, in the second ward, was purchased at a cost of \$415, exclusive of ground rent, which was fixed at \$10 per annum; lots 1 and 2 in block 119, original plat of Winona, were purchased, and contract closed with Mr. Conrad Bohn to erect a school building upon them at a cost, including fencing, of \$2,200. This contract was entered into August 22, 1863, and with this action of the board closed the transactions of that school year. The building on block 15, Hamilton's addition (as also the one now under contract by Mr. Bohn), was a two-story frame, arranged for the accommodation of two schools, one on each floor. The building in the first ward, when completed, was occupied for school purposes by the board, and so continued until the erection of the Madison school building in 1875; since then the old house known as the Jefferson school building has been provisionally turned over to the city council for the use of the fire department.

The census returns for the new school year 1863-4 showed a material increase in the number of children in the city, 1,221 being the number reported by the clerk. The increased number of children demanded increased accommodations, and the school of secondary grade, discontinued in 1862-3, was reopened, making the whole

number of schools under the care of the board ten. January 15, 1864, Mr. Burt resigned his office as superintendent of Winona public schools, and Dr. F. H. Staples, a practicing physician of the city, was elected to fill the vacancy. Dr. Staples discharged the duties of superintendent until September 4, 1865, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Prof. V. J. Walker, who taught the Union Grammar School of the city from the fall of 1859 until the organization of the city school board, when he was elected principal of the high school, April, 1861. Mr. Walker continued to perform his double duties as high school principal and superintendent of city schools until the close of the school year in 1869, at which time he closed a very successful term of ten years as principal of public schools in Winona.

By the charter election of 1864 a change was made in the membership of the board of education, and upon the organization of the board L. B. Tefft was elected president; secretary Keyes still in office. The estimates for the year opening September 1, 1864, were for one high school, one grammar school, four secondary schools, six primary schools, all of which were opened with the exception of one secondary, the total number being eleven schools. To provide for maintaining these during a school year of ten months the estimated tax required was \$12,000, \$5,000 of that amount to apply to a fund for the erection of a suitable central school building, which the necessities of the schools demanded and the wisdom of the board was forecasting. The salaries of teachers at this time had somewhat appreciated. Wages were per month, high school, \$65; grammar school, \$35; secondaries, \$25; primaries, \$22.

The officers of the board were not changed in the spring of 1865, and the school registers bore the names of 806 pupils, the actual enrollment for that year. The estimated expenses for the year opening September 1, 1865, were \$16,500. The actual tax levy was \$9,632.78, with an item of \$5,000 for central school fund. At the close of school year, August 31, 1865, the city owned three wooden buildings, the total valuation of which, including furniture, was \$5,000, the buildings accommodating five of the eleven schools maintained by the board.

The school year 1865-66 was an eventful one. The board had previously selected block 37 of the original town plot, as the site of the proposed central building, and acquired title to several of the lots thereon. The work of receiving possession of the entire block was

pushed vigorously, and on May 15, 1866, title was perfected and the block secured. Bids for the erection of a suitable central school building had been advertised for in the meantime, and contracts awarded to Conrad Bohn, of this city, three days prior to perfecting title. The contract price of structure was \$36,700, the whole costing with furnaces and furniture about \$52,000. Ground was immediately broken, walls erected and roof put on that season, and the building was completed and accepted by the board September 7, 1867, named by them the High School, and the afternoon of September 13th set apart for its formal dedication, which was accordingly done, Hon. Mark Dunnell, of this state, delivering the dedicatory address. This building is decidedly an ornament to the city, a monument to the public spirit of the citizens, and a credit to the board of education under whose administration it was erected. The block on which it stands is in the very heart of the best residence portion of the city. The building faces north, the main entrance being on Broadway, with side entrances on Walnut and Market streets. It is a substantial, ornate structure, built of brick and stone, rising three full stories above the basement, in which are the furnaces and fuel rooms. The extreme length from east to west is 96 feet; from north to south, 82 feet; height of main walls, 32 feet; of gables, 48 feet; of main ventilating shaft, 72 feet; of minor ventilating turrets, 66 feet; with a tower rising 94 feet from the water-table to the finial.

The basement is nine feet between floors, the first and second stories each thirteen feet and the third story, in which is the assembly room, fifteen feet. A hall eight feet wide running the extreme length of the building, with double doors at each end, affords ample means for entrance and exit. The staircases are four and one-half feet each, and the rooms are fully provided with cloak closets. There are four recitation rooms, each 28×34 feet on the main floor, and also on the second. The north half of the third story is the high school room proper, the space on the south side being divided into recitation rooms for high school classes. The building is occupied by the following schools: one high school with three recitation rooms, two grammar schools, three secondary schools lettered A, B, C, four primary schools.

The city superintendent's office is in the tower on the main floor, a comfortable room 12×12, supplied with a small reference library and connected with the city telephone exchange.

The school census, taken in the fall of 1866, showed 1,952 children of school age within the city, an increase of 741 in three years. The census of 1867 showed a further increase 229, making a total of 2,181 for the latter year.

Henry Stevens became president of the board at the annual meeting in April, 1866, secretary Keyes still retaining office. At this meeting the salary of clerk was raised to \$250 per annum, as was also that of the superintendent.

No change was made in the officers of the board at their annual meeting in 1867. When the schools opened in September of that year the salary of high school principal was fixed at \$1,300, and the wages of female teachers \$40 per month.

At the annual spring election in 1868, secretary Keyes was not returned and the board organized with H. D. Huff, president, and John Ball, secretary. The following year, 1869, Mr. Ball gave place to J. M. Sheardown, who held the office of clerk to the "board" until his resignation in December, 1871. At the annual meeting in this year, 1869, the salaries of clerk and superintendent were raised to \$300 each per annum. At the close of this school year a new departure was taken and the office of superintendent of schools separated from the principalship of the high school. This position was offered to Prof. Varney, at a salary of \$1,500 per annum, but he declined the offer, and the office was not filled until October 4, 1869, when the officers of the school board were authorized to employ Prof. W. P. Hood, which was done as ordered. The new superintendent entered immediately upon his work and continued in office until the close of the spring term in 1871.

At the annual meeting in 1870 Gen. C. H. Berry, at present the senior member of the Winona county bar, was elected president of the city school board, and held that position by successive re-elections until he retired from the board in 1878. During these years the beautiful ward schoolhouses in the east and west ends of the city were constructed at an aggregate cost of \$60,000, and the educational work of the city advanced at every point.

June 20, 1871, Prof. F. M. Dodge was elected city superintendent of schools, and his salary fixed at \$1,500 per annum. December 15, 1871, Mr. M. Maverick was elected to the clerkship of the board of education, made vacant by the resignation of J. M. Sheardown, and held that office until the election of Dr. J. M. Cole, at the annual meeting in 1875. December 18, 1871, the board adopted

resolutions recommending the erection of a good three-story brick building in the first ward, and memorializing the city council to procure such legislation as would authorize the issue of \$15,000 of school bonds.

The report of the clerk, made October 1, 1872, showed an increase in the number of schools, census enumeration, enrollment in schools, expenditures, etc., the figures being as follows: One high school, four grammar schools, seven secondary schools, nine primary; 2,427 children of school age, an actual enrollment of 1,414 on the school registers. The total receipts from all sources were shown by the financial statement in August to aggregate \$25,336.68. The schools were maintained during a school year of ten months, and 22 teachers employed; average wages of teachers, gentlemen, \$100 per month; ladies, \$55 per month.

The reports made in 1874 show receipts for the year ending August 31, \$42,987; disbursements, \$28,987; children of school age in the city, 3,098; children enrolled in the schools, 1,339.

The annual election in 1875 placed Dr. Cole, as before said, at the clerk's desk, a position held by him for six years, during which he rendered valuable aid to the educational work of the city. During this school year the Madison school building was completed at a cost of about \$32,000, and in the annual report of the clerk, made August, 1876, the following exhibit appears:

Houses owned by the board, four (two brick and two frame); values of school sites, \$25,000; values of buildings, \$106,060; value of buildings erected during the year, \$31,306; seating capacity of buildings, 1,478; receipts for the year, \$60,891.28; disbursements for the year, \$44,926.40; teachers' wages, \$15,420; average wages, gentlemen, \$120 per month; average wages, ladies, \$50 per month.

The Washington school building a facsimile of the Madison building, was accepted at the hands of the contractor November 17, 1876, and the schools in the eastern part of the city transferred to their new quarters January 1, 1877. The purchase of block 15, Hamilton's addition, upon which the Washington building was erected, has already been noted. This block on which the Madison school building stands is the one adjoining that on which the old Jefferson schoolhouse was built in 1863. This new block, No. 118, was purchased by the board December 21, 1869, as the site of the prospective school building for the first ward. A description of the Madison building will answer for both, as one is almost the perfect

facsimile of the other. The building is a fine three-story brick, stone basement and trimmings, with mansard roof. The extreme length from east to west is 80 feet; from north to south, 77 feet. The main walls rise 30 feet above the water-table, and the gables 45 feet. The tower is 80 feet high, and height of the several stories as follows: Basement, containing furnaces, fuel and storage room, $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet to joists overhead; first and second stories, each 13 feet; third story, 12 feet. Each floor is divided into four recitation rooms, each 25×30 feet, provided with cloakrooms, all the modern appliances for comfort and convenience, and each room seated to accommodate from 40 to 56 pupils, according to grade. The several floors have each a main hall running the extreme length of the building from east to west, with a cross hall. The main halls are 8 feet wide, and the cross halls 6 feet 8 inches in the clear. The building fronts north on Wabasha street, upon which is the main entrance, with side entrances on Dakota and Olmsted streets. Free exit is afforded from the halls on the main floor, in three directions, by spacious doors and stairways, and there are two staircases, each four feet in the clear, leading from the upper stories. The Madison school building is provided with four wood-furnaces, and the Washington school with five. These buildings, with their twelve school-rooms each, and the high-school building with its nine school (and three recitation) rooms, make comfortable provision for thirty-three schools, thirty-two of them now running and, under the able management of superintendent McNaughton, doing efficient work. These three school buildings, each occupying a full block in well-chosen locations, with their ample walks, growing shade-trees, tasteful architectural appearance, and thoroughly furnished rooms, are a just occasion of city pride, the value of sites, buildings and improvements falling little short of \$175,000.

Early in 1877 the board of education recorded its emphatic disapproval of the attempt made in the state legislature to create a "state text-book committee," and dispatched one of their members, Dr. J. B. McGaughey, to St. Paul to express to the legislature the sentiments of the Winona board of education. The obnoxious measure became a law, but Winona schools were exempted from its provisions. The annual meeting in 1877 made no changes in the officers of the board. The reports of the clerk not only showed encouraging progress in school matters, but also a growing liberality on the part of the board in fixing teachers' wages, which were estab-

lished as follows: Principal of high school per month, \$130; assistant, \$60; grammar school teachers, \$60; secondary school teachers, \$55; primary school teachers, \$50. The enrollment for the year was 1,820, and the average attendance 1,260. The total receipts of the board for the year were \$60,243.69, and the year closed with \$15,968 in the treasury.

In the spring of 1878 Dr. J. B. McGaughey became president of the board; Prof. Dodge was followed by Prof. Irwin Shepard as city superintendent of schools; the financial exhibit showed receipts in excess of \$60,000, expenditures a little over \$45,000. There was a hitch in the city council over the authorization of the tax levy required by law, and clerk Cole reported his ability to carry the schools through the school year with the aid of a temporary loan, which was accordingly done, no school tax being levied for that year. In 1879 Dr. T. A. Pierce was elected president of the board, Prof. Shepard was followed by Prof. W. F. Phelps as city superintendent of schools, and the enrollment for the year showed a decrease of about 150 over the enrollment of 1877. This fact was due to the opening of several parochial schools in the city.

Matters were in statu quo during 1880, but in 1881 Dr. Cole retired from the clerkship of the board, after six years' consecutive service, and was followed by W. J. Whipple, who held that office two years. Dr. Pierce continued at the head of the board, and in the fall Prof. J. W. McNaughton, the present superintendent of schools, assumed educational control.

The annual meeting in 1882 was principally noted for the protracted contest for president, in which an adjournment was had to the following evening, after 130 ballots were cast. At the adjourned meeting Dr. J. B. McGaughey was elected president of the board upon the 187th ballot.

The election held the evening of April 20, 1883, continued Dr. McGaughey in the chair, and elected Arthur Beyerstedt clerk of the board.

A summary of the schools as now existing and controlled by city superintendent McNaughton is in brief as follows:

High School Building.—One high school, of which Thomas L. Heaton, graduate of Michigan State University, class of 1880, is principal. His assistants are Mr. J. J. Helmer, Misses J. Mitchell and Frances Elmer. One grammar school; three secondary schools, A, B, C; four primary schools. Total schools in high school build-

ing, 9; total enrollment, 564; number of regular teachers, 12. The curriculum of the high school is appended:

Class.	Term.	Time.	Required for all Courses.	Required for all Courses.	Third Study for Classical.	Third Study for Scientific.	Third Study for Business Course.
D	1	4 mo.	Algebra Com. Geometry Geometry	English Composition Zoology Botany	Latin	German	Com. Arithmetic Essentials of Eng. Gram. Civil Government
	2	3 mo.			Latin	German	
	3	3 mo.			Latin	German	
C	1	4 mo.	Geometry Physical Geography Physical Geography	Physiology Physics Physics	Cæsar	Lessing	Bookkeeping Industrial Drawing
	2	3 mo.			Cæsar	Lessing	
	3	3 mo.			Cæsar	Lessing	
B	1	4 mo.	Chemistry Chemistry	General History General History Geology	Virgil	Schiller	
	2	3 mo.			Virgil	Schiller	
	3	3 mo.			Virgil	Schiller	
A	1	4 mo.	Rhetoric English Literature English Literature	Geology Mental Science Political Economy	Cicero	Goethe	
	2	3 mo.			Cicero	Goethe	
	3	3 mo.			Cicero	Goethe	

Madison School.—One grammar department, in charge of Miss Mary Youmans; three secondary schools; eight primary schools. Total enrollment, 623; total schools, 12.

Washington School.—One grammar department, under care of Alvin Braley; three secondary schools; seven primary schools. Total schools, 11; total enrollment, 636.

The entire educational force of the city comprises, for its public schools, 1 superintendent, 35 regular and 2 special teachers, the schools under their charge having a total enrollment of 1,823 scholars. This enrollment is about the same as that of 1877, to which is to be added the 700 pupils enrolled in the parochial schools. There has, however, been a most gratifying improvement in the average daily attendance, the reports showing an increase of 300 in the average attendance of to-day over that of 1877, under the same nominal enrollment. There is no longer a school census taken, and the number of children between the ages of 5 and 21 in the city cannot be given. The estimate is made of about 4,000; but if the proportion of enrollment to total number of school age was maintained now as in years past, the number would be considerably in excess of 5,000.

The work of the parochial school appears in connection with the history of the various parishes by which they are maintained.

CHAPTER XLI.

HISTORY OF WINONA CITY.

WHEN the county of Fillmore was created out of Wabasha county by special act of territorial legislature, approved March 5, 1853, the new county thus created was organized for judicial purposes and divided into electoral precincts. One of these precincts was called the Winona precinct, and included within its limits the territory embraced in the level bottom lands on the west side of the Mississippi river in latitude 44 degrees north, longitude 14 degrees and 30 minutes west from Washington, and known as Wabasha prairie. The life of Winona precinct as thus constituted was of short duration. By special act of territorial legislature, approved February 23, 1854, Fillmore county was in turn divided and the present county of Winona formed, its boundaries fixed as now existing, and Winona designated as the county seat. Under the provisions of this act, a special election was held April 4, 1854, within the several precincts as then designated by the county commissioners of Fillmore county, for the purpose of choosing county and precinct officers. These commissioners were Henry C. Gere, Myron Toms and Wm. T. Luark. The precinct officers to be elected were, two justices of the peace, two constables and one road supervisor. Under the Fillmore county administration the precinct officers were appointed by the governor of the territory, and for Winona precinct were, John Burns and John M. Gere, justices of the peace; Frank W. Curtis, constable; and Geo. W. Clark, road supervisor. These officers held their seats until the regular territorial election, on the second Tuesday in October, when Geo. W. Gere and Wm. H. Stevens were elected justices of the peace and F. W. Curtis, constable. The terms of office for which these gentlemen were elected expired by operation of the special act of February 23, 1854, ordering a special election to be held April 4 ensuing. The judges of election were appointed by the Fillmore county commissioners, the election held as ordered, and Winona precinct, besides casting her vote for the regular county officers, elected for herself as justices of the peace Wm. H. Stevens and Geo. H. Sanborn, and for constable,

Frank W. Curtis. No official record of this election is on file in the office in this county, as the returns were made to Fillmore county. The Winona county commissioners, elected April 4, 1854, met at Winona, the seat of government for the new county, April 28, of that same year, and the following day, April 29, 1854, redistricted the county. By this partition Winona county was divided into six electoral precincts; one of these was named Winona and described as township No. 107 north, range 7, west of the fifth principal meridian. As will be noted by the description, the precinct of Winona, as then formed, was identical in its boundaries with the present township of Winona, including the corporate limits of the city of Winona. The official term for which these offices were filled in April expired when the regular election for the territory was held the ensuing October. The official returns of this election—the very existence of which seemed unknown until they were unearthed for us by ex-county auditor Basford from among the musty archives of the county records—give the following as the result: justices of the peace, S. K. Thompson, A. C. Jones; constables, F. W. Curtis, A. C. Smith; road supervisor, Enoch Hamilton. It does not appear from any records in the office of register of deeds, or from any acknowledgment upon any instrument extant, or from the memory of any one familiar with those times, that A. C. Jones ever qualified as justice of the peace or exercised the functions of that office. There is abundance of parole evidence to show that G. H. Sanborn continued to exercise the authority of justice for months after the October election, and in connection with S. K. Thompson “preserved the peace” in Winona precinct.

The election of 1855 returned Henry Day and John Keyes, justices; Harvey S. Terry and W. H. Peck, constables; and Wm. Doolittle, road supervisor.

The officers elected in 1856 were: justices of the peace, G. R. Tucker, I. B. Andrews; constables, Harvey S. Terry, C. C. Bartlett; road supervisor, Asa Hedge. This was the last precinct election in which the residents within the city limits took part. The term of office for which the above election was held expired with the charter election held Monday, April 6, 1857.

From the formation of Fillmore county, March 5, 1853, until the charter election for the newly incorporated city was held, four years and one month later, the settlers on Wabasha prairie were subject only to such general laws and regulations as had been enacted

by territorial authority for the government of such communities as were uninvested with corporate rights and privileges. This day had passed by for Winona and she was now to enter upon the larger and more responsible work of creating a city government, and administering its affairs, answerable only to herself within the limits of her corporate franchises. Before entering upon this phase of the history of Winona, it is necessary that some idea should be given of the growth in population and the material progress made by the little community from the date of its planting to the eve of its incorporation, and for this purpose a brief reference to these matters will be all that is necessary.

The population of Winona county at the date of its organization is generally placed a little below 800—a slow growth, and one not destined to be much accelerated during the year and a half that followed. The attractions of southern Minnesota, to which Winona has ever been the chief gateway, seemed generally disregarded, and the rush of settlement was farther north along the Minnesota river; the St. Paul press growing so eloquent in its descriptions of the beauty and fertility of that valley as to attract the attention of prospective settlers to that region. The protracted occupation of this section of Minnesota by the Indians, their final removal not having been effected until the autumn of 1853, had much to do in preventing the early settlement of southeastern Minnesota. But when the vast territory lying west of Winona was opened to settlement in the summer of 1855, and the government land office established here in November of that year, the change from the dull inactivity of the previous year was almost marvelous. The influx of population, the rapid increase in the number of business houses of all kinds, the activity manifest in every department of trade, the impetus given to all speculative movements, the number of buildings in course of erection, all testified to the fact that a new day and a better one had dawned upon the prospective metropolis of southern Minnesota. The condition of affairs at the close of the year 1856 may be summed up as follows: The population had increased from about 800 in December, 1855, to 3,000 in December, 1856. There had been erected during the year 290 buildings of all kinds, among them three good churches, a large four-story warehouse, a commodious hotel (the Huff House, now standing), a steam flouring-mill with five run of stones, a large three-story banking building, besides scores of others of less note, yet decidedly creditable to the young city. An idea of

the value of real property may be had from these specimen quotations of sales of real estate, taken from the columns of the "Winona Republican" of that date: "A lot on Second street, between Center and Lafayette, 40×100 feet, \$1,600 cash; two corner lots on Walnut street, \$1,800; a lot, 80 × 140 feet, corner of Second and Center streets, \$6,000." The manufacturing establishments were two steam saw-mills, one steam planing-mill, one steam flouring-mill, one cabinet manufactory with steam power. The river was open to navigation from April 8 to November 17, and during that time there were 1,300 arrivals and departures of boats. A tri-weekly line of steamers was maintained for greater part of the season between Winona and Du-buque, and the forwarding and commission business for that season aggregated \$182,731.96. There were fourteen attorneys-at-law and nine physicians waging war against crime and death, and about 150 business houses, stores, shops, etc., distributed as follows: Dry goods, 14; groceries and provisions, 16; clothing, 7; hardware and tin, 6; drugs, 5; boots and shoes, 4; furniture, 4; books, 2; hat and fur store, 2; wholesale liquors, 2; hotels and taverns, 13; eating-houses and saloons, 10; lumber yards, 5; blacksmith shops, 3; warehouses, 4; brickyards, 2; livery stables, 2; sign painters, 3; watchmakers, 3; butchers, 2; wagon and carriage shop, 2; fanning-mill maker, 1; gunsmith shop, 2; bakeries, 2; dentists, 3; gaugenean artist, 1; banking-offices, 6; real estate and insurance, 10; printing-offices, 2; harness shop, 2; barber shop, 3. To these may be added five churches and two schools, and you have a fair summary of Winona business at the close of the year 1856. The original plat of Winona, surveyed June 19, 1852, by John Ball, for Erwin H. Johnson and Orrin Smith, was so set apart and recorded under the revised territorial statutes of 1851, in accordance with the town site act passed by congress May 23, 1844. This original plat was bounded on the north by the Mississippi river, on the east by Market street, on the south by Wabasha street, and on the west by Washington street. It comprised a square, each side of which was six full blocks. This plat was enlarged from time to time by "additions," until at the close of 1856 the platted area on Wabasha prairie covered a tract of ground fully two miles in extent from east to west and nearly half that distance from north to south. The principal of these additions was never recorded as such, and is generally known as Huff's survey of the city of Winona. This survey and dedication was made in 1854, and extended from the original town plat on the east to Chute's

addition on the west, a total length of seven blocks and a fraction, and covering an area considerably larger than the original plat itself. This addition does not now appear on the maps as such, and for years has been included and its blocks numbered as a part of the original town plat. The more important of the subsequent additions were Laird's addition and subdivision, immediately east of the original plat. These covered an area of about 80 acres in extent, fronting north on the river and extending some half-dozen blocks to the south. Hamilton's addition, lying east of Laird's, was the largest of any of the plats, original or additional. It comprised an area of 160 acres, extending westward beyond the macadamized road leading to Sugar-loaf Bluff, and running backward eight or ten blocks from the river. Within its limits are some of the most populous sections of the city. These, with Taylor & Co's addition, and Sanborn's and Hubbard's, all on the south, and Chute's addition on the west, were platted and dedicated before the close of the year 1856. Beyond the limits of these additions but little building has been done, save in the Polish quarter just east of Hamilton's addition, and in the vicinity of the wagon-works just west of Chute's addition. The latter of these settlements, in what is known as Evans' addition, is rapidly building up, and will some day be a populous portion of the city, lying, as it does, in the immediate vicinity of the manufacturing establishments recently located in west Winona.

That the county seat of Winona county was destined at no distant day to become a city of no mean proportions was very early accepted as a fact by her citizens, and preparations for investing her with corporate rights and privileges were not long delayed. As early as November 11, 1856, the "Winona Republican," in a brief editorial, called attention to the matter of securing a city charter, and suggested the necessity of taking definite action, alleging that the movement would be heartily supported by all the members of the territorial legislature from the southern Minnesota districts. A meeting of the citizens was accordingly called for Saturday evening, January 3, 1857. The response to the call was quite general. The meeting was held in Central Hall, and organized with Edward Ely, better known as Elder Ely, in the chair. W. C. Dodge was elected secretary, the business of the hour stated, the measure of incorporation approved, and after considerable discussion as to corporate boundaries, etc., a committee was appointed to draft a charter, and report the same at an adjourned meeting to be held on the following

Saturday evening. The members of that committee, three only of whom are now residents of Winona, were: G. W. Curtis, W. Newman, C. H. Berry, William Windom, M. Wheeler Sargent, John Keyes and Edward Ely. On Saturday evening, the 10th inst., the citizens met, pursuant to adjournment of previous week, to hear the report of their committee. Hon. C. H. Berry, on behalf of the committee, presented the report, which at their instance he had drafted, together with an abstract of charter. The only question upon which differences of opinion arose was as to the proper limits for the proposed incorporation. Some were in favor of quite extended corporation boundaries, others advocated a comparatively limited boundary. The report favored extending the boundaries of the city to include the causeways over the slough at the east and west ends of town, the following reasons being adduced: That, as the maintenance of good approaches to the city more nearly concerned the citizens of the corporation than those outside its limits, the control and repair of the roads over the sloughs, by which access to town was only possible, should be under the care of the city; that the vote of the county outside the city limits being in excess of that polled within the city, it would not be wise to allow the county vote, which might or might not approve the expenditures for maintaining these causeways in good repair, to control a matter so essential to the interests of the city; that as the city would certainly reap the most benefit, it was only just that she should incur the responsibility of the increased outlay; that it was a question whether the county had any right to appropriate moneys for a work so nearly sectional in its character; and that in any event the more liberal policy would be for the city to assume the burden, leaving the county authorities free to assist in bearing it if at any time they saw fit. It was also represented that by extending the corporate limits a larger proportion of property-holders whose lands would be increased in value by their nearness to a large city would be taxed to defray the city expenses. The reasons of which the above is a brief summary were approved, the report adopted, the abstract of charter commended and returned to the committee with instructions to complete the draft and submit it as a completed charter for the adoption of the citizens at a meeting to be held the following Saturday evening, January 17, 1857. This was accordingly done, and the accepted charter was forwarded to St. Paul, where it came before the

territorial legislature, passed, and the act formally incorporating the city of Winona was approved March 6 of that same year 1857, and became law immediately after its adoption.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

By the provisions of this act the extreme southeastern limit of the city was established just where the western boundary of Winona township touches the south shore of the Mississippi river. From this point the boundary line of the corporation was run due west four miles, thence north two miles, thence east to the middle of the Mississippi river, thence in a southeasterly direction down the middle of the stream to a point due north of the place of beginning. The ground thus inclosed within the corporate limits of the city formed an irregular four-sided figure; its south boundary a right line four miles long, its west boundary a right line two miles long, its north boundary a right line running east about one and a-half miles to the shore of the river, from which point it followed the irregular shore line southeasterly to the west line of Winona township. The city was divided into three wards. The first ward embracing all that portion of the city lying west of Washington street. The second ward extending eastward from Washington to Lafayette streets, and the third ward including all between Lafayette street and the city limits on the east. The wards thus established were each to constitute an electoral precinct, the judges of election for which (at the ensuing charter election) were to be appointed by the county commissioners, as was the case in all precinct elections. The charter election was ordered to be held on the first Monday in April, polls to open at twelve o'clock and close at four o'clock, and the officers to be chosen were, one mayor, one recorder, one justice of the peace, one marshal, one assessor, one attorney, one surveyor and two aldermen for each ward. The mayor, aldermen and recorder to form the city council.

Tuesday, April 7, 1857, the first charter election for the city of Winona was held, when the following vote was cast.

OFFICE.	CANDIDATE.	VOTES POLLED.
Mayor	R. D. Cone	291
	M. Wheeler Sargent	405
Recorder	E. A. Gerdtzen	331
	James White	323
Treasurer	J. V. Smith	401
	H. B. Upman	291

OFFICE.	CANDIDATES.	VOTES POLLED.
Marshal	E. A. Batchelder	293
	G. W. Horton	213
	N. Hudson	106
Attorney	P. B. Palmer	142
	H. W. Lamberton	439
	D. S. Norton	246
Surveyor	L. Pettibone	274
	H. B. Cozzens	417
Justice	Thomas Simpson	414
	H. Day	276
Assessor	First Ward, O. M. Lord	97
	" " C. H. Blanchard	41
	Second Ward, A. P. Foster	107
	" " V. Simpson	94
	Third Ward, I. Hubbard	109
	" " P. P. Hubbell	291
Aldermen	First Ward, W. H. Dill	94
	" " I. B. Andrus	81
	" " I. D. Ford, M. D.	58
	" " P. V. Bell	43
	Second Ward, Tim Kerk	124
	" " G. W. Payne	113
	" " Sam Cole	88
	" " Geo. H. Sanborn	80
	Third Ward, J. Bolcom	217
" " Jacob Mowery	205	
" " E. H. Murray	127	
" " G. Lautenslager	127	

From these returns it appears that the maximum vote cast was for marshal, for which office 754 votes were polled; the vote for recorder being the minimum, 654. The average vote was about 685 to 690. The third ward vote was equal to the votes of the first and second ward in the ballot for aldermen, and led those wards in the vote for assessor, 400 votes being cast in the third ward for that office and only 339 in both the others. The usual proportion of population to voters would have given Winona at this time a census of 3,770 souls, so that the estimate of 3,000 population for the city was probably not much out of the way.

The city limits were not long unchanged. The following year, 1858, the act of incorporation was so amended as to change the city boundaries on the south and east. By this change, and an immaterial one made nine years later, the southern boundary was fixed to conform in some degree to the south shore of lake Winona, and some quarter-sections were taken off the western end of the corporation as originally bounded. By these acts about one and one-half square miles were taken from the area of the city as established by act of March, 1857. By act of February 10, 1870, a further curtailment of a quarter of a section was made, at which time the tract in

the extreme west end of the city, known as the fair-ground, was set outside the city limits, and these are the only changes made in the boundaries of the city since its incorporation. The ward changes have not been numerous. February 15, 1865, the boundary line between the second and third wards was removed two streets east of that upon which it was originally established and Market street made the division line. When the whole act of incorporation was amended, March 1, 1867, the boundary between the first and second wards was moved one street east and Johnson street became the separating line. February 28, 1876, a radical change was made. The city was divided into four wards, and their boundaries respectively were, for the first ward, that portion of the city lying westward between the center of Washington street and the city limits; second ward, that portion lying between Washington street on the west and Walnut street on the east; third ward, that portion extending from Walnut street on the west to Vine street on the east, and the fourth ward, that portion lying within the city limits eastward from the center of Vine street. These changes were all made by special act of Minnesota legislature and are the only ones made in the several ward boundaries to date.

Several changes, some of them quite important, have been made from time to time in the list of city officers, both as regards the nature of the office and the status of the officer. Under the original act of incorporation the elective officers of the city were: one mayor, one recorder, one treasurer, one marshal, one attorney, one surveyor, one justice of the peace, one assessor and six aldermen. Some misapprehension concerning the election of assessors must have occurred at the first charter election, as three assessors were returned, one for each ward, a thing not contemplated by the act. The term of office for aldermen and justice was fixed at two years, all other official terms one year. By the act of March 8, 1862, the number of justices was increased to two, and the recorder, though still an elective officer, was denied any vote or voice in the proceedings of the council, his duties being to keep a report of the council proceedings, to make an annual estimate in August of the current expenses for the year and of the revenue necessary to be raised therefor. A radical change in the list of elective officers was made by the act of March, 1865, which defined said officers to be a mayor, two aldermen from each ward, two justices of the peace and city treasurer. The offices to be filled by appointment of the council

were : recorder, marshal, assessor, attorney and surveyor, and the first regular meeting after the charter election was designated as the time and place of appointment. All terms of office, except those of aldermen, which remained unchanged, were fixed at one year, the rule to apply to offices filled either by election or appointment. By act of 1867 the original act was so amended as to virtually constitute a new one. By the later act the officers to be chosen by the people were : mayor, two aldermen for each ward, two justices of the peace, a treasurer and an assessor. The terms of office were as before established by act of March, 1865, with the exception of justices of the peace, whose term was fixed at two years. The officers to be appointed by the council were : recorder, marshal, surveyor, attorney and street commissioner. All persons otherwise qualified



to vote for county and state officers were made eligible to vote at any city election in the election district, of which at time of voting they had been for ten days resident, and were also qualified thereby to hold any city office to which they might be elected. All officers, elected and appointed, were required to take an oath of office, and bonds were to be given by the marshal and treasurer. The city justices were given exclusive jurisdiction over all cases and complaints arising under the ordinances, police regulations, laws and by-laws of the city ; the powers of the council were fully set forth *in extenso*, and they were duly empowered to act in all matters pertaining to the peace, cleanliness and safety of the city, as also to the security and public conduct of the citizens. This "act," "virtually the one under which the city authorities now act," was declared to be of a public character and not contravened by any general law of the state conflicting with its provisions, unless so expressly stated

in the enactment of such general law. By act of February, 1870, council was restrained from incurring an indebtedness in excess of \$10,000 for any specific purpose without first submitting the same to the voters of the city and receiving the sanction of two-thirds of the votes cast, for and against the measure. By special act of April, 1876, aldermen were prohibited from receiving any compensation for their services, either directly or indirectly. A new departure in making up the official list of the city was taken in 1877, by authority of an act passed that spring. Under this amendment the officers to be elected were: a mayor, treasurer, recorder, assessor, attorney, marshal, street commissioner, surveyor, physician, two aldermen for each ward and two justices of the peace; the council, as heretofore, having authority to appoint such additional officers as in their judgment the interests of the city required. The term of all officers elected by the people was fixed at two years, and of those appointed by the council one year. The experiment did not prove satisfactory, and in 1879 this act was repealed by an amendment, making the officers chosen by the people to consist of mayor, treasurer, assessor, whose terms of office were for one year; and two aldermen for each ward, and two justices, whose terms, as before, remained fixed at two years. By this amendment city justices were clothed with all the rights pertaining to justices elected under the general laws of the state, as well as the exclusive jurisdiction before given them, over all actions and complaints arising under the laws, ordinances, by-laws and police regulations of the city.

THE LIST OF MAYORS, RECORDERS, ASSESSORS, TREASURERS, MARSHALS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND ALDERMEN, FROM THE DATE OF THE INCORPORATION OF WINONA, TO INCLUDE THE CHARTER ELECTION OF APRIL 2, 1883, IS AS FOLLOWS:

YEARS	MAYORS	RECORDERS	TREASURERS	ASSESSORS	MARSHALS	* JUSTICES OF PEACE	ALDERMEN, First Ward.	ALDERMEN, Second Ward.	ALDERMEN, Third Ward.	ALDERMEN, Fourth Ward.
1857-8	M. W. Sargent	E. A. Gerdtsen	J. V. Smith	P. P. Hubbell	E. A. Batchelder	Thomas Simpson	J. B. Andrews	Tim Kirk	Joseph Bolcom	F. Drostowski
1858-9	Wm. A. Jones	E. A. Gerdtsen	Z. H. Lake	John Keyes	Lyman H. Buck	J. B. Andrews	W. H. Dill	G. W. Payne	Jacob Monry	Daniel Evans
1859-60	M. K. Drew	E. A. Gerdtsen	R. A. Huxthall	W. S. Drew	Lyman H. Buck	Warren Powers	A. W. Webster	Jacob Story	C. F. Schroth	Tim Kirk
1860-1	M. K. Drew	C. F. Schroth	Z. H. Lake	H. J. Hilbert	J. P. Holtzman	Samuel Cole	A. F. Hodgins	Wm. Mitchell	D. L. Miller	Joseph Bolcom
1861-2	A. W. Webster	C. F. Schroth	J. J. Randall	W. S. Drew	J. P. Holtzman	Samuel Cole	A. W. Webster	Jacob Story	D. L. Miller	C. F. Schroth
1862-3	A. F. Hodgins	C. F. Schroth	A. W. Webster	V. Simpson	J. P. Holtzman	Samuel Cole	E. D. Williams	Sam'l Melvin	G. Laursenlager	G. Laursenlager
1863-4	A. F. Hodgins	C. F. Schroth	A. W. Webster	W. S. Drew	H. B. Herrick	Samuel Cole	Thomas Simpson	R. Jackson	G. Laursenlager	Tim Kirk
1864-5	A. F. Hodgins	C. F. Schroth	A. W. Webster	W. S. Drew	H. B. Herrick	Samuel Cole	Thomas Simpson	R. Jackson	G. Laursenlager	Tim Kirk
1865-6	A. F. Hodgins	C. F. Schroth	A. W. Webster	W. S. Drew	H. B. Herrick	Samuel Cole	Thomas Simpson	R. Jackson	G. Laursenlager	Tim Kirk
1866-7	R. D. Cone	C. F. Schroth	V. Simpson	W. S. Drew	David Morrill	Warren Powers	E. D. Williams	D. L. Miller	Jacob Smith	Tim Kirk
1867-8	R. D. Cone	C. F. Schroth	J. P. V. Dorslen	W. S. Drew	David Morrill	Warren Powers	E. D. Williams	D. L. Miller	Jacob Smith	Tim Kirk
1868-9	Jno. A. Mathews	C. F. Schroth	J. P. V. Dorslen	John C. Laird	David Morrill	C. N. Wakefield	E. D. Williams	D. L. Miller	Jacob Smith	Tim Kirk
1869-70	Jno. A. Mathews	C. F. Schroth	H. R. Wedel	Daniel Evans	David Morrill	C. N. Wakefield	E. D. Williams	D. L. Miller	Jacob Smith	Tim Kirk
1870-1	Wm. S. Drew	C. F. Schroth	H. R. Wedel	C. F. Schroth	W. H. Dill	C. N. Wakefield	E. D. Williams	D. L. Miller	Jacob Smith	Tim Kirk
1871-2	A. F. Hodgins	C. F. Schroth	I. J. Cummings	Daniel Evans	W. H. Dill	H. W. Jackson	E. D. Williams	D. L. Miller	Jacob Smith	Tim Kirk
1872-3	A. F. Hodgins	C. F. Schroth	I. J. Cummings	Daniel Evans	Thomas Chappell	H. W. Jackson	E. D. Williams	D. L. Miller	Jacob Smith	Tim Kirk
1873-4	Jno. A. Mathews	C. F. Schroth	H. E. Curtis	Daniel Evans	W. H. Dill	H. W. Jackson	E. D. Williams	D. L. Miller	Jacob Smith	Tim Kirk
1874-5	A. F. Hodgins	C. F. Schroth	W. J. Whipple	Daniel Evans	J. C. Slater	J. M. Sheardown	E. D. Williams	D. L. Miller	Jacob Smith	Tim Kirk
1875-6	A. Hamilton	C. F. Schroth	W. J. Whipple	Daniel Evans	S. D. Van Gorder	J. M. Sheardown	E. D. Williams	D. L. Miller	Jacob Smith	Tim Kirk
1876-7	A. Hamilton	C. F. Schroth	W. J. Whipple	W. S. Drew	S. D. Van Gorder	J. M. Sheardown	E. D. Williams	D. L. Miller	Jacob Smith	Tim Kirk
1877-8	V. Simpson	P. G. Hubbell	John Ludwig	W. S. Drew	G. W. Kilder	J. M. Sheardown	E. D. Williams	D. L. Miller	Jacob Smith	Tim Kirk
1878-9	V. Simpson	P. G. Hubbell	John Ludwig	W. S. Drew	G. W. Kilder	J. M. Sheardown	E. D. Williams	D. L. Miller	Jacob Smith	Tim Kirk
1879-80	V. Simpson	J. H. Jones	John Ludwig	W. S. Drew	Charles Butler	G. H. Mackay	E. D. Williams	D. L. Miller	Jacob Smith	Tim Kirk
1880-1	A. F. Hodgins	P. G. Hubbell	W. H. Garlock	W. S. Drew	S. D. Van Gorder	Daniel Evans	E. D. Williams	D. L. Miller	Jacob Smith	Tim Kirk
1881-2	H. W. Lambertton	P. G. Hubbell	W. H. Garlock	W. S. Drew	S. D. Van Gorder	Daniel Evans	E. D. Williams	D. L. Miller	Jacob Smith	Tim Kirk
1882-3	H. W. Lambertton	P. G. Hubbell	W. H. Garlock	W. S. Drew	W. W. Miller	Daniel Evans	E. D. Williams	D. L. Miller	Jacob Smith	Tim Kirk
1883-4	John Ludwig	P. G. Hubbell	E. D. Hubbert	W. H. Dill	W. W. Miller	Daniel Evans	E. D. Williams	D. L. Miller	Jacob Smith	Tim Kirk

There were only three wards in the city prior to splitting of 1876, as noted in statement concerning amendments to city charter.

Daniel Evans
F. Drostowski
Daniel Evans
W. H. Dill
W. M. Isbani
W. M. Isbani
J. Dotterwick
J. Dotterwick
J. Dotterwick
P. Mink
Gusav Auger
John Latsch
J. Dotterwick
J. Dotterwick
J. Milanowski
J. Milanowski
F. Bauman, Jr.
F. Bauman, Jr.
H. P. Boynton
Geo. Gregory
John Nagler
Geo. F. Chise

* Prior to 1882 there was only one justice. Since that time Jacob Story has acted continuously as the second justice of the peace.



JOSEPH BUISSON.

HISTORY OF WABASHA COUNTY.

CHAPTER XLIX.

ABORIGINAL.

MINNESOTA was settled by the French in 1680, and in 1763 they ceded the territory to Great Britain.

In 1766 it was explored by Capt. Jonathan Carver, of Connecticut, and in 1783, about one hundred years from the present time, it became a part of the United States and was included in the North-western Territory.

Minnesota contains the summit of the central tablelands of the North American continent, where, within a few miles of each other, are the sources of rivers which find their outlets in Hudson's Bay, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Gulf of Mexico; and it has more than fifteen hundred miles of navigable rivers, the sources of which are one thousand six hundred and eighty feet above the level of the sea.

The first human inhabitants who occupied this land were the Mound Builders. Who and what they were, whence they came, or their ultimate fate, is wrapped in an impenetrable mystery that baffles the most industrious scrutiny of antiquarians. Many plausible theories are advocated by writers, yet by what means they disappeared will never be known, for, beyond a doubt, they disappeared centuries ago.

Following their era, comes the Aboriginal period, or the period when the red race were in possession of this region, and probably all the American continent, when it was discovered in the eleventh century. The nation which occupied this spot and the region round about, from the period concerning which any tradition exists, was the Dahcotah, or Sioux, one of the most powerful of the Indian nations of North America.

In 1834 they consisted of seven distinct bands, known as the "M'day-wakentons," or People of the Lakes, whose summer resi-

dence was in villages, the lodges being built of elm bark laid upon a framework of poles.

The authority of the chiefs in olden times was very great, but from the date of the first treaties negotiated with government it began to decline, until finally the chief was merely considered to be the mouthpiece of the soldiers' lodge, the members of which constituted the only real power of the bands.

Old Wapashaw, long since dead, was the leading hereditary chief of the People of the Lakes, and in all intertribal affairs of importance his word was law, not only with his own particular band, but with all those belonging to the same division.

But it is not necessary to speak at length of the red race in this work, as their character, history and customs are too well known.

They seem doomed to disappear before the settlement of the white man, and there is something very sad in the way they have been dispossessed of their ancestral heritage by the palefaced intruder, however lightly they may be regarded by those who have mingled with them on the frontier.

The first settlement of this part of Minnesota is due entirely to the French. In the year 1654 two adventurous young men connected with the fur trade followed a party of Indians in their hunting excursions for two years, and were probably the first white men that ever penetrated the country of the Daheotahs; and upon their return to Quebec they gave such rapturous accounts of the lands they had seen and the nations they had become acquainted with, that both trader and ecclesiastic burned with desire to "go up and possess the land."

The discoverers of the Northwest were the very opposite of those who settled on the shores of Massachusetts bay and Connecticut river. The latter were men of calm, even temperament and stern faith; the former were men of excitable temperament, stimulated by their nation and their creed to explore new lands. The latter, looking up to heaven, acknowledged no superior but the ever-blessed Redeemer, and looked for no other conquest than that of their own evil desires, content to till the land around their immediate settlements, to study the divine word, and to train up their children in the admonition of the Lord. The former were taught that the converting the heathen to the religion of Rome, and to conquest in behalf of the sovereign of France were particularly meritorious. Hence the colonists of Acadia, accompanied by their priests and

bound by no social ties, were ever ready to desert their families and homes to seek for lands where wealth might be obtained for their employers, or the glory of their church.

Either accompanying the missionary, devoted to a life of poverty, or in his immediate rear, came the trader, devoted to a life of gain, so that a chapel was hardly surmounted by a cross before a trading-house stood by its side. It was not until 1683 that a trading-post was established on this side of the Mississippi river.

Nicholas Perrot, a native of Canada, who had been familiar from childhood with the dialect and customs of the Northwestern savage, together with all the excitement of border life, in company with twenty other bold, brave spirits, in that year visited the various nations, and with great enterprise opened trade with them.

There is a tradition that the aged Mesnard started to carry the religion of Rome to the far west, and, after residing several months on the southern shore of Lake Superior, he started on a journey, accompanied by one person only, for the bay of Che-goi-me-gon, and, becoming separated from his companion, he was lost in the forest. Tradition has it that he was killed by the Dakotahs, and that his cassock and prayerbook were kept as amulets by them for many years. This, however, did not deter others from making the same venture, and Claude Allouez, also a Jesuit, visited the shores of Lake Superior in 1665. At that early day there were rumors of a large mass of copper on the northern shore, but he did not succeed in finding it. He pushed on his explorations until he reached the island of La Pointe, the ancient residence of the Ojibways, and he has been regarded as the first white man who trod the soil of Minnesota. While he was preaching to the Ojibways on Lake Superior he heard accounts of Jean Nicollet, who in 1639 had advanced on a mission to the Winnebagos so far that he discovered the Ouisconsin river, and, floating down it, he heard from the Indians of a "great water," and also accounts of a powerful nation, called by the tribe Naudowessieux, meaning "enemies" in the Ojibway, and the mighty stream was called the "Mese Seepi," signifying "great river."

De Soto discovered the Mississippi in 1541, but the discovery was well-nigh forgotten until over a century had passed, when it was again discovered from the north by Joliet.

The Sioux, or rather the Dakotahs — the term Sioux being a nickname given them by the early voyageurs for the sake of con-

venience — are the aborigines of this part of Minnesota, and Perrot being commissioned by De La Barre, then commander of Canada, “Commandant of all the West,” pushed on his enterprise, until coming to or near the mouth of the Ouisconsin (Wisconsin) river he established a post which was known as Fort St. Nicholas. He was also commissioned to establish alliances with the Ioways and Dahkotahs on the west side of the Mississippi river. Proceeding up the river from Fort St. Nicholas in fulfillment of his commission, he landed near the site of the present city of Wabasha, and erected a rude log fort, it being the first European structure in all this vast region, and a generation before New Orleans was founded two thousand miles lower down the great river.

This primitive establishment within the limits of the state, upon some of the old maps is appropriately marked as Fort Perrot, so called from its founder. During the winter of 1683-4 Perrot and his party proceeded up the river to visit tribes above the lake, and were met by a large delegation coming down on the ice to meet him. Upon meeting his party they returned, and escorted the Frenchmen to their villages. Perrot opened trade and negotiations with them, and seemed to accomplish all things required according to his instructions, yet it appears that for some reason he abandoned the port for several years, returning to it in 1668. With a party of forty men he returned and resumed trade with the Dahkotahs, and in 1689 formally claimed the country for France. The first official document pertaining to Minnesota was given by Perrott, and is worthy of preservation. I insert it in this work for that purpose. It reads :

“Nicholas Perrot, Commandant for the King at the post of the Nadouësioux, commissioned by the Marquis Governor and Lieut. Governor of all New France, to manage the interests of commerce among all the Indian tribes and people of the Bay des Preants, Nadouësioux, Mascoutines, and other western nations of the Upper Mississippi, and to take possession in the Kings name of all the places where he has heretofore been, and whither he will go. We, this day, one thousand six hundred and eighty-nine, do in the presence of the Rev. Father Marest, of the Society of Jesus, Missionary among the Nadeousioux ; of Monsieur de Boueguillot, commanding the French in the neighborhood of the Ouisconche on the Mississippi ; Augustine Legardeur, esquire ; Sieur de Caumant ; and of Messieurs de Scur, Herbert, Lemire and Blein ! Declare to all whom it may concern that being come from the Bay des Preants and to the Lake of the Ouisconches, and to the river Mississippi, we did transport to the country of the Nadouissionx on the border of the river St. Croix, and at the mouth of the river St. Pierre, on the bank of which were the Mantanwans, and farther up the interior to the northeast of the Mississippi as far as the Menchokatoux, with whom dwell the majority of the Songes-

ketous and the Nadouessioux, who are to the northeast of the Mississippi, to take possession for, and in the name of the king, of the countries and river inhabited by the said tribes, and of which they are the proprietors.

The present act done in our presence, signed with our hand and subscribed."

Then are given the names of those already mentioned. This record was drawn up at Green Bay, Wisconsin.

During the year that Perrot returned to Minnesota, Frontenac, who was then governor of Canada, issued an edict that all Frenchmen in the upper Mississippi country should return to Mackinaw, and Perrott, with others, was obliged to leave his post and return.

From these accounts we learn that the first French establishment in Minnesota was on the shore of Lake Pepin, and just at the foot of the same, quite near to the present city of Wabasha. This lake, called by Hennepin "The Lake of Tears," was afterward named "Pepin," after the Dauphin of France and son of Louis XIV.

The fort was built upon the ground now occupied by the residence of Judge Van Dyke. It was identified by Capt. F. W. Seely, of Lake City, as agreeing with statistics from the "United States Army and Navy Magazine," which he holds in his possession. Capt. Seely has very kindly furnished me with these investigations which I here subjoin. He says: "My first knowledge of it was acquired twenty-seven years ago, when pheasant hunting in the chaparral near the present site of the Van Dyke residence. While coursing through the dense growth of young oaks, I stumbled upon a ridge some eighteen inches in height, running in a straight line and parallel to the crest of the slope overlooking the river. My curiosity being excited, I followed it for some ten rods, until the dense growth of young timber obliged me to abandon the investigation. Of one thing, however, I was satisfied, namely, that the ridge was the work of men's hands, and, as I then believed, of the Indians. The work, commencing at the crest of the slope before mentioned, and ten rods south of the Van Dyke residence, bent westward for about eight rods, when it makes an obtuse angle and runs parallel to the crest and directly through the location of the house, for a distance of ten rods or more. (Some of the work within the yard inclosing the house has since become obliterated by the grading of the premises, but at the time I first discovered it, was distinctly traceable through its whole length.) In 1864 I became possessed of a copy of the 'Army and Navy Magazine'—April number—which contained a complete history, amplified from French sources, of the early

occupation of this country by adventurous Frenchmen from Canada, and included a precise history of old Fort Perrot, established in 1683 'near the modern village of Wabashaw.' My thoughts reverted at once to the old fortification which I had discovered, and I am convinced that it would prove to be the remains of the old fort.

"Some few years since, in company with Mr. Walton, editor of Wabasha "Herald" (without having in the meantime been near the ground since my first exploration, and having since that time added to my knowledge of military engineering by ten years' service in the United States army, as an officer of artillery), I visited the locality, which I found without any difficulty or delay, and found a portion of the old work (outside of Mr. Van Dyke's enclosure) as perfect as when I first saw it, twenty-five years before. Applying my knowledge of engineering to the location, I was then more than ever convinced of the correctness of my conclusions.

"Let any person with the least knowledge of defensive works stand on the veranda of the Van Dyke mansion, and look over the surroundings, and he *must* be convinced that it is the natural location for such a work as Fort Perrot, and the only one between that point and the lake. Westward from the fort was a gently sloping prairie, at that time probably clear of chaparral, which is of later growth, and which did not afford any cover or lurking-place for attacking parties. Every foot of the ground within range, covered by the small arms in the loopholes of the palisades, the flanks of the inclosure similarly covered and protected, and facing the river, where the bateaux were moored, an abrupt slope to the water, easily guarded and defended.

"The first separated from the semi-hostile village of Wabashaw by the broad arm of water, the modern 'slough,' which prevented a too intimate contact with the savages. The ground occupied by the work, much *higher* than the surrounding country, naturally commanded every approach, even the Indian village itself. Here a few words as to the construction of the early frontier forts may not be inappropriate: First, the bank was outlined, then a ditch was excavated, the earth therefrom thrown up on the *inside*, forming a parapet, in which were planted palisades (split trunks of trees), set close together and loopholed for small arms. Inside the wall thus formed were banquettes — shelf-like places, whereon the defenders could stand while discharging their small arms through the loopholes. Inside the inclosure were quarters, store and trading-house, and sometimes

a *chapel*, all constructed of logs. Such works, when located in good commanding positions, afforded ample protection against marauding savages of those early days. In course of time, after being abandoned, the timbers of the old forts would rot away, but the excavations, if unmolested, would endure for generations. And so today, two hundred years since the construction of old Fort Perrot, portions of the works can be distinctly traced."

One of the most picturesque scenes in North America is the approach to Lake Pepin. For miles, as the steamboat ascends the Mississippi, it glides through an extended vista, crowned in the distance by an amphitheater of hills which define the basin of the lake; and in summer the islands in the river are covered with luxuriant vegetation, while tall cedar-trees, standing like sentinels along the bluffs, make an impression upon the mind of the traveler which a lifetime cannot erase. Again these steep walls of stone, with their fanciful outline of castles and ruined battlements, recede, and beyond are lovely prairies sufficiently elevated to be secure from all inundation, and these must have been entrancing spots to the ancient voyageur after a long and wearisome paddle in his frail canoe. From the magazine to which Capt. Seely alludes we learn that "just below Lake Pepin, on the west shore, is one of those beautiful plateaus," which so captivated Nicholas Perrot that he "landed" there in the year 1683 and "erected a rude log fort." Now it is evident that Capt. Seely cannot be mistaken in his conclusions in regard to the situation of this fort, from the fact that the plateau spoken of is the only one from the grand encampment to Point du Sable, and it being just at the foot of Lake Pepin, and nearly opposite the mouth of the Chippewa river, was just the place for an edifice of that kind. There is no other point of land sufficiently large to erect a fortification this side the lake either; consequently our conclusions cannot be erroneous. The "slough" to which Capt. Seely alludes, at the time the fort was built, undoubtedly formed the main channel of the Zumbro river, which, from various causes, has been turned in its course, and now empties its waters in the Mississippi three miles lower down.

In 1685 it became necessary for Perrot to visit the Miamis to engage them as allies against the English and Iroquois of New York, and it was for that reason undoubtedly that the fort was abandoned. It appears that the Foxes, Kickapoos, Maskoutens and other tribes, had formed a plan to surround and surprise the

fort during Perrot's absence, and then use the munitions of war against their enemies the Sioux. A friendly Indian informed Perrot of this and he returned with all possible speed. On the very day of his arrival, three spies had preceded him and obtained admission under the pretext of selling beaver-skins, and they had left, reporting that Perrot was absent and the fort was only guarded by six Frenchmen. The next day two other spies came; but Perrot, in view of his danger, devised an ingenious stratagem. In front of the doors of the buildings, on the open square within the enclosure, he ordered all the guns to be loaded and stacked, and then the Frenchmen were made to change their dress after certain intervals and stand near the guns; thus he conveyed the impression that he had many more men than the spies had seen. After this display the spies were permitted to depart, on condition that they would send from their camp a chief from each tribe represented. Six responded to the demand, and as they entered the gates their bows and arrows were taken away. Looking at the loaded guns, the chiefs asked "if he was afraid of his children." Perrot replied "that he did not trouble himself about them, and that he was a man who knew how to kill." "It seems," they continued, "that you are displeased." "I am not," answered Perrot, "although I have good reason to be. The Good Spirit has warned me of your evil designs. You wish to steal my things, murder me, and then go to war with the Nadouaissieux. He told me to be on my guard and that he would help me if you gave any insult." Astonished at his knowledge of their perfidy they confessed the whole plot and sued for pardon. That night they slept within the fort, and the next morning their friends began to approach with their war-whoop. Perrot, with the fifteen men under his command, instantly seized the chiefs and declared they would kill them if they did not make the Indians retire. Accordingly one of the chiefs climbed on top of the gate and cried out, "Do not advance, young men, or you will be dead men. The Spirit has told Metamineus [the name which they gave Perrot] our designs. The Indians quickly fell back after this announcement and the chiefs were allowed to leave the fort. The fort was afterward abandoned until 1688, when he again reached Fort Perrot. In 1690 Perrot visited Montreal, and after a brief stay again returned to the west, establishing posts at various times as occasion required.

From these accounts it is evident that Fort Perrot was the first one erected west of the Mississippi, and that we cannot be mistaken

in regard to the position of the fort. In 1695 a second post was built by Le Sueur on one of the islands near the mouth of the St. Croix, and a few miles below the modern town of Hastings. This fort was erected as a barrier to hostile tribes, and the Indians were so strongly impressed by the power of France that the fort became a center of commerce for the western parts; but in 1696 the authorities at Quebec decided to abandon all their posts west of Mackinaw, and the French were withdrawn from Wisconsin and Minnesota. Le Sueur, however, nothing daunted by this edict, applied to the king and obtained permission to return to Minnesota in search of mines which he believed would prove rich and productive; but upon his return to America the ship in which he sailed was captured and carried to an English port. After his release he again proceeded to France, and in 1698 he obtained a new license to take fifty men to the supposed mines. He arrived at a post not far from Mobile, on the Gulf of Mexico, in December, 1699, and the next summer with a felucca, two canoes and nineteen men he ascended the Mississippi. On September 14 he sailed through Lake Pepin, and on the 19th entered the river St. Pierre, now called Minnesota. Ascending that stream he reached the mouth of the Blue Earth, and there, near the present site of the modern town of St. Peter, established the third post of the French. This post was completed on October 14, 1700, and called Fort L'Huiller, after the farmer-general in Paris, who had aided the project.

When forts are spoken of in connection with these explorations, the reader must not imagine them built with walls of masonry and buttresses and angles with ordnance protruding therefrom. In those days there was neither time nor facilities for such work, but picture to himself a rude log cabin surrounded by a few pickets of logs and sticks, which would seem but slight protection from the arrows of the savage.

Le Sueur spent the winter of 1700 in the Blue Earth valley, and in April following commenced work at the mines, which were about a mile above the fort. In less than a month he obtained thirty thousand pounds of the substance found, four thousand of which he sent home to the king of France. In February, 1702, Le Sueur returned to the post on the Gulf of Mexico, and in the summer following sailed for France in company with the governor of Louisiana, who was a cousin of his by marriage. The next year the workmen he had left at Fort L'Huiller also came down to Mobile,

being forced to retire by the hostility of Indians and lack of supplies. For twenty years the posts in Minnesota were abandoned by the Canadian government, and the only white men seen were soldiers who had deserted and vagabond voyageurs, who, in both taste and principles, were lower than the savages.

It was at length perceived that the eye of England was on the Northwest. A dispatch from Canada says: "It is more and more obvious that the English are endeavoring to interlope among all the Indian nations and attach them to themselves. They entertain the idea of becoming masters of North America, being persuaded that the European nation which becomes the possessor of that section will in course of time be also master of all America."

To thwart these schemes, which in time were accomplished, the French proposed to reopen trade and license traders for the Northwest. On June 7, 1726, peace was concluded by De Signery with the Sauks, Foxes and Winnebagoes, at Green Bay, and two Frenchmen were sent to dwell in the Sioux villages, and to promise that, if they would cease to fight the Ojibways, trade should once more be resumed, and a "black robe" come and teach them. In the following spring preparations were made to carry out these pledges, and both traders and ecclesiastic made arrangements to accompany the convoy. The Fox nation at that time were giving the French a deal of trouble, and in order to hem them in and prevent further difficulty it was decided to build another fort in the valley of the Upper Mississippi, which was the fourth and last post erected by the French.

CHAPTER L.

TRADITIONAL.

On the Wisconsin shore, half way between Fort Perrot and the head of Lake Pepin, there stands a prominent bluff, four hundred feet high, the last two hundred of which is a perpendicular limestone escarpment. . Opposite the Maiden's Rock, as this bluff is called, on the Minnesota side, there juts into the lake a peninsula, called by the French Point du Sable. It has always been a stopping-place for the voyageur, and here the party landed and proceeded to build the post. The stockade was one hundred feet square, within which

were three buildings, probably serving the uses of store, chapel and quarters. One of the log huts was 38×16, one 30×16, and the last 25×16 feet in dimensions. There were two bastions, with pickets all around twenty-five feet high. The fort was named in honor of the governor of Canada, Beauharnais, and the fathers called their mission-house St. Michael the Archangel.

Maiden Rock derives its name from a beautiful legend connected therewith. These legends are peculiar to the Indians, owing, no doubt, to their having no way of transmitting their lore other than tradition. I introduce several in this work, not so much for their intrinsic fitness, as from a hope that such promulgation may tend in some slight degree to perpetuate among us sentiments of respect for the once powerful and still interesting nations, whose traditionary legends are among the most curious and interesting to be found in the history of any people. The legend of Maiden Rock, or Lovers' Leap, as I shall call it, is romantic and beautiful. I present it here in juxtaposition with the fort because of its proximity and the fact of its being told perhaps for generations before the fort was built.

THE LOVERS' LEAP.

Unchanging hearts which idols make
 Of hearts as true though frail as they,
 Are ever doomed to bleed and break,
 And learn their gods are but of clay!
 But though thrice shattered to the dust,
 And all deformed the image lies,
 The true heart in its boundless trust,
 Will deem it kindred to the skies;
 For love though tarnished by the fall
 Survives to every age the same,
 And wigwam, cot and lordly hall
 Lights with its sanctifying flame,
 And, like its great Original,
 Is prompt to shield and slow to blame.

Let us recall this legend hoar
 Of old Lake Pepin's sylvan shore
 Which floats adown tradition's stream
 Not as a vague and shadowy dream,
 But, as a high heroic theme,
 A stern reality of yore,
 Which hallowed once can die no more
 Than the fixed star's eternal beam.

Record may fade and pile decay,
 And town and rampart waste to dust,
 And nations rise and pass away,
 And time blot out their names with rust,
 While deed and sacrifice sublime
 Live freshly in the memory then,
 Defying all the assaults of time,
 While live and beat the hearts of men.

Ah! Indian maid, thy heart was tried
 Long, long ago, as legends tell;
 When in its fresh and virgin pride
 Love oped its gushing founts all wide,
 And sealed thee as the martyr bride
 Too rashly loving, and too well.

Oh! she was graceful as the fawn,
 The young, the peerless Weënonay,
 And lovelier than the dappled dawn
 On the blue skies of flowering May.
 Of all the tribe, she was the flower,
 The sweetest of the wildwood bower,
 And hers the star which ruled the hour,
 And braves of fame and chiefs of power
 On her enchanting beauty hung.

But only one of all the band
 Had touched her heart with love sublime.
 Though few in years, his deeds of fame
 At war dance and at feast were sung,
 And cowering fear came with his name,
 When whispered by a hostile tongue.

She used, when pensive twilight brought
 Sweet moments of romantic thought,
 To hear him wake the warbling flute,
 And to her mood the measure suit.
 Warmed by her smiles, with vigorous start
 First love upgrew within his heart;
 And the wild passion of his soul
 Did brook no barrier nor control.

But brothers ten of stern decree
 Did promise her, in revelry,
 To chieftain old with ample fame,
 Who wore the proudest war-bird plume,
 And terror ruled where'er his name
 Did tales of great achievement prove,
 And chronicled with former wars,
 On brow and breast were gloriions scars.

A beautiful lake is the Lake of Tears,
 And wild fowl dream on its breast unscared;
 The golden brooch of costly price
 Is dim with its radiant wave compared.
 And tribesmen dwelt on its banks of yore,
 But a hundred years have vanished thrice
 Since hearthstones smoked upon its shore.
 Edged by a broad and silvery belt
 Of pebbles bright, and glittering sand
 The waters into music melt,
 When breaking o'er the pebbly strand.

Victors in many a forest fight,
 The bird of peace has taken flight!
 The tree on which she framed her nest,
 Smoothed the bright feathers of her breast,
 Is shorn of its broad, leafy shield,
 Profaning hands the bark has peeled!
 Encamped the predatory horde; their only cheer,
 Parched maize and smoked-dried flesh of deer.
 Oft, brothers, have the paths of war,
 From home and country led us far,
 And council on this shore had met,
 And ominous of coming strife,
 Clashed tomahawk and scalping-knife.
 And Wapashaw, with eye of skill,
 Took measurement of slope and hill,
 And tents were pitched by his command,
 On swells of undulating land
 Well guarded on the weaker flank
 By water and opposing bank.
 The sentinel was shown the bounds,
 Wherein to pace his lonely rounds.

A signal by the chief was made
 To close the council, and obeyed,
 Yet promptly with one voice decreed,
 That Weënonay, the chieftain's daughter,
 Should wed the brave, whose brow with might
 Came decked and armed for the fight.
 And she with savory nourishment,
 And gourds of cooling water,
 Was bade to cheer and grace the feast,
 While her light form of forest tone
 Breathed a low and whispered moan.
 The chieftain urged his suit again,
 And Sire again renewed the strain,
 And bade her bridal robes prepare,
 Nor dare to look on Neemooshe,
 Whose bride of moons she ne'er should be.

A thing of beauty is the slender vine
 That wreaths its verdant arm around the oak,
 As if it there could safely intertwine,
 Shielded from axe or lightning stroke,—
 Thus the maiden clung unto her love,
 While scalding tears and sobs outbroke
 From her o'er-labored bosom, while her ears
 Were filled with tones that did not soothe her fears.

She sought her warrior firm and true,
 And then resolved, come weal, come woe,
 With him to flee, and free to go
 Where they might roam from day to day,
 Till life should peaceful pass away.
 Love hath more devices far,
 When instant need to rescue calls,
 Than all the strategy of war
 Investing long beleaguered walls;
 With stealthy step and agile limb
 The unconscious sentinel is passed,
 And now she stands alone by him
 On whom her soul's great stake is cast.

Comely to look on was the youthful pair:
 One, like the pine, erect and tall,
 Was of imposing presence; his dark hair
 Had caught its hue from night's descending pall;
 Light was his tread, his port majestic,
 And well his chieftain brow became a form
 Of matchless beauty. And Weenonay,
 Ah, what of her? Bright shapes beyond
 This darkened earth wore looks like those she wore.
 Graceful her mien as lily of the pond
 That nods to every wind that passes o'er,
 Softer than ripple breaking on the shore
 By moonlight was her voice, and in her breast
 Pure thought a dwelling found -- the bird of love a nest.

Safely the guarded door is passed,
 The outer picket gained at last;
 And now the uncovered way they take
 With the soft speed of startled deer,
 When bounding hoofs are winged with fear,
 To gain the skiff upon the lake.

Gained is the lake and light canoe,
 But as they quickly push from shore,
 With whoop and yell and wild halloo,
 Louder than battle's stormiest roar,

A hundred dusky forms are seen
 Rushing along on either hand,
 Now plunging through the tangled green,
 Now madly leaping on the strand.

Now, lovers, every sinew strain,
 Let no false stroke your speed delay,
 Your fierce pursuers on you gain !
 Row for your lives, away ! away !

The eastern beach is gained at last,
 But scarcely have they sprung to land
 And vanished in the forest vast,
 Ere their pursurers gain the strand ;
 They leap like wolves, a howling band,
 Up the steep bank and follow fast.
 The maiden speeds her lover past,
 And fleetly leads upon the trail ;
 Yet higher, nearer swells the roar.
 She turns — a rocky steep is near,
 Which lifts its flinty summit high —
 A landmark, desolate and drear,
 Piercing the blue encircling sky —
 And leads her fearless lover there,
 Not to surrender, but to die.
 Far, far below, a depth profound,
 The lake sends up a murmuring sound,
 Meet place beneath the cloudless skies,
 For love's last solemn sacrifice.
 Far down from crag to crag swift leaping,
 With eagle plume and eye of fire,
 Weenonay sees her wrathful sire ;
 Above, one lightning glance he threw,
 Then notched an arrow to the string,
 And firm his trusty bow he drew ;
 The maiden sprang before her lover,
 His form with her light form to cover,
 That when the whizzing shaft should fly,
 She, she alone, or both might die.
 Still came the sire, his bow on high,
 Nor shook his hand nor quailed his eye ;
 And well the desperate lovers knew
 His arm was strong, his aim was true.

All bootless now the daughter's prayer,
 The parent heart is dark and stern,
 No throb of mercy softens there,
 But fiercest fires of vengeance burn.

In vain she warns her maddened sire,
 That sooner than give up her brave,
 They both would seek a fearful grave,
 And slumber in the embrace of death,
 Far down the shelving gorge beneath.
 He heard, but deigned her no reply,
 And bade her brothers quickly fly ;
 They come ! and from that beetling hill
 In close embrace the lovers leap !
 Two forms are flying down the steep —
 A sullen sound, and all is still.

The warriors stand like wolves at bay,
 When baulked all sudden of their prey ;
 But as that sound greets the quick ear
 From the steep brow, they blanch and start,
 And a strange awe of chilling fear
 Creeps through the chief's bold heart.
 Little dreamed he, relentless brave,
 That this, his soft and timid dove,
 By the transforming power of love,
 Would the bold, tameless eagle prove.
 One hurried glance he gives below,
 Then calmly readjusts his bow,
 And on his awe-struck warriors calls.
 Far down that steep, by the sylvan lake,
 Two hollow graves they quickly make,
 And there they laid them side by side
 In their fearful wedlock, bridegroom and bride.
 And ever yet, in the leafy June,
 When full on the lake shines the round, bright moon,
 And the winds are hushed and the waves are still,
 And the echoes sleep on the sacred hill,
 Two forms steal out from the covert shore,
 With shadowy bark and spectral oar ;
 And with never a wake or ripple, glide
 Slow and serene o'er the silvery tide ;
 But the whoop and the yell, and the wild uproar
 Of fierce pursuers, are heard no more.

A LEGEND.

The following legend, translated from the Sioux by Baptiste Rocque, and written by Miss Cora Clark, of Toledo, Ohio, is given as a sample of the traditions that have been handed down from ancient generations :

In the old Indian days of the North Red River country, when an eagle's feather was worth a pony, and one feather might be added to the warrior's

head-dress for each scalp taken, many were the young braves who made solitary and dangerous trips to the Rocky mountains to seek along appalling abysses for the aerie of that noble bird, the eagle. When once a warrior had sighted a nest, he most jealously guarded the spot against intrusion, and, with Indian obstinacy, clung to his right of discovery.

Een-moo (the Panther), a young and brave Sioux, left the camp of his people and took his course with the sun toward the land of its setting. Young Een-moo's heart and limbs were strong; he knew no fear, either of the deadly enemies in his way, or of the heights and depths of the mountains. He was alone but for his pony, his bow and arrows and a knife; he carried also one buffalo-skin and a blanket. Een-moo reached the mountain country in peace; the enemy had not crossed his path, and he had turned not, save to send an arrow in search of game. He placed his horse and blanket where none might discover them, and with his arrows, his buffalo-skin and his knife at his back, he went on further up the mountains. He stood at length midway 'tween earth and sky, and in rigid silence surveyed the scene before him. As he stood thus, the cliff spirit touched his eyes, his feet, his limbs; his eyes received the fire of an eagle's gaze, his feet and limbs the strength and swiftness of its pinions. Then came the climbing of dizzy heights, from which he peered into the cloudy chasms, searching the perpendicular sides for a chance shelf on which might be the rude angular works of an eagle's nest. This, the object of his strenuous efforts, was finally before him. His quick eye had caught sight of a projection upon the face of a huge wall beyond the black depth that lay at his feet. Indistinct at first, it had slowly assumed bolder outlines, and as if to confirm at that moment his almost assured hope, there was a movement, a majestic rising and falling, and the huge bird had left her nest. Een-moo's frame was on fire; his eye flashed along the upper edge of the cliff and then with equal speed marked out a course by which it might be attained. He must traverse miles and miles of rock; but, nothing daunted, he commenced with a bound the perilous expedition. He rose and fell; he went under and over, down, down, up, up, up, and he stood above and a little over the nest. With folded arms, compressed lips and heaving breast he looked down, a long, long distance down, and counted six eggs; he looked further to the black rock floor below. At this moment, from another position among those upper rocks, another dark form appeared. A Cree warrior knelt with one hand pressed against a jutting stone, the other on the ground, and with eyes whose fire could be equaled only by that of the brave above him, he counted the same six eagle eggs.

Neither saw the other, and day after day they crept stealthily to their respective places watching closely the nest, and afterward still more zealously the growth of the young birds. That the larger feathers might attain their full value, the birds were left unmolested until just ready to leave the nest. The momentous day for action set by Een-moo came at length, and with the earliest eastern light he began his preparation. He cut his buffalo-skin into long, slim strips, from which he twisted a light rope. When he reached the spot the old bird had not yet gone for morning food. He had not long to wait, however, for her to rise from her nest, when he sent an arrow to the noble mother's heart. Attaching the rope to the rock above, he cautiously descended by it toward the nest.

With all his previous preparation and present caution he could not save himself, for there was a flaw in the rope, and when within a few feet of the landing, the cord, which alone connected him to all living things, snapped, and he was precipitated among the affrighted birds. For a moment his strong Indian heart was daunted. He looked above, below, and saw no way of escape. It was but a moment; with his inborn tact he soon set upon the only possible means of escape. He saw in the movements of the frightened eaglets a strength that might be put to use. With his natural alacrity and fortitude he immediately put into action his desperate thought. With a stick from the nest he killed one of the six birds and dropped it below, nor did he for an instant watch its dizzy fall, for he knew he must follow. He then, with strands from the rope left in his hands, tied an eagle to the back of each ankle, to the back of his neck and one to each wrist, in such a way that their wings were free to move and in a natural condition. He raised his arms, made his body and limbs perfectly rigid, closed his eyes and let himself go from the rock. The birds, conscious of falling, tried with the greatest efforts to keep up, so that Een-moo not only did reach the ground in safety, although dizzy and half-unconscious, but found himself borne a considerable distance from the base of the cliff. He returned to find the old bird and one young one, and having secured the desired feathers from the seven birds, proceeded to his horse, and thereupon took his homeward way, anxious, after so long an absence, to receive from his family the honor of his success. At night he was loth to stop, but much wearied he crept into a bear's cave to take a rest, having a knife and arrow ready, expecting the return of the animal.

Meanwhile with the early-rising sun the Cree Indian appeared, having made his preparations also to secure the birds that morning; but what was his consternation to find the nest empty, and not only that, but to see hanging from above a broken Indian rope. Filled with anger and mortification at this seeming robbery, he hastened to the summit of the cliff and made close examination of all the tracks, which soon told the whole story; but of the manner of escape he knew not, but knew that the enemy warrior was then on his way to the Red River country, the land of the Sioux. He determined to be revenged, and to yet secure the eagle feathers. Late that night Een-moo roused from slumber to find a dark object bending over him; before he could move one wrist was seized and a knife was descending, when with his free hand he caught the descending wrist of his foe. Neither Indian would release the other, so that they kept their rigid positions until daylight. In the gray dawn the fierce eyes of the foes met, — one a Sioux, the other a Cree, both young, brave, and of equal strength. The Cree claimed a right to the eagle feathers now in the possession of the Sioux, but Een-moo told him that he also had the right to them. They therefore agreed to settle the quarrel by gambling for the feathers. They came forth into the day, took ten arrows, and after arranging the mark, proceeded with the shots. Een-moo lost in succession each set of feathers, his pony, his blanket. He then in desperation put at stake his side scalp for one set of feathers, and thereupon won in succession each set of feathers, his pony, blanket and knife, and those of the Cree; then the Cree put up his side scalp for a set of feathers. This Een-moo would not accept, in admiration of his enemy, but offered to give him half the feathers. This was

done, and not only this, but the two exchanged friendship. As it was necessary, however, that there be a conflict because representatives of contending tribes had met, they agreed that at the full of the next moon they would each bring to that spot thirty warriors who should by a battle avenge the quarrel; but as to themselves, one would ride a white horse and the other a black one, and although they must appear as foes, one would not injure the other, as in reality they were eternal friends.

CHAPTER LI.

VERY EARLY TIMES.

IN writing the history of any nation, county or town, it is desirable that it should be done before all traces of the facts related or the eye-witnesses of the events recorded should have passed away, in order that their accuracy may not be disputed. These records of the early history of Wabasha and this part of Minnesota, are all the more useful since the times which they chronicle have become already historic; and, as we take into consideration the manner in which these bordermen held themselves amenable to the laws, being men of education and intelligence, we wonder not that they held the respect and fear of the savage tribes with whom they trafficked, or at their success among them. Men of brave, bold hearts themselves, the savage, so long as his rights were not infringed upon, could imitate, admire and respect the white man. The Indians have no heralds, no colleges, in which the lineage of their great men can be traced; they have no parish register of marriages and births, by which to ascertain their ancestry; no monuments of their own art, to commend to future ages the events of the past; no Indian pen records the deeds of their warriors, their chiefs, and their prowess, or their wrongs. Their spoilers have been their historians! And although reluctant assent has been awarded to some of the noble traits of their nature, yet, without yielding a due allowance for the peculiarities of their situation, the Indian character has been presented, with a singular uniformity, as being cold, morose and revengeful, unrelieved by any of those varying lights and shades which are admitted in respect to other peoples no less wild and uncivilized than they. Forgetting that in the annals of the Hebrews their second monarch did not scruple to "saw his prisoners with

saws," and to "harrow them with harrows of iron"; forgetful, likewise, of the scenes at Smithfield under the direction of our own British ancestors, and later, of the persecutions of the Quaker and the terrors of witchcraft! But the poor untutored Indian has been, and is still, denounced with one accord as a monster of unapproachable barbarity! As though the summary tomahawk were worse than the iron tortures of the harrow, and the torch of the savage were hotter than the faggots of Queen Mary! There has been none to weep for the poor Indian, while his wrongs have been wholly ignored and unrecorded. The Indians have no writer, no scribe, to relate their own side of the story; and yet the annals of men probably do not attest to a more kindly reception of foreigners than was given to the Pilgrims landing at Plymouth by the faithful Massasoit and the tribes under his jurisdiction; nor did the "forest kings" take up arms until they too clearly saw that either their visitors or themselves must be driven from the soil which was their own, derived, as they believed, from the Great Spirit himself; and that nation is yet to be discovered that will not fight for their homes, the graves of their fathers, and their family altars. No! and until it be forgotten that by some christians in infant Massachusetts it was held to be righteous to kill Indians as the familiars of Agazel, or until the early records of even tolerant Connecticut, which disclose the facts that the Indians there were seized and sold as slaves in British West Indies, or until the rivers Amazon and La Plata shall have washed away the bloody history of the Spanish-American conquest, and until the fact that Cortez stretched the unhappy Gautimozin naked upon a bed of burning coals is proved to be a fiction, let not the American Indian be pronounced the most cruel of men!

The fort established by Perrot was still in existence in the time of the French and Indian war, and was occupied as a military post at different times, until these lands were ceded to the English in 1760. After the peace of 1763 between France and England was declared, Jonathan Carver, of Connecticut, conceived the project of exploring the northwest, and leaving Boston in June, 1766, he arrived at Mackinaw, then the most distant post of the British, in August, and from that point pursued the usual route to Green Bay, where he arrived on the 18th of the same month. The French post at that point was then standing, although much decayed. In company with several traders, he left Green Bay and proceeded to "a town on the Mississippi, near the mouth of the Ouisconsin, called

by the French, La Prairie du Chien. It was a large town, containing about three hundred families. At a small stream called Yellow river, and just opposite Prairie du Chien, the traders, who had thus far accompanied him, took up their residence for the winter, and from that point Carver, with a Canadian voyageur and a Mohawk Indian for companions, proceeded in a canoe up the Mississippi. They reached Lake Pepin on the first of November, landing a few miles below. Carver was very much struck with the appearance of the surrounding land at this halting-place, and he says, while his companions were preparing dinner, he "took a walk on land," and the surface of the country struck him as very peculiar. He thought "it must be the site of some vast artificial earthwork." This was undoubtedly below Wabasha, at what is now called Sand Prairie, also a part of the "Grand Encampment," where mounds and relics of the prehistoric age have been found, many of which are traceable and easily seen. It is worthy of remembrance, that Carver was the first to call the attention of the civilized world to the existence of ancient monuments in the Mississippi valley. In his account of this ground, he says: "On the first of November I reached Lake Pepin, a few miles below which I landed, and while the servants were preparing dinner I ascended the bank to view the country. I had not proceeded far before I came to a fine level, open plain, on which, at a little distance, I perceived a partial elevation, that had the appearance of an entrenchment. On a nearer inspection I had greater reason to suppose that it had been intended for this many centuries ago. Notwithstanding it was now covered with grass, I could plainly see that it had once been a breastwork of about four feet in height, extending the best part of a mile, and sufficiently capacious to cover five thousand men. Its form was somewhat circular, and its flank reached to the river. Though much defaced by time, every angle was distinguishable, and appeared as regular, and fashioned with as much military skill, as if planned by Vauban himself.

"The ditch was not visible, but I thought, on examining more curiously, that I could perceive there certainly had been one. From its situation, also, I am convinced that it must have been designed for that purpose. It fronted the country and the rear was covered by the river, nor was there any rising ground for a considerable way that commanded it; a few straggling lakes were alone to be seen near it. In many places small tracks were worn across it by the

elks or deer, and from the depth of the bed of earth by which it was covered I was able to draw certain conclusions in regard to its great antiquity. I examined all the angles and every part with great attention, and have often blamed myself since for not encamping on the spot and drawing an exact plan of it. To show that this description is not the effect of a heated imagination or the chimerical tale of a mistaken traveler, I find, on inquiry, since my return, that Monsieur St. Pierre and several traders have at different times taken notice of similar appearances, upon which they have formed the same conjectures, but without examining them so minutely as I did. How a work of this kind could exist in a country that has hitherto (according to the general received opinion) been the seat of war to untutored Indians alone, whose whole stock of military knowledge has only within two centuries amounted to drawing the bow, and whose only breastwork, even at present, is the thicket, I know not. I have given as exact an account as possible of the singular appearance, and leave to future explorers of those distant regions to discover whether it is a production of nature or art.

“Perhaps the hints I have here given might lead to a more perfect investigation of it, and give us very different ideas of the ancient state of realms that we at present believe to have been, from the earliest period, only the habitation of savages.”*

In Louisiana, layers of pottery six inches thick, with remnants of matting and baskets, have been found *twelve feet below the surface*, and underneath what is believed to be strata of the Drift. Pages of similar testimony might be quoted to establish these truths, but this work does not call for any argument or discussion in relation to

* Science and research are daily establishing the truth of Carver's suppositions in regard to investigations, also that man existed in this region as far back in geological time as on the European continent; and it may be shown that America is really the birthplace of the earliest race of man. One of the late important discoveries is that of Mr. E. L. Berthoud, which is given to the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences. He reports the discovery of ancient fireplaces, rude stone monuments, and implements of stone in great variety, in several places along Crow creek in Colorado, and also on several other rivers in that vicinity. These fireplaces indicate several ancient sites of an unknown race, differing entirely from the mound-builders and the present Indians, while the fossils and shells found with the remains make it quite certain that the deposit in which these ancient sites are found is as old as the Middle Tertiary period, and Mr. Berthoud thinks the evidence strongly in favor of these locations having been near some fresh-water lake, whose vestiges the present topography of region favors.—*Scientific American*.

the existence of man before the Drift, or whether preglacial man was civilized or not.

It will be seen at once that, without doubt, these earthworks were thrown up and entrenched even centuries before Fort Perrot was erected a few miles farther up the river, and it is still a mooted question whether they are the production of nature or art. It seems a great pity, too, that scientists have not pushed these investigations before all traces of the works should be effaced. Many of these mounds are still traceable and easily seen, and if they are the production of art, they but correspond to accounts we have of mounds and mound builders in other states, especially in Florida; and these remains, in connection with a general estimate of aboriginal civilization, are to be found in each division of the western continent. That portion of the United States which lies between the Appalachian and the Rocky mountains presents three groups, at once the oldest and rudest monuments of bygone times. In Florida the natives always endeavored to build on high ground, or at least to erect the houses of the cacique or chief upon an eminence. As the country was very level and high places seldom found, they constructed artificial mounds of earth, the top of each being capable of containing from ten to twenty houses. Here resided the cacique, his family and attendants. At the foot of this mound was a square according to the size of the village, around which were the houses of the leaders and most distinguished inhabitants. The rest of the people erected their wigwams as near to the dwelling of their chief as possible. An ascent in a straight line, from fifteen to twenty feet wide, led to the top of the hillock and was flanked on each side by trunks of trees, joined one to another and thrust deep into the earth, other trunks of trees forming a kind of stairway; the other sides of the mounds were steep and inaccessible.

Many of the artificial mounds noticed by travelers of the present day, and about which there has been so much learned speculation, were doubtless artificial structures thrown up by the natives for the purposes here given. These mounds of earth seem to be for similar purposes with those of stone on which are erected the ancient edifices found in Central America.

The first group of the United States extends from the sources of the Allegheny to the waters of the Mississippi; the second group occupying the Mississippi valley, and the third stretches from South Carolina to Texas. These groups consist wholly of mounds and

circumlocutions of earth and stone varying from each other very little. Whether these structures were intended for worship or defense, it is impossible to decide; more probably, however, they were of a military character. But, whatever their origin, they derive great interest from the analogous fact that within the same limits vases of earthenware and copper have been dug up, and pipe-bowls decorated with human heads of the type of existing aborigines, together with domestic utensils, personal ornaments, hatchets of stone, and weapons of copper, mica and shell.

While attempting to appreciate aboriginal civilization, we cannot fail, in the light of these remains, to be struck with their magnitude rather than with their beauty, and the only safe conclusion is that in the new world, as in the old, there were different degrees of civilization,—some of them much higher than we could have expected in the utter absence of useful metals, and also beasts of burden. And again, stray visitors of a higher type might have produced all the phenomena—visitors such as appear to have figured in the traditions of Mexico and Peru; or again, as Mr. Donnelly in his “Atlantis” would have, visitors from the submerged continent from whom both Europe and America derive their similarity of architecture, manners, traditions, religion and customs.

From facts and circumstances equally conclusive we surely may deduce an age for most of the mounds of the Mississippi valley of not less than two thousand years, but by whom built, or whether their authors migrated to remote lands, under the attraction of more fertile soil or genial climate, or whether they disappeared beneath the victorious arms of an alien race, or were swept out of existence by some climatic change or terrible epidemic, are questions probably beyond the power of human investigation. History is silent concerning them, and their very name is lost to tradition itself. The tenacity with which the minds of the credulous cling to the marvelous is wonderful; yet the facts connected with the Mississippi valley indicate that the ancient population was numerous and widely spread, as the features common to all identify.

Cartier in Canada, Smith in Virginia, as well as the Pilgrims, and the French in New York, all found the Indians constructing defenses, consisting of palisades, ditches, embankments and other works, the remains of which are still numerous. Again, it is noteworthy that while the existence of minerals was known to the savages who lived near Lake Superior,

and it was made known to the first explorers of that lake and its vicinity, the working of the deposit was not commenced till nearly two centuries later. Stranger still, that a race far older than the savages with whom the Jesuit fathers conversed, a race of which but little more is known than that it existed, must have been extracting copper from the mines of Lake Superior long before Columbus set forth to discover the new world. These people are supposed to be mound-builders; and in the mounds, which are their only memorials, copper utensils and ornaments have been found. The Indians inhabiting the country had no knowledge of mining nor skill in working metals.

In the winter of 1847-8 a most curious discovery was made on the south shore of Lake Superior, near the Ontonagon river, where the Minnesota copper mine is situated.* Mr. Knap discovered the remains of an old working, and found a mass of native copper ten feet long, three feet wide and nearly three feet thick, and weighing six tons. In the vicinity of the same were found stone hammers, copper knives and chisels, and wooden bowls for bailing out water. Though very rude, yet they were most ingenious, and must have been made by a people which had made greater progress in civilization than the Indians who succeeded and supplanted them.

As Minnesota, and this part of it so near our city, was the first place in the new world where the attention was called to the existence of earthworks, I have given some space to the consideration of the same and the opinion of others.

Lake Pepin excited Carver's admiration greatly, as it has that of every traveler since his time, and he says of it, "I observed the ruins of a French factory, where it is said Capt. St. Pierre resided and carried on a great trade with the Nadoussioux before the reduction of Canada." Undoubtedly this "factory," as he calls it, was old Fort Beauharnais. Carver was the first English traveler who visited the Falls of St. Anthony, and this Capt. St. Pierre is supposed to be the same to whom Washington bore despatches from Gov. Dinwiddie in 1753. At that time the aged St. Pierre was in command of a rude post in Erie county, Pennsylvania.

During the war existing between France and England in America, the officers of the northwestern posts were called into action and stationed near the enemy, so that several posts were left unprotected.

*Ray's "From New Foundland to Manitoba."

It appears that the erection of trading-posts on the Mississippi had enticed the Dakotahs from their old residence on the Rum river to come to these posts, which gave them the name of River Bands. Carver, in speaking of the Nadoussioux, says there were originally twelve bands, but one band revolted and left, which, at the time he made their acquaintance, left eleven; and they were called "River Bands, because they chiefly dwell near the banks of this river," meaning the Mississippi. Carver's theory in regard to the Indians is not unlike that of many others who have given much time to research and the study of mounds and their builders. He supposed the Dakotahs came from Asia, but says "this might have been at different times, and from various parts, as Tartary, China, Japan, for the inhabitants of those countries greatly resemble each other." Others have observed the resemblance between the American Indian and those of Tartary, and theologians have generally believed that they could trace an affinity with the Hebrew, others again, with the Gaelic or Erse, particularly at the Sandwich islands. In his book of travels Carver says nothing in relation to a grant made to him from the Dakotahs, but after his death it was asserted that there was a deed in existence belonging to him of valuable lands, and that it was executed at the cave in the eastern suburbs of St. Paul. In this deed is the first known mention of "brother Jonathan," and it is presumed the term arose from this transaction. The deed claims to have been executed "at the Great Cave, May 1, 1767," and signed by HAWNOPAWJATIN and OLOHTONGOMLISHEAU.

After Jonathan Carver's death a claim was urged for the land upon which St. Paul now stands, and many miles adjacent; and in 1840 a corps of engineers came on to look up the lands for the English heirs, he having had two wives, the second one being an English lady. No good title, however, has ever been acknowledged, neither was the original deed presented by the heirs' assignees, and in 1823 the committee of public lands made a report to the United States, stating that, owing to the want of proof as to those facts, in their opinion "the claim was not such as the United States were under any obligation to allow"; and the territory has remained the property of the United States.

In May, 1800, the Northwestern Territory was divided. The portion now distinguished as Ohio was organized as the territory of Indiana, and in December following the Province of Louisiana, of which Minnesota was a part, was officially delivered to the United

States by the French. President Jefferson, thinking it highly important to explore the country acquired, took measures for an expedition to the upper Mississippi. The first American who visited Minnesota, on business of a public character, was Lieut. M. Pike; and in September, 1805, he arrived at Prairie du Chien, where he was politely entertained by the traders there at that time. These traders were Fisher, Frazer and Woods. Fisher traded there until 1815, when he went to the Red River of the North in service of the Hudson Bay Company, where he remained several years. From 1824 until 1826 he was at Lake Traverse. One of his daughters was the mother of Joseph Rolette, of Pembina, by J. Rolette, trader at Prairie du Chien. Mr. Rolette had two wives; his first wife had two daughters, one of whom is still living, Mrs. Maj. Hooe, of Washington. His second wife married Mr. H. L. Dousman, a partner in the American Fur Company, of New York, and trader at Prairie du Chien, where they continued to reside until Mr. Dousman's death, which occurred in September, 1868. They had one son, who now resides in one of the palatial residences of St. Paul. Mr. Dousman was a man of sound and cultivated judgment, and great executive ability, and was successful in all his efforts to bring to proper working system the operations of traffic of the wide field in which he was engaged. Frazer has a son living at Mendota. Jean Baptiste Faribault was the last survivor of the old traders. He and his sons resided at Faribault for many years. Mr. Faribault entered the service of the Northwest Fur Company when a very young man, in spite of great opposition from his family, and the station or post to which he was assigned was that of Kankakee, on the river of that name, and not very far from the present city of Chicago, license having been granted them to trade within the jurisdiction of the United States by the proper authorities. Mr. Faribault, displaying so much business tact, was assigned the charge of a more important post on the Des Moines river, about two hundred miles above its mouth. The post was named Redwood, and the Indians with whom he traded, the Yankton Sioux. He continued in charge of that post four years, during which time he saw no white man except his own assistants. The region abounded with beaver, otter, deer, bear, and other wild animals, and it was the favorite resort of the Sacs and Foxes, the Iowas and Sioux.

The wages of a good clerk at that time was two hundred dollars per annum, an interpreter one hundred and fifty dollars, and a com-

mon voyageur one hundred dollars ; rations allowed them being of the simplest kind.

Having served his time, Mr. Faribault returned to Mackinaw with the intention of going back to Canada, but hearing there of the sudden death of both his parents within fifteen days of each other, he again entered the service of his former employers and was dispatched to the river St. Peters (now Minnesota) and took charge of a post at Little Rapids, about forty miles above its mouth. The band of Sioux with whom he traded were called *Wah-pay-ton*, or People of the Leaf, and during the third year of his residence there he was married to a daughter of a Mr. Hause, a previous superintendent of Indian affairs. The groom was in his thirty-first year and his bride in her twenty-second. He was thenceforth a permanent denizen of the northwest. His eldest son, Mr. Alexander Faribault, was born at Prairie du Chien, and this son was the founder and a highly respected citizen of Faribault, in this state. The Northwest Fur Company, not being permitted to continue their business upon American territory, sold out their interests to the American Fur Company, of which John Jacob Astor, of New York, was the head. Joseph Rolette was constituted the agent of the newly formed association in the northwest, and Mr. Faribault made arrangements with him for the supply of merchandise requisite for his trade, and afterward removed his trading station to Pike's island, near the present site of Fort Snelling. Mr. Faribault had four sons and several daughters, but one of whom is still living. He died August 20, 1860, at the ripe age of eighty-seven years. His memory deserves to be respected and perpetuated among the pioneers of Minnesota.

After Lieut. Pike's stay of some days at Prairie du Chien he resumed his ascent of the Mississippi, and at Point du Sable, on Lake Pepin, he found a trader by the name of Cameron, and his son, who accompanied Pike to the Cannon river, where he found Red Wing, the second war-chief of the Dakotahs. Continuing his ascent, he finally reached the encampment of J. B. Faribault, which was three miles below Mendota, where he made a short stay. Thence he ascended the river and continued his explorations as far as Red Cedar lake, and at Lake La-Sang-Sue hoisted the American flag, effecting at both these points peace with the Sioux and Chippewas.

Upon this trip he fixed the source of the Mississippi to be Leech lake, that being the highest point he reached, owing to the inclem-

ency of the weather, which prevented his pushing his discoveries still farther.

Upon his return he passed through Lake Pepin with barges, and stopped at a prairie about nine miles below the lake, on the right bank going down, and there went out to view some grounds which he thought had the appearance of an old fortification. These fortifications, no doubt, were the same described by Jonathan Carver. Upon reaching Prairie du Chien, Pike was again entertained by the traders. Lieut. Pike was a bold, enterprising man of great tenacity of purpose, and will ever be entitled to the distinction of having been the first to extend researches to regions so wild and repulsive, at a time, too, when there existed no fort on the Mississippi above Prairie du Chien, the old French forts having been abandoned for years.

CHAPTER LII.

TREATIES WITH THE NATIVES.

IN 1830 steps were taken for a congress of tribes at Prairie du Chien, and at this council the M'dewakantonwan Dahkotahs made a treaty, and conveyed to their relatives of mixed blood that tract of land about Lake Pepin known as the "half-breed tract." The tract of said treaty is described as follows: "Beginning at a place called the Barn, below and near the village of the Red Wing chief, and running back fifteen miles, thence in a parallel line with Lake Pepin and the Mississippi about thirty-two miles to a point opposite Au Bocuf river, thence fifteen miles to the Grand Encampment opposite the river aforesaid." This is the tract upon which our annals are laid, and with which the history of the city of Wabasha is so closely connected. Oliver Cratte, of this place, asserts that he was present at that treaty, and that the above is a true rendition of it; also that these lands were intended for the half-breeds of that generation only, and that no "scrip" should ever have been placed upon them. The chiefs present upon that occasion, according to Mr. Cratte, were Red Wing, Black Dog, Little Crow (the father of the great Crow of Sioux massacre notoriety), Waconta and Wapashaw. In 1831, during the month of April, the authorities at Washington instructed the Indian agent at Sault Ste. Marie, H. R. Schoolcraft, to proceed to the upper Mississippi, and use his influence to make peace between

the contending tribes, Dakotahs and Ojibways, in which he partly succeeded, and in 1832 he was again instructed to visit the tribes toward the sources of the Mississippi. In June of that year he arrived, in company of a military escort commanded by Lieut. James Allen, at the Fond du Lac trading-house on the St. Louis river, and, slowly making their way, in July they arrived at Elk Lake, which Mr. Schoolcraft named Itasca. The party were sure they had reached the true source of the great river at last, and geographers still mark Lake Itasca as the head and source of the Mississippi. The lake is about seven miles long, and varies from one to three miles broad, is of irregular shape, with no rock in place but some boulders on the shores.

The Indian trade of the northwest was found to be so completely in the hands of British subjects, that trade could not be carried on by the Americans without their assistance. The secretary of the treasury in consequence issued a circular allowing the agents to license interpreters and voyageurs, who might be employed by the American traders. Mr. Taliaferro was the first Indian agent in Minnesota, and he held the office twenty-one years, licensing traders at different points as occasion demanded at different times. In 1833 the licensed traders of Minnesota were: Alexis Bailly, Mendota; J. R. Browne, mouth of the St. Croix; J. B. Faribault, Little Rapids; Joseph Renville, Lac qui Parle; Louis Provencalle, Traverse des Sioux; Hazen Moores, Lac Traverse, and B. F. Baker at Fort Snelling. In 1835 we find Joseph R. Brown at Lac Traverse, near the head of the Minnesota river, and Joseph Laframboise on the Coteau de Prairie, at the Lake of the Two Woods, and Alexander Faribault, son of J. B. Faribault, on the Cannon river. There were other prominent traders who came into the country in 1837, among whom were N. W. Kittson, Philander Prescott and Francois Labathe. Franklin Steele and Wm. H. Forbes also came to Minnesota in 1837, and H. M. Rice, who was at the head of an extensive trade with the Winnebagos and Chippewas, in 1839. In 1837 about twenty chiefs and traders, by direction of Gov. Dodge, proceeded to Washington to make a treaty ceding to the United States their lands east of the Mississippi. They were accompanied by Maj. Taliaferro, agent, and Scott Campbell as interpreter. The fur company was represented by H. H. Sibley, Alexis Bailly, Joseph La Franboise, Augustin Rocque, Labathe, the Faribaults, and others. Joel R. Poinsette, a special commissioner, represented the United States.

CHAPTER LIII.

BUSINESS BEGINS.

THE first white man to resume trade in these parts after the old forts were abandoned, was Augustin Rocque, grandfather of the family by that name in Wabashaw. His first post was built about 1800, where Reed's Landing now stands. Lient. Pike makes no mention of him in his account of his explorations, and it is probable that Rocque had left the post before Pike passed up the river, as it appears that for some reason he abandoned this post and returned to Prairie du Chien. Mr. Rocque was a French Canadian, coming to these wilds when a very young man. He married a Dahkotoh woman, by whom he had a large family, his son Augustin being the father of the family now at this place. About the year 1830 Augustin, who followed the business of his father as Indian trader, moved back to this point on the "half-breed" land and erected a dwelling and trading-post on the site of old Fort Perrot. Being connected by marriage with the Sioux and Fox Indians, he traded through different parts of Minnesota and Iowa, one of his outposts being on the site of the present town of Cedar Rapids. Mr. Rocque's influence among the tribes with whom he traded was almost unbounded, and several outbreaks at different times were quelled by his sagacity and influence. So great was the respect of the Indians for him, they looked upon him almost as a father, and hence his influence. The portrait of Mr. Rocque hangs in the capitol at Washington, together with several of the Sioux chiefs. At the time of his return to this point, the present site of Wabashaw was covered with underbrush and trees. His place, when steamboats ran, was called Rocque's Landing. At that time Wapashaw (Red Leaf) was living with his band where Winona now stands, the prairie being called Wapashaw prairie—by the old voyageurs, "La Prairie Oscilles"—that is, "Flag-root Prairie." The city of Winona was named for Wapashaw's sister Weenonah.

The first steamboat upon these waters was the Virginia, which ascended the Mississippi as far as Fort Snelling in 1823. Fort Snelling was first named Fort St. Anthony, but in 1824, at the suggestion of Gen. Scott, it was changed to Fort Snelling. As Col.

Leavenworth and troops, en route for Fort St. Anthony in 1819, stopped at Prairie du Chien, a child was born to Lieut. N. Clark, whose first baptismal name was Charlotte, after its mother, and the second was Ouisconsin, given it by the officers in view of the fact that she was born at the junction of that stream with the Mississippi. In course of time Miss Clark married a graduate of West Point, who afterward became Gen. H. P. Van Cleve, U. S. A., and this very worthy couple still reside in Minneapolis, Mrs. Van Cleve being the oldest resident of Minnesota. In 1820 Mrs. Col. Snelling gave birth to a daughter, which was the first white child born in Minnesota.

Before the advent of steamboats upon these rivers commerce and navigation had been carried on by means of keel-boats and canoes, and for a long time after it was found that steamboats could ascend the upper Mississippi, commerce being unequal to the support of steamboat navigation, the keel and canoe were used as before. The British and American fur companies always used the canoe for shallow waters and rapids, and the keel-boat for transportation, until the volume of business warranted their supersedure by the steamer. The keel was built much like an ordinary barge, but shallower, and provided with running-boards on each side, their carrying capacity varying from seven to twenty tons. The largest were usually manned by fourteen men, six on a side with poles for propelling the boat, and a cook, with sometimes a trader or agent on board. These men were Canadian-French half-breeds, called voyageurs, under the supervision of some active trader or agent.

The earliest manuscript written in Minnesota is written by Col. Snelling, dated August 4, 1820, and reads as follows :

In justice to Lawrence Taliaferro, Esq., Indian agent at this post,* we, the undersigned, officers of the Fifth Regiment here stationed, have presented him this paper as a token not only of our individual respect and esteem, but as an entire approval of his conduct and deportment as a public agent in this quarter.

Given at St. Peter, this 4th day of August, 1820.

T. SNELLING, Col. 5th Inf.,	N. CLARK, Lieut.,
S. BURBANK, Br. Major,	JOS. HARE, Lieut.,
DAVID PERRY, Capt.,	ED. PURCELL, Surgeon,
D. GOODING, Br. Capt.,	P. R. GREEN, Lt. and Adjt.,
J. PLYMPTON, Lieut.,	W. G. CAMP, Lt. and Q. M.,
R. A. McCABE, Lieut.,	H. WILKINS, Lieut.

(St. Peter was afterward called Mendota.)

* Neill's "History of Minnesota."

The first white man who built on the present site of Wabasha was Oliver Cratte,* who came here from Fort Snelling in 1838. About the same time came Joseph Buisson, who, for some time, carried the mails on foot from Fort Snelling to Prairie du Chien, a distance of two hundred and four miles, accomplishing the round trip in fourteen days. Mr. Cratte was sent to this place by the government and located as blacksmith for the Wapashaw band. He was born in Liverpool, England, in 1801. He was early left an orphan, and he and his sister came to Canada when he was a mere boy. He learned the blacksmith's trade at Montreal, and after completing it he came west as far as Mackinaw, where he remained about a year. He then went to Prairie du Chien in company with some traders, and was there employed by the United States government. In 1828 he was sent to Fort Snelling, where he remained until he came to Wabasha in 1838. Mr. Cratte has been married three times. His first wife was a daughter of Alexander Graham, by whom he had five children, and his present wife is a daughter of Scott Campbell, who acted as interpreter for the chiefs and braves who visited Washington in 1837 for the purpose of ceding their lands east of the Mississippi to the United States. Mr. Cratte is still living and is the oldest living white man of his time. He is entirely blind, yet his memory is good, and it is like reading history to hear him recount the scenes of his long and varied experience. The old man is poor, which renders his blindness still more pitiable. He has, in his day, been far beyond want; but loaning gold and, in his own honesty of purpose and heart, trusting the word of those who came to him in need, taking no proper security, he has thus, in his old age, become reduced to poverty and sorrow. Coming here in the fall of 1838, he built a shop of logs on the levee, chinking it with mud and sand, and occupying it that winter for shop and dwelling. In the spring following he added a "lean-to" and sent for his family, they having remained at Fort Snelling during the winter. This dwelling was the first ever built by white man at this place. Mr. Joseph Buisson built a small house the same season and brought his family here also, which house was the second one erected on the site of Wabasha.

Mr. Cratte's eldest son, David Cratte, who resides in Wabasha, has been a man of great activity and swiftness of foot, figuring

*Cratte's Landing was the original name of the site of the present city of Wabasha.

largely in the early annals of the place. In 1854 he was sent by H. S. Allen's agent at this place with dispatches to Chippewa Falls, where Mr. Allen resided. Young Cratte carried them on foot, and upon his return, just after leaving Eau Claire, he noticed a party of Chippewas lurking around in ambush for a party of Sioux, who were on their way to St. Paul. The Chippewas, knowing the surroundings far better than the Sioux, waited for and surrounded them, capturing and killing every one of them. Cratte, learning what was going on, and fearing for his own life, took to his heels and ran all the way to Wabasha, arriving at nine o'clock in the evening, a distance of fifty miles in nine hours.

The enmity existing between the Ojibways (Chippewas) and Dahkotahs (Sioux), owing to their frequent encroachments upon each other's hunting-grounds, was very bitter, and was the cause of constant feuds among them.

Mr. J. Buisson was a trader of some ability, remaining at this place until his death, in 1857. He had quite a family of sons and daughters, most of them still residents of Wabasha.

On the island just opposite the present city of Wabasha stood a trading-post in 1849, erected by one Robar. Mr. La Bathe, a French trader, built and, in 1841, occupied the log house on the levee, just below the residence of W. T. Duganne, as a trading-post. In 1844 he sold this post to Alexis Bailly, who occupied it for store and dwelling for many years. A part of said house is still standing, and in good repair, being occupied as a dwelling.* Mr. Bailly added to the building, living in it until after his second marriage, in 1857, when he built the substantial residence which, since his death, has been known as "Riverside" to all travelers.

In 1841 another post was built upon the same island, about midway between Wabasha and Read's Landing, by a Mr. Nelson, which point is familiarly known as Nelson's Landing. These posts were built expressly for trade with the Chippewas.

The history of the early days of our western homes has been so obliterated by the march of improvement in a quarter of a century, and traces of first beginnings so lost that a comparison of the present times with those of the past is hardly possible, and young people of the present day emigrating from their luxurious eastern homes

*Since the above was written the building has been consumed by fire, April 23, and thus destroying the last landmark of the old traders.

should bear in patience the slight ills to which they may be subjected, being, as they are, so small in comparison with the trials, privations and hardships of the early settlers. It is, no doubt, difficult for them to realize how very primitive were all these beginnings, and history itself cannot portray them as they really were. Again, the settler on any of our western prairies, and the axman who enters upon the primeval forest, must often be the subject of strange reflections as he follows his plough, throwing the rich alluvial soil that through all the ages has remained undisturbed, or hews down the lofty pine that for thousands of years has flourished and grown unnoticed and uncared for, and the majestic oak in all its strength; he must wonder how it should occur that he, of all the people that have lived, and still live on the earth, should be the first to appropriate to his own comfort these blessings so long held in nature's vast storehouse; and wonder, too, why his race should require all the resources of earth, the productions of forests, mines, rivers, lakes, oceans and seas,—of the soil planted, cultured and garnered; the flocks and herds feeding and gamboling in undisturbed freedom upon a thousand hills, for his subsistence and convenience, while other races have remained from generation to generation in all the untamed wildness of the deer and elk upon which they subsist. What of the race that but yesterday was here? Have these rivers, plains and forests, now so peaceful, always been so calm and still? Or have they been the scene of sanguinary savage conflict? We speculate in vain upon the long-ago dwellers upon the banks of these lovely streams. Then savage yells may have been the only sound that ever waked the stillness of these hills; or a race long since gone may have builded and worshiped, and cultivated all the amenities of civilized life, and the records of their virtues and deeds have become obliterated by time's relentless fingers.

Until 1849 the territory now comprising Minnesota was included in six counties, namely, Ramsey, Washington, Benton, Dakota, Wabasha, Pembina; total population in 1849 being four thousand nine hundred and forty. The first white man who built within the precincts of the county was Augustin Rocque; upon his return to his post, at or near the site of old Fort Perrot, in 1830, and when steamboats began to navigate these waters, his place was called Rocque's Landing. Gov. Sibley makes mention of his place in his memoranda of first coming to Minnesota, and says: "Some idea can be formed of the great changes which have occurred since 1834

when I state that when I performed the journey from Prairie du Chien to St. Peters, now Mendota, in the autumn of that year, a distance of nearly three hundred miles, there was but one house between these points, and that was a log cabin, occupied by a trader named Rocque, situated below Lake Pepin, near the present town of Wabasha." Mr. Cratte, as has been stated, was the first white man who built upon the present site.

The city of Wabasha was not named until 1843, when it was called Wabashaw, after the old chief. The ceremony of christening was performed in the following manner: A hole was dug in the ground on the levee, and a bottle containing a paper giving an account of the event was placed in the hole; then a post was set up over it with a board nailed thereon, upon which was printed or written the name "Wabashaw" in large letters. A bottle of whisky was broken to celebrate the christening, and everyone became jubilant. In 1853, ten years later, the old sign-post was still standing. It is difficult now to locate just the place where the post stood; but Mr. Cratte informs us that it was on the levee between Alleghany and Pembroke streets. Mr. Francis Talbot saw it when he landed here in 1853 from the steamer Nominee. At the time of this christening, Wabasha was nothing more than a trading-post and stopping-place for traders and voyageurs. It had been a stopping-place for the American traders for a long time as they passed up and down the river, trafficking with the different bands of Indians on both sides of the river and around the lakes, their headquarters being at Prairie du Chien, so that "the Prairie" seemed like home to them, particularly so to the pioneer Frenchman. After the town was organized Mr. Bailly was appointed justice of the peace by the governor, and was thereby made the first civil officer of the county. Before that time the manner of living had been quite patriarchal in its way, and no better illustration can be given of it than to quote Mr. Rocque's advice to his sons, which gives his opinion of the law. It says: "*Mes fils, ce faut que vous engardez bien a ce moment parceque la loi c'est venue en ville. La loi c'est le diable, et Monsieur Bailly il est la loi.*" Interpreted: "My sons, it is necessary that you be very careful now, because the law has come to town. The law is the devil, and Mr. Bailly is the law."

CHAPTER LIV.

ORGANIZATION.

THE Territory of Minnesota was divided into counties by enactment of first territorial legislature. The county of Wabasha, according to this division, comprised all that portion of territory lying east of a line running due south from a point on the Mississippi known as Medicine Bottle village, at Pine Bend, to the Iowa line; being the entire territory belonging to the present counties of Wabasha, Goodhue, Dodge, Olmsted, Winona, Mower, Houston, Fillmore and nearly one-half the territory belonging to Dakota. Wabasha county was not organized under that act, but the division was declared to be for the purpose of the appointment of justices of the peace, constables and such other judicials as might be specially provided for. Wabasha was attached to Washington county for judicial purposes by provision of said act. By an act of March 5, 1853, the county was somewhat reduced in size, that portion north of a line extending from a point twenty-five miles south of the north branch of the Cannon river to Lake Pepin, at a point on the lake seven miles below Sand Point, being set off into the counties of Goodhue and Dacotah. By the provisions of this act, Wabasha county was attached to Goodhue county for judicial purposes. Fillmore county was also set off and organized under the same act, and comprised all the territory south of the White Water river, and extended west to a line running due southeast from a point on the north branch of the Cannon river, as above described, to the Iowa line. The remaining portion of land situated between Goodhue and Fillmore counties comprised the territory of Wabasha county as organized during the same session. By an act of February 23, 1854, the counties of Winona and Houston were organized, hence the limits and boundaries of Wabasha were again changed. By this act the boundaries were as follows: "Commencing at the southeast corner of township 107 north, of range 11 west; thence west thirty miles to the southwest corner of Kalmar, in Olmsted county; thence north twelve miles to the northwest corner of what is now the town of New Haven; thence east six miles to the south-

west corner of the present town of Mazeppa ; thence north twelve miles to the northwest corner of town 110, range 14 (being the present town of Chester) ; thence east six miles to the northeast corner of the same town ; thence north six miles to the northwest corner of the town of Mount Pleasant ; thence east to Lake Pepin ; thence down the lake and Mississippi river to the present boundary line between Winona and Wabasha counties ; thence west to the northwest corner of Winona county ; thence south twenty-four miles to the place of beginning." By an act of February 20, 1855, Olmsted county was organized, with its boundary lines as at the present time ; eight of the southern towns of Wabasha were set off as a portion of the territory of Olmsted county, leaving the boundaries of Wabasha county as at present described on the state maps.

The first election in the county was held at the house of Augustin Rocque, in what is now the city of Wabasha, October 11, 1853. At that election the following gentlemen were elected to the county offices : Christian Shively, Oliver Cratte and Peter Larrivierre, county commissioners ; Alexis P. Bailly, register of deeds ; C. Shively, treasurer and coroner, and Levi Murphy, sheriff.

The board of commissioners met March 6, 1854, in accordance with an act passed by the territorial legislature, February 9 of the same year, and presented their certificates of election, properly certified to and endorsed, which were ordered to be deposited in the files of the office. Mr. Alexis P. Bailly acted as clerk of the meeting. The board then proceeded to business. A temporary seal was adopted, consisting of a circular piece of paper containing a red wafer, upon which was inscribed : "Temporary Seal of the County Court of Wabashaw County." Mr. Shively was elected chairman of the board. Adjourned to meet again on the 11th, at ten o'clock. Pursuant to adjournment they met again the 11th, and divided the county into three assessment districts, by denominating all that portion north of a line running from an old ferry-house, which stood a little above Read's Landing, to the western extremity of the county, as the first district ; Wm. Campbell was appointed assessor. The second district comprised the territory north of a line extending west from the house of Oliver Cratte on the levee, to the county line, not included in the first district ; and the third district comprised the residue of the county. Mr. Whitmarsh was appointed assessor for the second district, and Mr. J. McKenzie for the third. At this meeting it was discovered that Mr. Murphy was not eligible

to the office of sheriff, as he was not a resident of the county, and Dr. Francis Milligin was appointed by the board to fill the vacancy. They also at that time located the county-seat at Wabasha. They met again on the 13th, pursuant to adjournment, to receive the bond given by F. H. Milligin, given as security for the faithful performance of his duties as sheriff. On the 20th of same month the board again met, and appointed Francis La Point road supervisor. Messrs. Campbell and Whitmarsh never having qualified, they held another meeting on the 24th and appointed Amos Wheeler assessor for the first district, investing him with power to assess the second also. At their next meeting, which was held July 3, they found they had acted contrary to law, or to the statutes regarding the assessment-roll, and the whole matter was dropped. They then proceeded to divide into election precincts. The first precinct comprised towns 108 and 109, of ranges 14 and 15; the place for holding elections was fixed at the house of Leonard B. Hodges, in Orinoco. Messrs. E. Chilson, J. Clark and G. Gordon were appointed judges of election. The second precinct comprised the rest of the county, the place for holding elections being the house of Augustine Rocque, in Wabasha. The board also appointed Messrs. Wheeler, I. O. Seely and J. McKenzie for judges of election. A portion of the northern part of the county was set off in November as the Montezuma precinct, elections to be held at the house of Mr. John Lyons. For judges of election the board appointed Messrs. Thomas Allen, R. S. Phillips and J. Hanson. At the same meeting they appointed Joseph Pingrey county surveyor.

The first representative in the territorial legislature from the county was James Kirkman, of Wabasha, in 1855, who was succeeded by A. P. Foster, of Plainview, in 1856. Messrs. S. H. Kemp and B. C. Baldwin were delegates to the constitutional convention in 1857. James Redpath, from Tepeeotah, was the first senator. In 1858 J. T. Averill was elected senator, and W. J. Arnold, J. H. Burnham and F. E. Skillman, representatives. Owing to the delay in the admission of the state to the Union, Gov.-elect H. H. Sibly was not inaugurated until May 24, 1858, and it became optional with him to call or not to call the legislature together the next winter. As the republican party was successful that fall, and the election of United States senator the question of interest, no session was called. Politics had before that time been prominently democratic, and it was hoped the next election might

secure again democratic majority and thus elect a democratic senator. The next autumn the result was the same, however, and the same parties from Wabasha county were re-elected with Hon. Alex. Ramsey as governor. W. S. Wilkinson was elected by that legislature to the United States senate.

Commissioners Shively, Cratte and Larrivierre, under the territorial government, were elected in 1853. Mr. Shively was elected chairman, and was the only member of the board who could read and write. They held several meetings during the spring of 1854, but Messrs. Shively and Larrivierre refusing to present themselves at the regular meetings, Alexis P. Bailly and John McKee, Esq., who, by the way, was the first lawyer in the county, were appointed to their places, and Oliver Cratte made chairman of the board. This new board, consisting of Oliver Cratte, Alexis P. Bailly and John McKee, held their offices until the close of 1855. The members composing the board in 1856 were: C. R. Read, chairman, Levi Cook and A. A. Weston; they were elected in the fall of 1855. Mr. Read was chosen for three years, Mr. Cook for two years and Mr. Weston for one. Mr. Weston being re-elected, the board, in 1857, comprised the same members with no change except that the chair was filled by Mr. Weston instead of Read. Before the close of the term, however, Mr. Read was again made chairman, owing to an injury inflicted on Mr. Weston by the shot of an outlaw, rendering him unable to attend the meetings of the board. The members composing the board in 1858 were: C. R. Read, chairman, Henry Amerland and G. Maxwell.

Before the termination of the year, the commissioner system was abolished and a supervisor elected from each town. Previous to this time the towns had not been organized, and during the supervisor system, which was in use from the adoption of the state constitution until its repeal in February, 1860, the towns represented, were: Wabasha, Pepin, Plainview, Zumbro (now Zumbro and Hyde Park), Mazeppa, Mt. Pleasant, Elgin, Pall, Smithfield (now Highland), West Albany, Watopa, Gillford, Minneiska, Lake City, Bear Valley (now Chester), Glasgow and Greenfield.

In February, 1860, the supervisor system was abolished, and the legislature passed an act authorizing the division of counties into commissioner districts, from which one should be elected for a term of three years. In pursuance of that act the county was divided into five districts, as follows: First district—Minneiska, Watopa,

Highland and Plainview ; second district—Elgin, Pell, Zumbro, West Albany and Glasgow ; third district—Mazeppa, Chester, Gillford and Mt. Pleasant ; fourth district—Pepin, Wabashaw and Greenfield ; fifth district—Lake City. This division was an act of the commissioners, June 5, 1860.

G. W. Marsh was the first county auditor, holding the office in 1858 by provision of the statute making the register of deeds also auditor. This law was changed at a special meeting of the legislature in the fall of the same year, when W. W. McDougall was appointed by the board of commissioners, and held the office during the years 1859 and 1860.

E. W. Foster was elected in the fall of 1860, and held the office until November, 1861, when he entered the army, thus leaving the office vacant. Again it devolved upon the commissioners to supply the vacancy. They found their task a hard one, as it was with the greatest difficulty that a sufficient number of members could agree to make a majority. Several names were proposed, and each felt anxious for the position. Finally the one hundred and third ballot resulted in the election of A. G. Foster, who held the office the remainder of the term, and was elected in 1862, and again in 1864. W. W. Case was elected in 1866 and held the office until 1871, when he was succeeded by F. E. Stauff, who in turn was succeeded in 1875 by William Campbell, and Mr. Campbell by the present incumbent, Mr. G. A. Perkins.

Mr. C. Shively was elected treasurer in 1853, but never qualified, and Dr. F. H. Milligin was appointed by the board to fill the vacancy. He held the office until January 1, 1856. Mr. William Bonnell was elected in the fall of 1856, but leaving the country soon after, the board appointed Joseph Peak, who held the office until the spring of 1857, when he left the country, and L. M. Gregg was appointed for the remainder of the term. Mr. Gregg was elected in the fall of 1857, and held the office during the years 1858-9. William W. Prindle was elected in the fall of 1859, and held the office four years. Mr. J. F. Rose succeeded him, holding the office until January 1, 1868. Mr. A. Y. Felton was elected in the fall of 1867, and re-elected in 1869. He was succeeded by Anson Pierce, who held the office two terms ; he in turn succeeded by A. J. Fowler, and Mr. Fowler in January, 1882, by R. A. Johnson.

Alexis P. Bailly was elected to the office of register of deeds in 1853, and held the office until July, 1855, when Dr. Milligin was

appointed by the county board for the remainder of the term. Mr. Abner Tibbetts held the office in 1856-7; G. W. Marsh in 1858-9, and was succeeded by C. W. Hackett, of Lake City, who held the office until January 1, 1864. He was succeeded by Mr. D. H. Eldridge, who occupied the position until January 1, 1868. In the fall of 1867 Messrs. O. D. Ford and N. S. Wright were competitors for the office, and both claimed the election. This election was at the time of the vote for the county-seat, when exceeding heavy returns were received from some towns; and the consequence was great difficulty in determining who had the majority. Mr. Wright received his certificate of election, and held the office during the year 1868, when a decision was given by the supreme court that Mr. Ford was entitled to the election. Mr. Ford held the office during the remainder of the term, and was re-elected for another term of two years. Mr. Ford was succeeded by James G. Lawrence, who held the office four years, being succeeded by H. H. Dickman, one term, and he by J. C. Bartlett, the present incumbent.

Mr. H. P. Wilson held the office of judge of probate in 1856, Mr. G. F. Childs in 1857, Mr. B. C. Baldwin in 1858-9. Mr. A. Z. Putnam was elected in the fall of 1859, and held the office four years. He was succeeded by Mr. G. C. Dawley in 1864-5, who in turn was succeeded by Mr. E. Lathrop in 1866-7. He was succeeded by Mr. A. Fuller in 1868-9, who was re-elected in 1869 for 1870-1. Judge A. Z. Putnam followed, two terms, then J. T. Pope, one term, succeeded by F. J. Collier, one term. In the fall of 1882 Judge Putnam was again elected.

The first clerk of the court, elected under the state constitution, was Mr. S. A. Kemp, who held the office from 1858 to 1861; previous to that time the office was held by S. L. Campbell, Esq., by appointment of the territorial district court. Mr. N. F. Webb succeeded Mr. Kemp to the office, and held the position eight years. Mr. C. J. Stauff was elected in 1869, and still retains the position.

Levi Murphy was elected sheriff in 1853, but did not qualify, and the county commissioners appointed Dr. F. H. Milligan to fill the vacancy. Mr. Amos Wheeler held the office in 1854-5; B. S. Hurd in 1856. He resigned the office, and R. M. Piner was appointed in his place, holding the office during the year. In the fall of that year he was duly elected, and held the office until January, 1860, when he was succeeded by H. H. Butts, who held the office until January, 1862, being succeeded by William B. Lutz. Mr.

Lutz was succeeded by H. H. Slayton, who held the office four years. In the fall of 1867 William Box was elected, who filled the office three terms; succeeded by Sydney Smith, two terms; and he in turn succeeded by Lyman H. Gregg, two terms. In the autumn of 1881 Mr. H. Brukhardt was elected, and is the present incumbent. The first judge of probate in the county was H. P. Wilson.

The first district attorney of the county was Judge John Tyson, succeeded by Hon. S. L. Campbell, and he in turn by John B. Davis. J. D. Jaqueth was elected in 1863, and in 1865 was re-elected and resigned. John B. Davis was again elected and held the office until January 1, 1867, when W. W. Scott qualified. Mr. Scott was succeeded by J. B. Davis, and Mr. Davis by J. Hahn, Esq., who held the office two terms, being succeeded by W. Matcham. Mr. Matcham held the office one term, and was succeeded by J. K. Benedict, one term, who was succeeded, January 1, 1883, by J. McGovern, the present attorney.

The educational interests of Wabasha county have not been neglected. The first school district was organized on November 20, 1855, and comprised a territory of some thirty square miles. The first school was taught by H. B. Potter, although a private school had been taught for a short time in Wabasha by Thomas F. Flynn. These interests have now assumed a prominent position in the history of the progress and prosperity of the county. The first superintendent of the schools was Mr. E. Hogle, who held the office in 1866; Wm. H. Robinson, in 1867, and he was succeeded by T. A. Thompson, who held the office until 1873. Mr. Thompson was an earnest, faithful worker, and to him is due, in a great measure, our present high standard of schools in the county. Mr. Thompson was succeeded by A. G. Hudson; Mr. Hudson, by J. H. Hays, and Mr. Hays by A. J. Greer, the present official.

CHAPTER LV.

WHERE THEY CAME FROM.

THE first settlers of the county were from the eastern states, from New England to Illinois, with some Irish and German immigration, who, with very few exceptions, were poor, bringing with them barely enough to feed and clothe themselves until the first cabin could be built and the first crop gathered. Industry and economy have repaid the most of these old pioneers with comfortable, commodious homes, surrounded with nearly all the comforts of the east. They were possessed with determination, believing that others had thus prospered before them, and what others could do they could also, and would; yet the way to opulence and comfort has been through continued hardships and untiring perseverance.

In later years nearly all nationalities have contributed to help increase the population of the county, and nearly two-thirds of these people constitute the population at the present time.

In 1857 the county began to fill up with farmers, and towns and villages grew almost like magic. The soil of the county is varied. Along the banks of the streams it is somewhat sandy, but the prairies have a deep, rich, dark loam, with a gravelly subsoil, producing all kinds of grain and vegetables in abundance. The surface of the country along the Mississippi is hilly, while back from the river is rolling prairie. That known as Greenwood Prairie, is celebrated for its immense wheatfields, some seasons there being one continuous wheatfield for twenty to twenty-five miles.

The town of Plainview was first settled by Messrs. A. T. Sharp, E. B. Eddy, Thomas Todd, Wm. Boatman and David Campbell. They arrived there in the spring of 1855, on May 21, and with one accord agreed that this was the land they long had sought, and at once decided to remain. They at once began the construction of domiciles for their families, and having provided those, commenced operations for agricultural improvement. A Norwegian by the name of Nels Oleson had arrived before them, and settled in the northeast corner of the town, and he was probably the first to break the sod in the town. Before the close of the month the number of

families increased to seven, by the arrival of David Ackley and Edwin Chapman. In June the colony was swollen by the arrival of A. P. Foster and Benjamin Lawrence, from Vermont, together with several families from Wisconsin. They went to work with a determination that the settlement should be permanent. Before fall their settlement contained thirty families. The first thing to be considered was education, and they proceeded to erect a schoolhouse, the boards of which were sawed out with a handsaw by Mr. Boatman, and the shingles were made by Mr. Eddy. This was in the spring of 1856. Before June their schoolhouse was completed, and Miss Annie M. White employed to preside over twenty scholars; hence to her is due the honor of teaching the first school in Plainview. The same zeal in regard to educational advancement has existed ever since, and there is probably no town in Minnesota, containing no greater population, that has expended more in the cause of education than Plainview. At the time the first schoolhouse was built no village existed in town, although a portion of the same section upon which the town was built was laid out into lots the same spring, and a good deal of effort was made to build up a town. Those most instrumental in this effort were Messrs. Boatman, Sharpe and Burchard. They succeeded in getting a postoffice, and Mr. A. P. Foster received the appointment of postmaster.

The name of this office was Greenville, that being the name by which the settlement was known. A branch store had been opened during the winter previous by Messrs. Richards, of Read's Landing. Mr. Burchard became a partner in the spring, and had special charge of the Greenville branch. This was the first store opened on "the Prairie."

During the summer of 1856 Messrs. O. Wilcox, Dr. F. C. Gibbs, T. A. Thompson, J. Y. Blackwell, David Ackley, E. Chapman and T. A. Tomlinson laid out a village site on sections 17 and 8. They gave the name of Centreville to the new town. This transaction was much to the disadvantage of Greenville, and gave rise to a jealousy between the two villages. Greenville retained the postoffice, but Centreville made the more rapid strides in growth and commercial prosperity. Very few buildings were built in Greenville after the new town was laid out, and a few of the buildings erected there were afterward moved to Centreville. In 1858 the postoffice was discontinued and a new one opened at Centreville. This event changed the name of the town. There was a postoffice in Winona county by

the name of Centreville. In view of the location, which was the watershed of the Zumbro and White Water rivers, and in plain view of a large tract of surrounding country, they changed the name to Plainview. Since that time the town has made rapid advancement in wealth and general prosperity. They have now a fine school-building erected at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars, and the school is in a very flourishing condition. The Methodists were the first to erect a church edifice. The first church service was held in 1856 by the Rev. J. Cochrane, a Congregational clergyman. There are at present two churches and four organizations: Methodists, Congregationalists, Baptists and Disciples. The first flouring-mill was erected by C. T. Allaire during the summer of 1869. The southern sections are traversed by the north branch of the Whitewater, and along the banks of this stream the wooded portion of Plainview is situated; the remaining portion is prairie land of vast richness of soil. The amount of territory constituting the farming lands is twenty-one thousand eight hundred and sixteen acres.

HIGHLAND.

Patrick McDonough and John Canfield were the first settlers of this town. They came in the summer of 1855 and built small homes for themselves, installed their families therein, and went to work. The next year other settlers moved in, among whom were W. L. Cleveland, James S. Felton, the brothers Doane and E. G. Smith. In 1857 C. G. Dawley and Thomas Smith located. Mr. Smith built a store and stocked it with general merchandise in 1858; it was destroyed by fire in 1859, and Mr. E. J. Duganne built another in its place the same year and filled it with a general assortment of goods for the accommodation of the settlement; but Plainview and Wabasha drew so largely on the trade that Mr. Duganne closed the store, and it has never been reopened. In 1857 D. J. Watkins built a mill near the center of the town, which furnished a large amount of hard lumber for fencing and building purposes; he also, in 1860, built a gristmill, but finding the water-power insufficient to propel the machinery of both, the sawmill was allowed to go into disuse. This stream is called Indian creek. In 1864 Mr. Henry Hampe built a flouring-mill upon the same stream. Both of these mills add greatly to the business interests of the town. A schoolhouse was built in 1859, in what is now district No. 40, in which religious services were first held by a Methodist minister the same year.

There is but one church edifice in the town, which was built in 1866 by the Roman Catholics. A postoffice called Smithfield was established on the road from Wabasha to Plainview in 1858, and James S. Felton was appointed postmaster. Another office was established near the center of the town in 1864, called Lyons; W. L. Cleveland, postmaster. The town was christened Smithfield in honor of one of the settlers, but when organized under the state law it was changed to that of Highland. The surface of the land is quite rolling, and in some places even hilly, particularly along the banks of the streams. Much of the surface is covered with scattering oaks, which furnish a good supply of fuel. The soil is very productive. Highland contains an even township of thirty-six sections, most of which is now under cultivation.

HYDE PARK.

This town includes all that portion of government township 109, range 13 west, lying north of the Zumbro river. At the time of the government survey the township was known as Concord, that being the name of the election precinct in which it was situated. At a town meeting in May, 1858, it was given the name of Troy, but the legislature not indorsing the action, a new christening resulted in Zumbro, to correspond with the river which runs through the town. The first settlement dates back to May, 1855, when quite a number sought homes and selected claims. The town settled up rapidly, and in 1856 a schoolhouse was built, and a school taught therein the next winter by Miss Mary J. Shaw. In consequence of the inconvenience of the settlers on different sides of the river getting together for elections and public meetings, the town was divided, upon application, by the county commissioners in 1862, the Zumbro river being the dividing line; the part north of the river was set off as another town and named Hyde Park. A postoffice was also established, Mr. Wm. Parker being postmaster. In 1866 the county purchased of John T. Rose one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 11 of this town, and located the county farm for the benefit of the poor. This was afterward changed, and a farm of eighty acres was purchased about one mile from the city proper of Wabasha and business part of the same.

MINNEISKA claims next to Wabasha to be the oldest town in the county. One Michael Agnes came up from St. Louis and settled in the southeast corner in 1851, and Louis Krutely arrived about a month later. Some time during the same year Charles Read, of

Read's Landing, purchased a claim four miles farther up the river, but nothing was done at either of these points except to cut wood for the boats until 1852, when Abner Tibbetts and B. C. Baldwin purchased property at the upper yard and one Joseph Schurb settled in the vicinity of the other. In 1853 several settlers arrived at each place. Messrs. Read, Baldwin, Tibbetts and Reppe laid out a portion of their claim into a town site the same year and called their place West Newton; it was so named from the fact that the wreck of a steamboat was lying at that time in the river, but a few yards from the site, by the name of Newton. The boat had sunk in shallow water, and the name in large letters remained on her pilot-house above the water. A postoffice was established in 1853, and West Newton might have become an important point, but the land was low, and the river kept wearing the banks away, which finally compelled the town to surrender. The village site now lies mostly in the waters of the Mississippi, and all there is left of West Newton is the name. It is now considered the finest hunting-grounds for ducks and other feathered game on the river. Mr. Agnes, however, succeeded better with his settlement, and he laid out the village of Minneiska in 1854. It was named after the river which runs through the township and enters the Mississippi near the upper part of the village. "Minneska" is the Indian name for white water. Minne is water and ska means white; the name of the river was changed to Whitewater, and the town is called Minneiska. But little improvement was made until 1856, when Mr. Putnam went there. He built a hotel in the autumn of that year, which is still standing as the back part of the Minneiska House. A large grain warehouse was built there in 1859 by Timmerman & Swart, and Mr. A. P. Foster, of Plainview, drew the first load of wheat to that warehouse that was shipped from Wabasha county. Another large grain warehouse was built in 1861 by Messrs. Bentley & Yale. A steam sawmill was erected in 1856 by Biglow & Son, which was in operation about four years, when the machinery was removed to some other point. Minneiska has great note as a wheat market, although it has suffered somewhat since the advent of railroads. The first school taught in Minneiska was in the summer of 1858, by a Miss Adams, but no schoolhouse was erected there until 1866. The Roman Catholics built a fine church there in 1867, and the Lutherans built one in 1871. The Methodists, also, have a small house of worship. Minneiska is a fractional town, and is the only town

in the county where a greater number of acres are made use of for the production of hay than of wheat, about four hundred acres being meadow-land, whole number for farming purposes under cultivation being nine hundred and twenty-five.

CHAPTER LVI.

DESCRIPTION.

Among the many beautiful lakes which dot the soil of Minnesota, Lake Pepin is the most conspicuous. The scenery is very fine, and it has given the lake a wide reputation for its varied beauties, which are said to be unsurpassed by any in this country so noted for scenic loveliness. When viewed from almost any direction its natural beauty is perfectly enchanting; and there are standpoints where the panorama, as you turn the gaze, is at once grand and beautiful, in fact more than beautiful, even sublime. The pen cannot do it justice, and it must be seen in order to be appreciated. Surely Lake Pepin has no rival on the continent, and from the summit of the bluffs back of Lake City is obtained the most enchanting view of the ever-graceful outline of its sparkling waters and its surrounding scenery. Between us and the lake as we gaze lies a beautiful prairie covered with business blocks and many neat cottages, together with a sprinkle of more imposing dwellings. The busy hum of energetic, active life comes borne upon the air, while out upon the lake are steamboats freighted with merchandise and human life. To the pleasure-seeker Lake City has many attractions, and it has become noted as the resort of invalids, and its hotels are filled with pleasure-seekers and guests every season. In the fall of 1853 Mr. Jacob Boody made a claim on this prairie, and he was the only resident until the next June, when a brother of his and Mr. Abner Dwelle arrived and staked out claims. Mr. Dwelle made his on what is now the lower part of the town, and built his house near where he now resides. These were the only locations made until the spring of 1855, when quite a number settled upon the place. Among them were Messrs. Sannel Doughty, Abner Tibbetts, William Barry and Seth Skinner. Mr. Skinner brought with him a stock of goods, and retailed them from a board shanty belonging to

Mr. Tibbetts. Messrs. Tibbetts, Dwelle and Baldwin built a store in 1856, and Mr. H. F. Williamson filled it with a stock of general merchandise. A town was plotted and surveyed that year, Messrs. Tibbetts, Dwelle and Doughty being the proprietors. The City Hotel was the first one in the place, and business increased, as did also the population. A school was opened the same year, and Rev. Silas Haslett employed as teacher. He also commenced holding religious services about the same time. The country around was still unsettled, and the Indians often encamped near the mouth of the creek just below the city, where they stopped to fish and hunt. Wolves were common, and were frequently seen in the winter on the lake. Mr. Doughty brought with him a set of blacksmith's tools and established a shop in order to sharpen his plows while breaking, as well as to care for his horses. He built the first frame house in the place in June, 1855. In 1856 Mr. Tibbetts built a grain warehouse, which was occupied by Mr. J. L. Armstrong and J. H. Maples, who started the forwarding and commission business. The Congregationalists built a small church in 1857, which was partly finished when it was blown down by a severe windstorm. It was, however, immediately rebuilt. The Baptists and Presbyterians each built churches in 1860. The Catholics also built a small church, which has been superseded by a magnificent brick structure. In 1866 the Episcopalians erected a handsome little church, and in 1870 the Methodists erected a brick edifice which adds much to the place. In 1862 a large, commodious schoolhouse was erected, in which is taught a graded school. A postoffice was established in 1856, Mr. H. F. Williamson being postmaster. The first town meeting was held in May, 1858.

MAZEPPA.

Mazeppa was settled by pioneers I. O. Seely, Joseph Fuller, Enoch Young and C. C. Sleeper. These gentlemen made claims on sections 4 and 5. This was in the month of February, 1855. In April Mr. Joseph Ford and his son, O. D. Ford, and Mr. G. Maxwell arrived, and they were soon followed by others, among whom were two other sons of Mr. Ford. The same year came John E. Hyde, Francis A. Stowell and Elijah Lout, thus making quite a colony. The west half of section 6 was laid out in a village plot by Mr. Joseph Ford and his son, O. D. Ford. The site included a splendid water-power on the Zumbro, where the mills now stand. Arrangements were made to build up a village, and a saw and grist

mill were erected that winter. Another mill has since been erected, some two and one-half miles east of the village, and the milling interest of Mazeppa today is a power in the county. John E. Hyde built the first store in Mazeppa in the fall of 1855, Mr. G. W. Judd a blacksmith-shop, and in 1856 Mr. O. D. Ford erected a small hotel.

When Mr. Seeley and his friends first arrived at Mazeppa they found a cave near the center of the town, where Trout brook empties into the Zumbro river, which was some fifteen feet high and twelve wide at its entrance, but diminished in height as they advanced. It was about seventy feet deep. On one side of this cave were found many curious pictures of birds and animals, some hieroglyphics also. These were rudely carved upon the rocks. They put their horses in the back part of this cave and then made themselves comfortable in the front, until they could build themselves homes to live in. The cave was considered a great blessing, and made them comfortable quarters for some time. The north branch of the Zumbro enters Mazeppa in the northwest corner, and runs down near the center of the town, and empties into the main Zumbro, which flows on through the town of Chester, entering it on its southeast quarter section. In addition to the water-power just in the village, another just below which is improved. Trout brook affords several fine powers. A flouring mill and sawmill are built upon it about two and one-half miles from Mazeppa. About one-fourth of the surface of the town is covered with timber, and the rest is rolling prairie. The first school taught in the place was in the claim shanty of J. E. Hyde, and the first church service was also held in it by Elder Jacob McManus, a Methodist minister. The first school-teacher was Mrs. Sidney Munson. In 1869 the Congregationalists built a handsome church, and the schoolhouse was built in 1858. A graded school of high standing is sustained, and the building is a commodious one. The Catholics have also a very pretentious church completed. Mazeppa had a postoffice established in 1856, and J. E. Hyde was the first postmaster. The farming lands of this town are twenty thousand one hundred and fifty-two acres. The average yield of wheat is about twenty bushels to the acre.

MOUNT PLEASANT

Is situated in southwest corner of the county, bounded on the east by Lake City, on the south by Gilford, and north and west by Good-

hue county. It is called Mount Pleasant, the height of ground affording a commanding view of the country around. These views are among the most interesting in the interior country. It was settled by white men in 1854. A small colony of men made claims in the northeast part of the town and only a short distance from Lake Pepin and the village of Lake City. The southwestern portion of the town was settled in the spring of 1855, by a company of gentlemen, who staked out their claims and made preparations to put up houses and establish themselves in their future homes. Thus the settlement grew, and soon here and there could be seen the claim shanty of the pioneer, and the people began to think themselves neighbors when they were within one or two miles of each other. Many were the privations that these new settlers were called upon to endure, yet they willingly took up the burden, looking to the future for the fulfillment of the promise of an abundant return for the labor bestowed. Golden harvests crowned their efforts, and all looked prosperous and encouraging. The first school in the town was taught in the summer of 1857, by Mrs. Alex. Graham, and Rev. Silas Haslett held the first religious services in the house of Mr. E. P. C. Fowler. After the schoolhouse was erected the meetings were held in that. There is a public house about five miles from Lake City, but no stores have ever been erected, owing to its close proximity to Lake City. There is a blacksmith-shop in the town, and the Methodists and Presbyterians each had small churches erected in 1858, in which regular services are held. The surface of the land is generally rolling prairie, with occasional groves of oak, and it is watered by springs and small streams not large enough for any extensive water-power. In 1866 Mr. N. F. Randolph represented Wabasha county in the state senate.

The first mark of civilization in the town of Watopa, was made by Mr. John Gage in 1855, who made a claim to a section of land in the valley of the Whitewater in the northeastern part of the town. Mr. Gage reached the town in August, and in September sent for his family, and for a time they were the only white inhabitants. The Indians were quite numerous, and would often give trouble by stealing their loose property. Mr. Gage was the only settler until 1856, when his brother joined him and soon Mr. Garret Fitzgerald, C. Abbott, Ole Poleson and others, arrived in the neighborhood. Mr. Charles Simpson taught the first school in the neighborhood, in the winter of 1857-8, in a small house belonging to

Mr. Gage. There are now several schoolhouses in the town, in which schools are taught during the school terms of the year.

Watopa is somewhat hilly in some parts, as the Mississippi bluffs run through a portion of the town, which makes the soil better adapted to stock-raising and grazing than the production of cereals; although the land in the valleys is, to a great extent, productive, and yields large quantities of hay and grain. Religious services were first held in Watopa by a Baptist clergyman, Rev. William Weld, in August, 1858.

The history of Zumbro has been given in that of Hyde Park, of which it was a part until 1861, when it was thought best to divide the town and make two. The ford of the Zumbro at these places has been spanned by a bridge three times, the last one costing the county four thousand dollars. On the night of the 15th of April, 1883, it was destroyed by the wind, or cyclone, which traversed that part of the county.

Oakwood was first settled by white men in 1856, by William Tope, David and James Toley, Lawrence and Patrick Tracy, and Mathew Kinsley and son. These men arrived in the spring, and in the following autumn several other families came. Mrs. J. H. Bernard taught the first school in 1859-60, and a comfortable schoolhouse was built in 1861. The Roman Catholics built a small church edifice in 1865, which is the only one in town.

At the time of the organization of this town it was called Pell, but in accordance with the wishes of its inhabitants it was changed, and has since been known as Oakwood. A postoffice, called Millville, was established in 1867, and Patrick Fleming was appointed postmaster. Since the building of the Minnesota Midland railroad, Millville has grown to be a place of some pretension, and there is now a store, a blacksmith-shop, hotel, and a number of good dwellings in the place. A fine grain elevator has been erected, and there is also a watering and wood station for the Minnesota Midland railroad.

In the winter of 1858-9 a portion north of the Zumbro was joined to West Albany, but as it did not give satisfaction, in 1867 it was set back again by legislation.

WEST ALBANY.

A man by the name of S. Brink took the first claim in this township in 1855. He erected a two-story log house and opened it as a hotel. He then made a move to get a road laid out from

Read's Landing to Oronoco, which opened up a highway between the two towns, giving his hotel some custom, as most of the hauling of lumber and provisions from Read's Landing had to pass through to the interior. In the spring of 1856 there was quite a large emigration to the place, and in the spring of 1857 Messrs. L. B., E. B. and C. A. McCollum bought the west half of the northwest quarter of section 28, and laid it out into blocks and lots for a village, which was called West Albany. Mr. William Applegarth built and stocked a store. A postoffice was established and Mr. E. B. McCollum was the first postmaster. The plat was sent to the register's office, but remained unrecorded, and was at length withdrawn, but in 1859 the present village of Albany was platted by Mr. D. Applegarth, and a hotel was built by Mr. Dawson. A gristmill was erected by Mr. Applegarth, and a store and a blacksmith-shop were built. Another mill has been erected about a mile below the town, and it has become quite a thriving little village. The first school taught in the township was by Augustus Applegarth in the summer of 1858, and the first religious services were held in Mr. William Applegarth's house. In 1857 the Roman Catholics bought a building and fitted it up for a church, and the Methodists, Lutherans and Presbyterians each have places of worship and regular services. Presbyterians built in 1859. The aggregate of farming lands comprise 10,102 acres.

The first settlement in the town of Chester was made in the spring of 1855 by J. M. Kimball, and about the same time Mr. R. F. Maxwell made a claim in the vicinity, in the southwestern part of the town, which comprises an even government township of thirty-six sections. Chester is bounded west and north by Goodhue county, east by Gilford and south by Mazeppa. A fine and fertile valley extends through the entire town from the southwest to the northeast. It was first named Bear Valley, and the postoffice was established under that name; but at the time of its organization under state law in 1858, by common consent it was changed to Chester. A schoolhouse was erected in 1857, and religious services were first held in the same. In 1866 a fine flouring-mill was erected by Mr. Benjamin Clark in the southeast quarter of the southeast section of the township on the Zumbro river. The town is watered by the Zumbro river and Trout brook, a small, clear stream flowing from springs. There is some timber along the Zumbro river, but

the surface is mostly rolling prairie, of dark, rich loam, with clay subsoil. In 1859-60 Mr. F. M. Skillman represented the county in the state legislature.

ELGIN.

In the southern part of Wabasha county, and bounded north by Pell, or Oakwood, east by Plainview, and Olmsted county on the south and west, lies the town of Elgin. The north branch of the White-water traverses the town from east to west and drains the southern part, while the small streams in the southern part are tributary to the Zumbro. There is a grove of oak timber in the central part which covers about six hundred acres.* The soil is productive, and its agricultural advantages are second to none in the county. It was first settled in the spring of 1855, by Messrs. George and Curtis Bryant, H. H. Athurton and George Farrar, who took claims adjacent to each other on sections 27, 28 and 34. A schoolhouse was built and a school kept in it in the summer of 1858, by Miss Gould. This schoolhouse was situated on the present site of the village of Elgin. The first church was organized in the spring of 1857, at the house of Mr. John Bryant, by Rev. J. Cochrane, a congregational clergyman. Elgin postoffice was established in 1857; Mr. George Bryant, postmaster. Since the advent of the Eyota branch of the Northwestern railroad in Elgin, the place has improved rapidly. There are now several stores and a large grain elevator, which makes Elgin a formidable rival of Plainview; a commodious church also, in which regular services are held; a first-class school and school-building and several stores. Mr. Bryant held the office of postmaster ten years, when he resigned. In the northern part of the town of Elgin is another postoffice, called Forest Mound. The first colony of Elgin were all sturdy, highminded, intelligent Vermonters, and the town to this day bears the impress of the energy and ambition of its first settlers.

GILFORD.

Gilford was settled in 1855, by persons from Illinois. This town is also an even government township, and contains twenty-three thousand and forty acres. It is well watered by small brooks running through it in various directions. The surface is mostly prairie, although there are groves of oak which supply a reasonable amount of timber for fuel and fencing. The organization of the town took place in 1858, and a postoffice was established called Lincoln.

*This grove is the only timber in the township.

GLASGOW.

Glasgow was settled by white people in 1855, Mr. Wm. McCracken being the first to break the soil for a crop. This was in June 1855. It was too late for wheat, and Mr. McCracken put in corn, and in the autumn harvested a good crop; this was the starting of all agricultural pursuits in the township. These settlers were mostly Scotch, and the town was named after old Glasgow, in Scotland. A schoolhouse was built in 1858, and Miss Mary Cosgrove taught the first school in it the same summer. Religious services were held in the spring of 1858, by Rev. B. F. Wharton, a Baptist clergyman, at the house of Robert Cochran. A postoffice was established in 1867. Although the early settlers were mostly of the Scotch element, quite a large portion of the present population is composed of Germans. There are relics in various parts of the town of the former occupants of the town, which remind one forcibly of the mutability of all things, and that we, too, must pass away and yield to others the labor of our hands, and the homes we love. Glasgow is also an even government township, and contains eighteen thousand and ninety-eight acres of farming lands.

The first settlement in Pepin township was made in 1841 by Edward Hudson, a soldier under command of Col. Snelling at Fort Snelling. Shortly after coming to Pepin he married the daughter of Duncan Campbell, and settled down among the Sioux, cultivating a small piece of ground, the property of his wife. He erected upon that ground the first building in the town, and occupied it as a storehouse, storing therein the supplies shipped up the Mississippi for the Chippewa lumber trade. Hudson died in 1843, and was buried not far from the present steamboat landing. John Campbell arrived here in 1843, being sent out by the English government for the purpose of operating among the Indians against the French. Until 1847 there was not a white resident in this part of Minnesota, except those connected with the Indians, either by blood or marriage. Mr. Charles R. Read came here during the month of April of that year, and to him is due, to a great extent, the honor of inaugurating civilization in southern Minnesota. He came over from Nelson's Landing, where he had lived for three years. He occupied, after his arrival, the land owned by Edward Hudson's widow, by lease, for a time, but finally purchased the property and became sole owner. The landing had been called Hudson's Landing. He built a house the same year, and lived under rather adverse circumstances until the

Indian titles to the lands were settled. In 1851, just before the treaty was ratified which extinguished their title, some of the mixed bloods tried to get Mr. Read removed from the place, but, struggling on to overcome the boisterous discord, he remained, and soon other members of the white race clustered around the fold. In the fall of 1851 Mr. F. S. Richards bought in and became a partner with Mr. Read in business. They established a trading house, and shipped goods and did commission business for the Chippewa lumber trade. The first steamboat that navigated the waters of the Chippewa was the Roller—Smith Harris, master—in 1852. Gov. William R. Marshall came here in the fall of 1852, and purchased an interest in the claim of and also an adjoining claim of John Campbell, upon which he erected a steam sawmill. This claim and the one occupied by Messrs. Read and Richards, is the present village site of Read's, which was laid out by the proprietors in 1856. Mr. T. B. Wilson, one of the present firm of Knapp, Stout & Co., came to the place about this time, and he and Mr. Richards built a block large enough for two stores, which were occupied by themselves for that purpose. Mr. F. A. Seavy put up a blacksmith-shop in 1854, and also a hotel, called the American House. A postoffice was established as early as 1850, Mr. Read being the first postmaster.

The village in earlier days was the scene of many battles between the Sioux and Chippewas, and bones and implements of war, and domestic utensils have been often found while plowing gardens and grading the streets. The location is a pleasant one, extending along under the bluffs for some distance, giving it the appearance of a village of one street. The road to Lake City winds up the bluff, just above the village, and, as the summit is reached, the gaze turns upon one of the finest landscapes of the Mississippi, and admiration is lost in wonder at the magnificent scene. The village of Read's is situated in the eastern part of the town. In 1856 it was recorded as the village of Pepin, being just at the foot of Lake Pepin, but it is known all over the state as Read's Landing. A charter was framed during the winter of 1867-8, and approved by the legislature March 5, when the site was detached from the town of Pepin and set off as the village of Read's. The first election was held April 2, 1868.

In 1856 the county began to fill up rapidly with farmers from all parts east of the Mississippi; and when we look at the location of Wabasha county and its beautiful situation for scenery, and adapta-

tion to agricultural pursuits, it is not hard to comprehend why this was one of the first settled counties of the state. Lying on the western shore of Lake Pepin, with bold bluffs rising in majestic grandeur over its waters, with moderate climate, exhilarating atmosphere, and a soil whose productions are almost boundless, with its natural beauty of scenery, it is certainly one of the most favored localities in the state. The county was named in honor of the celebrated chief by that name, of the Dakotah nation.

The town of Greenfield remained an unbroken wild until the spring of 1854, when Messrs. Aaron and Levi Cook, Henry Amerland, Isaac Cole, Madison Wilds, J. W. Murphy, C. C. Stauff and others took claims along the valley of the Zumbro. This valley extends from the Mississippi river, up the south side of the Zumbro about twelve miles, and is of fertile soil. It is commonly known as Cook's Valley, taking that name from the brothers Cook, who were among its first settlers. Cook's Valley postoffice was established in 1858, a schoolhouse built in 1857, and Miss Aurora Albertson taught the first four months' school during the winter of 1857-8. A church was built in 1861 by the Methodist society; this church is in the upper part of the valley. During the fall of 1856 Hon. Thomas H. Ford, ex-governor of Ohio, and Judge Casey, of Pennsylvania, visited this valley, and, being charmed by the prepossessing features of a claim owned by Timothy Enright, they purchased it at once, and laid out upon it a village-site, believing that it would develop itself in the building of a commercial city. This quarter section was situated upon the Mississippi, four miles below Wabashaw. The location was indeed beautiful, it being an island in the delta of the Zumbro. The bluffs of the Mississippi are about four miles back of this point, and the surrounding country was level. This island for many years had been the general encampment of Wapashaw's band, and the proprietors of the village determined to name their city Tepeeotah, from the Indian tongue "teepee," meaning house, and "otah," many. They fully expected to see their city possess far greater dimensions than Wabashaw, which was then improving rapidly. A steam-sawmill was erected, in 1857, by D. Sinclair & Co., and operations began in the spring of 1858. Mr. Theodore Adams became a joint proprietor of the town in 1857, and the company was known as Ford, Casey & Adams. Hancock Brothers built a store, and a goodly number of dwellings were erected, together with a hotel. But these business transactions came to a

sudden close. It was found that boats could not land there except in high water, in consequence of the bar in the river, called Beef Slough bar, and which they thought would prove beneficial to them, to the detriment of Wabashaw, it being difficult for boats to pass it in low water. Then the hard times of 1857-8 came on, the proprietors became deeply involved, and the business of Tepecotah, laboring under these combined disadvantages, sank to nothing, and in March, 1859, a fire occurred which obliterated the young city and not a remnant of its greatness can now be traced. As the town site was laid out, the lands adjacent to it were considered very valuable, which excited envy in the minds of many. A person owning a claim at the north of the town died in the fall of 1856, and many endeavored to possess themselves of the claim. This led to much disturbance, a quarrel ensued which was called the "Tepecotah war." Parties in Wabashaw claiming to be creditors of the deceased tried to hold the claim, and, of course, met with strong opposition from the residents of Tepecotah. A general combat ensued which resulted in hostilities that lasted for a year. In those early days law was of little avail, and several shots were fired, a man by the name of Polehemis being killed. The incendiarism before mentioned probably arose from this trouble. The fine site still remains, but the soil is sandy, and is not sufficiently fertile to be of value for farms. The business transactions of Greenfield at the present time are carried on at Kellog. A village called Pawselin was laid out in 1863 by Messrs. Johnson & Morgan, who thought they had discovered a clay from which the pottery by that name was manufactured. Like many other discoveries, it proved to be a myth, and their town did not increase in population until 1871, when the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Chicago road was built through here, and just at its junction with the Zumbro the village of Kellog was laid out adjoining, which entirely suspended Pawselin, and business centered there. A large grain elevator was erected, which added to its importance; the postoffice was removed to Kellog, a Methodist church built, and two hotels.

Many difficulties attended the early settlement of Greenfield, owing to a band of outlaws settling there. The leader of this band was one Dresser, Rufus Dresser. He settled upon a claim now owned by Mr. James Orr, and endeavored, by aid of his crew, to keep possession of the entire valley. Other parties taking claims, Dresser, or some one of his band, would declare ownership at once, a dispute would commence, and crime be the result.

A man by the name of George Hayes purchased a claim, and Alexander Beard, one of Dresser's men, claimed ownership. Mr. Hayes, not willing to give up possession, employed a Mr. Wilds and others to remove Beard, who was building a log house. Dresser was then assisting him. Mr. Wilds, upon his arrival, ordered them both off the place. A quarrel arose upon this, which came to blows, and finally Dresser ordered Beard to shoot, which he did, shooting and mortally wounding Mr. Wilds, who died the same day. A warrant was issued, by a justice from Wabashaw, for their arrest, and sheriff Hurd attempted to arrest them, but failed. A party from Wabasha met them at Tepeeotah that same night, among whom was A. A. Weston. They arrested and conveyed them to Wabashaw, where they were examined, and afterward conveyed to Stillwater, but, soon making their escape from there, they returned and boldly made their appearance at Wabasha. Beard was again arrested and confined, but escaped again and left the country. Mr. J. J. Stone was deputy sheriff at this time, and in attempting to arrest Dresser was shot at by Dresser's wife through the door. On the 15th of February Mr. Weston was shot through the window of his house and died from the effect of the wound about three years after. Dresser was again arrested, but finally made his escape and left the country. It is supposed that this same band were instrumental in the destruction of Tepeeotah by fire.

Greenfield is well watered and has a fair amount of timber. The Zumbro flows through the town from west to east, and discharges its waters into the Mississippi through three different mouths. The extent of the farming lands are fifteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven acres.

Wabasha county possesses as good facilities for manufacturing pursuits as any county in Minnesota. The immense power at Minneapolis, of course, more than equals any other single power; but the powers of the Zumbro and its tributaries are being rapidly developed, and they are equal to propel as much machinery as any in Minnesota. The united forces of the four principal forks of this stream traverse the county through its entire length, a distance of about fifty miles.

The two middle forks unite in the township of Oronoco, in Olmsted county, forming one rapid stream, which winds its way for a distance of two miles and unites with the waters of the south branch, which it carries onward about two miles farther, and enters Wabasha

county in the town of Mazeppa. The north branch also enters the county at this point, and flows a distance of about four miles, and discharges its waters in the main Zumbro very near the center of the town. From Mazeppa it finds its way eastward, forming the boundary line between Zumbro and Hyde Park, crossing the northwest corner of Oakwood and the southeast corner of West Albany, traversing the towns of Glasgow and Greenfield, and enters the Mississippi, receiving on its way tributary waters from smaller streams. The principal powers that are improved on this stream are at Mazeppa and Zumbro Falls. The French name of this river is Embarrass, so called from its many windings and turns, and difficulty in following it to its several mouths. The Indians call it Waziouja.

CHAPTER LVII.

WABASHA AND VICINITY.

A LARGE share of the early settlers of Wabasha were Canadian French, succeeded by a percentage of Irish and German Roman Catholics—good citizens and zealous Christians in their way, but not to be counted on when the claims of other sects are presented in the furtherance of religious enterprises, which, with the hardships attending new undertakings here, and the struggles of every one to provide for his own, made the prospect of establishing a Protestant church in Wabasha look rather discouraging.

CHURCHES.

In 1842 Father Ravoux, now of St. Paul, sent a log building from Mendota to this place to be used as a chapel. The building was placed upon a raft and floated down the river, and set up on the point where Main street now terminates. This was the first building for religious purposes ever erected in Wabasha. It was used for the purpose designed several years, but went finally into disuse as a church edifice in consequence of the irregularity of services, and was afterward used for secular purposes. The first paper printed in Wabasha was printed there, and a school was taught in it; finally it succumbed to civilization, and today all traces of the "old church" are obliterated.

In 1849 a bill was passed organizing the territory of Minnesota, whose boundary on the west extended to the Missouri river, and at that time the whole region was little more than a vast wilderness. Mr. Alexis Bailly was at Wabasha and Messrs. Read and Richards at Read's Landing, where they had a store. Mr. H. S. Allen, of Chippewa Falls, built a warehouse upon the levee during that year, and some years later added to it and opened a store therein in company with a Mr. Creamer. This was the first warehouse on the Mississippi from Prairie du Chien. The Indians were numerous, but very peaceable with the white people, but their enemies, the Chippewas, were often made to realize their hatred, and when some unfortunate Chippewa ventured so near as to lose his scalp, the Sioux would hold what they called a scalp dance. The last of these occurred in 1858, on the levee just below the American House, then kept by C. W. Wyman.

In 1850 Congress constructed a military road from Wabasha to Mendota, costing five thousand dollars. The length of this road was seventy-five miles.

The first recognized postmaster of Wabasha, was Mr. Alexis Bailly, and all mail matter, previous to his appointment in 1853, went to Read's Landing, where Mr. F. Richards had been appointed postmaster in 1849 by the government. Previous to the establishment of the postoffice at Read's Landing the mail matter for this section of country was brought from La Crosse, sometimes by boat, more frequently, however, by voyageurs or persons detailed for that purpose.

The town of Wabasha was surveyed and laid out in 1855 by A. S. Hart, the proprietors being Messrs. Oliver Cratte, Joseph Buisson and Philo Stone. Mr. Shively, Mr. Amos Wheeler, Mr. Store and Mr. Murphy, agent for H. S. Allen & Co., Chippewa Falls, were the first American horn settlers. Mr. Stone was a native of Vermont, coming to this country in 1838. He engaged in hunting on the neutral grounds between the Sioux and Chippewas, which being seldom visited by either tribe, made most excellent ground for hunting. He was very brave, of a wiry, quick, impulsive temperament, and passed through many skirmishes in earlier times, always coming off the best man. His first wife was the daughter of Campbell G. Scott, by whom he had several children. She was an excellent housekeeper, and took great pride in their children. Two of the daughters still reside here. His second

wife was from Michigan, and they now reside on a farm in Polk county. He has a son and daughter by this second marriage. The location of Wabasha for beauty and scenery is unsurpassed by any on the Mississippi. The river at this point is broad and smooth, and forms north and eastern boundaries of the town, and also the dividing line between Wisconsin and Minnesota. It lies about two miles below the foot of Lake Pepin, and, until the lake opens in the spring, is the head of navigation.

The warehouse erected by Mr. Allen at this place stood at the corner of Bridge and Levee streets, and remained a landmark until destroyed by fire in 1870.

Mr. B. F. Hurd is also one of the early settlers, coming to the place in 1855. He erected the hotel known as the Hurd House in 1856, and is still proprietor of the same. The American House, which stood on the corner of Pembroke and Levee streets, was erected also that year, and was the first hotel opened to the public. Destroyed by fire in 1868. Hancock brothers erected a grain warehouse in 1856, which was also destroyed by fire. In the summer of 1857 Mr. Hiram Rogers, of Zanesville, Ohio, came to the place, and erected the third warehouse of the place, together with several dwellings.

The county of Wabasha, as at present described on the state map, was organized in 1856, with Wabasha as the county seat. The history of Wabasha county is so closely connected with that of the city that it is given here under the same head. The first term of the district court was held by Judge Thomas Wilson in September, 1857, and the building used for that purpose was the large warehouse erected that year across the slough by Mr. Lowrey, of New York city. John McKee and S. L. Campbell were the first lawyers who settled in the place. The first newspaper published in the county was the "Wabashaw Journal," conducted by Mr. H. J. Sanderson, making its first appearance on the 4th of July, 1856. It remained under his control some two years, when it passed into the hands of S. S. Burleson, Esq., of North Pepin, who changed its name to the "Minnesota Patriot"; its politics were democratic. After a few months Burleson sold out to H. C. Simpson, who changed the name to the "Journal" again. In 1860 Mr. Simpson took Mr. G. W. Marsh in connection with him, and the "Journal" became a republican paper under the campaign which elected Abraham Lincoln to the presidency.

The "Herald" was first issued at Read's Landing in May, 1857, by the brothers T. A. and W. C. McMaster, and was a neat seven-column paper, and republican in politics. After its first issue the two senior brothers were drowned by the upsetting of a sailboat, May 12, and the "Herald" did not appear again until September, when Mr. N. E. Stevens, of the Watertown (Wisconsin) "Chronicle" issued the paper as "The Wabasha County Herald," and published it at that place until 1860, when the office was removed to Wabasha, displacing the "Journal," which was removed to Lake City by Mr. Simpson. Mr. Stevens continued the publication of the "Herald" until 1862, when U. B. Shaver purchased the subscription list, and on the 6th of July commenced its publication with entire new material, the old presses and types being withdrawn by Mr. Stevens. In 1863 Mr. R. H. Copeland, of the "Alma Journal," purchased a half interest in the paper, which continued until January, 1864, when he severed the connection and enlisted in the United States army. In July, 1865, the "Herald" was published by E. W. Gurley, who associated with him Mr. Frank Daggett, Mr. Daggett finally purchasing his partner's interest. Soon after he associated with him Mr. H. W. Rose, and the new firm worked up the credit of the paper to a high degree of usefulness. Mr. Daggett withdrew in January, 1868, and Mr. Rose remained in charge until his death in April following. Mr. Daggett again purchased the "Herald" and published it until 1871, when it was purchased by Amasa Sharpe, who continued its publication until 1874, when it passed into the hands of W. S. Walton, who remained in charge until April, 1881, when Mr. O. S. Collier purchased all interests and continues in charge at the present time.

Read's Landing was for a time a place of some note, and a good healthy business was done there for several years, owing to its position at the foot of Lake Pepin, and confluence of the Chippewa river with the Mississippi; but the advent of railroads destroyed its importance, while Wabasha has gradually increased in population, manufactures and wealth. Being recognized as the county seat, a small jail was erected in the spring of 1858, and during the summer of that year a stone schoolhouse was erected. It proved to be too far away to accommodate the needs of the town, and in 1860 the county purchased it for court-house and county offices, a building of wood being put up in another part of the town for school purposes, which was occupied for the same until the fall of 1869, when the beautiful brick structure now occupied was completed.

Wabasha was incorporated as a city in 1858, its first mayor being Capt. W. W. Wright; Carlos W. Lyon, recorder; Charles Webb, city justice; Lyman M. Gregg, marshal; S. N. Wright, city treasurer; D. W. Wellman, surveyor; John N. Murdock, city attorney; and the official paper, the "Minnesota Patriot." Its first aldermen were John B. Downer, William B. Lutz and W. W. Prindle.

The act of incorporation consisted of seven chapters, the first relating to city boundaries, which were as follows: Sec. 2. Territory within the following boundaries and limits shall constitute the city of Wabasha, namely, beginning at a point in the Mississippi river on the dividing line between Wisconsin and Minnesota, at the mouth of a small creek, called Smith's creek, between Wabasha and Reed's Landing; thence up said creek to the west line of township 111, range 10; thence along said township line to the southwest corner of section 6, in township 110, range 10; thence along the south line of sections 6, 5 and 4, of township 110, range 10, to the southeast corner of said section 4; thence north along the east line of said section 4, township 110, range 10, and section 33, township 111, range 10, to the Wisconsin line; thence along the Wisconsin line up to the place of beginning. The second chapter relates to the election of officers and vacancies; the third, to the powers and duties of officers; the fourth, to the city council, its powers and duties; the fifth, to taxes, manner of assessment, levying and collecting; the sixth, to the opening of streets, lanes, etc.; the seventh, to miscellaneous provisions.

Nothing could argue so well for the character of our first settlers as the early erection of places of worship. Man is eminently a religious being, and, though often departing from the immutable principles of right, his loftiest aspirations, his finest feelings and sublimest conceptions have their foundation in, and are most intimately connected with, his religious nature; for without religious culture his whole life is a moral waste, a desert, unrelieved by a single green spot of virtue and high-toned thought or aspiration. In the autumn of 1858 two churches were erected in the place, the first completed being a Baptist church, the society having been organized the spring previous. The second was Congregational, which society was organized in February, 1856, the original members being deacon Oliver Pendleton, Mrs. W. W. Prindle, Mrs. W. Hancock, Malcolm Kennedy, W. S. Jackson and Mrs. H. Wilson; Rev. S.

Morgan, missionary director. This was properly the first church society organized in the place. As before stated, Rev. Father Ravoux had built a log house, in which to hold religious services, but this was before Wabasha had been considered a town, and his principal members were of the French and mixed blood population.

The first settled pastor of the Congregational church was the Rev. S. L. Hillier, who commenced his ministry May 1, 1857. Mr. Hillier was succeeded by Rev. David Andrews, October 15, 1858, and he by Rev. J. Doane, August 27, 1860. Mr. Doane was succeeded by Rev. L. N. Woodruff, September 16, 1862, and he by Rev. Edward Hildreth, April 19, 1866; Mr. Hildreth by Rev. Henry Loomis, October 1, 1868. Rev. C. W. Honeyman succeeded Mr. Loomis in 1871, and Rev. O. Hobbs officiated from January 14, 1874, to April 2, 1874, when he was succeeded by E. W. Weeks. Mr. Weeks by Rev. J. T. Todd, November 3, 1875, and Mr. Todd by Rev. J. W. Ray, April 4, 1877, who continued his pastoral care until October 1, 1882, when he was succeeded by Rev. C. P. Watson, the present incumbent. This congregation erected a beautiful parsonage on the church grounds in 1872.

The first and only pastor of the Baptist society was the Rev. James Wharton, from Ohio. A bell was purchased by the citizens for this church during the winter of 1858, and hung in its belfry, being the first to ring out the glad tidings of salvation to willing ears in the place or county. As the old church had gone to decay, a new Catholic church was erected in the spring of 1858 by Rev. Father Tissott, which in 1874 was succeeded by a new and elegant brick under the direction of the Rev. Father Trobex. An Episcopal congregation was organized in 1859, and in 1865 they purchased the Baptist house, removing it to another block, under the pastoral care of Rev. H. G. Batterson, and have occupied the same until the present time, erecting a commodious rectory upon the same grounds in 1869.

A Methodist chapel was erected in 1860, and the four last-mentioned churches have been sustained, the Roman Catholic element, however, being much the strongest, both in town and county.

The building given to the county for a court-house has been added to and improved greatly, and in 1872 a large and substantial brick building was erected just in the rear, for jail and residence of sheriff.

The city was first platted in 1854, south Wabasha being added

in 1855. Since that time the county has advanced with rapid progress, and when we compare its present civilization with its barbarous existence previous to that time, it almost seems that the wand of magic has passed over the land, changing the hunting-grounds of the savage into cultivated farms and homes. Being located in part upon what was called "the half-breed tract," much trouble was experienced both in town and county by the first settlers in obtaining good titles to their land. These were finally adjusted by the government, and Wabasha county has become one of the most prosperous counties of the state, with a most intelligent and enterprising population. The city charter was revised during the winter of 1868-9, which revision divided the city into two wards, with two aldermen elected in each ward, who held their office two years. The city recorder is elected for one year. In the spring of 1857 a new company was organized and the town site greatly enlarged by the platting of one thousand acres on the west side of the slough which divided the plateau from the original site. This company consisted of Messrs. S. P. Gambia, B. W. Brisbois, S. L. Campbell, Tho. A. Tomlinson, H. M. Rice, Gen. Shields, Oliver Cratte and Philo Stone; Hon. S. L. Campbell, trustee. A large warehouse was erected on that side by Mr. Lowry, of New York city, and the foundation of an extensive hotel was laid, and the prospect was flattering for the growth of the city on that side. But the terrible convulsions in the financial world which commenced this year came with crushing effect upon the young city, and discouraged both proprietors and people. Immigration fell off, and business of all kinds suffered exceedingly. In consequence, that part of the city was given up and the land divided among the proprietors in 1860; yet the city proper continued to increase in population slowly until 1871, when the river branch of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Milwaukee railroad was completed, and Wabasha rejoiced in its first railroad. The mail facilities until 1856 had been very irregular, but in that year arrangements were made with the boats to carry the mails, and a triweekly mail was the consequence during the summer, and in winter they were carried by private enterprise. In the spring of 1857 the boats brought a daily mail, and Mr. H. C. Burbank put on a line of stages that fall from St. Paul to La Crosse, carrying the mails as well as passengers, thus affording a daily mail both up and down the river. In 1858 the name of the postoffice was changed to "Wabasha," leaving off the final "w" as superfluous, at the sugges-

tion of some of the citizens, so that the original Indian name of Wapashaw, like that of many other towns, has become extinct. To our taste, the original spelling and pronunciation of these names and places and rivers is far more liquid and musical than the modernized, and most of them should have been perpetuated.

Like many other new counties where rival towns are springing up, the question soon arose for the removal of the county seat. Plainview had aspirations that way, and Lake City had assumed a high position, and parties there were ambitious that it should become the shire town, and laid their plans for its removal to that place. A vote of the county was taken in 1860 upon the proposed removal, which resulted in favor of Wabasha; the people of Lake City not being satisfied with that result, a bill was introduced in the legislature in 1867-8, which passed both houses, again allowing the people to vote upon the question. The feeling of rivalry was very strong between the two towns as election day approached, and voters were sought for, far and near; but by dint of hard work Wabasha again succeeded in securing the most votes, four thousand and fifty-two being polled for that location, while Lake City had three thousand and thirteen. Some people thinking there was irregularity in these votes, brought the matter before the courts, and the supreme court finally decided in favor of Wabasha, where the matter still rests.

The first agricultural fair of the county was held in September, 1859, across the slough, in the building erected for a warehouse, which building, in 1864, was removed to this side the slough and occupied as a grain elevator until it was consumed by fire April 3, 1883. Mr. S. L. Campbell was president of the association, Mr. H. C. Simpson, secretary. Address delivered by S. L. Campbell, Esq.

A company was organized at one time for the improvement of the Zumbro.* This was to be done by bringing its waters along the base of the bluffs, a distance of some five miles, in a canal running in what is now called the slough, which would furnish an immense water-power. The enterprise seemed to be of great importance, but for want of capital to carry forward the work it has been abandoned.

*The early French explorers named the Zumbro river *La rivière des Embarras*, which means "the embarrassed river." The early American settlers could not pronounce the word "Embarras," so they got it as near as they could and called it "Zumbro," by which name it is now known.

In 1858 determined efforts were made to build a road across the island bottoms, just opposite the city, to the bluffs, in order to secure the trade from that side of the river. Much labor and money were expended, but owing to the crash in the financial world it became a failure, and the ferry and ferry-boat succeeded the effort in 1862. As the county improved Wabasha became a good market for wheat and all other productions of the farmers. In 1865 a large grain elevator was erected on the levee, and occupied by H. W. Holmes & Co., and about this time a steam flouring-mill was erected by A. G. Remendino on the corner of Bridge and Third streets, which passed into the hands of F. Klinge. Destroyed by fire in 1868. In 1870 a machine-shop and foundry was started by Mr. Lowth, who also, in connection with J. B. Downer, erected the stone flouring-mill now in operation. Messrs. Ingraham, Kennedy and Gill erected a planing-mill in 1871, and opened up a lumber-yard corner of Second and Alleghany streets, reaching to Bridge in the fall of the same year. The first lumber-yard of the place and county was opened in 1851 by H. S. Allen & Co., of Chippewa Falls, on Levee street between what is now Bridge and Alleghany streets.

The pioneer hardware establishment of Wabasha was opened by Joshua Egbert in the summer of 1857. Mr. Egbert sold out to Jewell and Duganne in 1868, Duganne retiring in 1869. The business continued for some years under the name of Jewell & Son; in the autumn of 1882 Mr. Jewell sold out all interest to H. B. Jewell and Julius Schmidt, which firm still continues the business.

About a mile above the city, on the bank of the river, the city has located a lovely spot, consisting of about fifteen acres of land, as the final resting-place of the weary, when the higher, nobler part shall have winged its way to the beautiful land, which all anticipate and hope for, yet from which no traveler returns. Riverview cemetery truly is one of the beautiful places where

Streameth down the moonlight
On cliff and glen and wave,
Descending ever softest,
On a little grassy grave.

And where

"With tenderest effulgence, a tide of pallid gold
Down issues, brightly bathing the marble and the mould."

In the fall of 1868 a club was organized with forty-two members, the object being to invite and develop literary culture, build up a circulating library, and establish a place where all could spend

their leisure time profitably. The club rented a hall and furnished it neatly, supplied the table with the daily papers of the state, together with most of the popular magazines and leading literary journals, and filled the shelves of the room with a select number of books. They also furnished facilities for all and various drawing-room games. This club consisted of the best society of the place, both ladies and gentlemen. Its managers, however, were gentlemen. During the winter of 1870-1 the interest in the club seemed to be on the wane, and fears were entertained that this good beginning might have to be abandoned. But the ladies decided that it should not be a failure, and they took the library off the hands of the gentlemen entirely, reorganizing under the name of the "Ladies' Library Association," which has been sustained by efforts of the ladies wholly, and is still in a very flourishing condition, there being, at the present date, some sixteen hundred volumes.

Messrs. Luger brothers in 1876 erected a large furniture factory on Bridge street, on the site of the flouring-mill before mentioned, and the business supplies the trade here and a large branch house in Fargo, and other points of the northwest.

The manufacturing interests of Wabasha are improving; the natural facilities being great, capital only is required to perfect what nature has so liberally provided for.

In the autumn of 1871 the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Chicago railroad was completed, passing through Wabasha on the west side, which event was hailed with great rejoicing. In 1878 the Minnesota Midland was projected and completed as far as Zumbrota, starting from Wabasha; since which event the place has seemed to receive new impetus, and its business has increased nearly one-half. The Lake Superior & Chippewa Valley was completed to this point in July, 1882, crossing the Mississippi between this place and Read's Landing, and intersecting the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Chicago road at their depot, giving Wabasha some prominence as a railroad center, creating great hopes again of its growth in wealth and population.

The business of the city has ever been transacted on a safe basis, and after struggling through continued hardships with untiring perseverance, it now looks as though Wabasha had a grand future before it.

The first meat-market in the place was kept by S. Demary. There are now three. Misses Kate and Winifred Redmond were

the first milliners and dressmakers here. That line of business has improved and increased greatly also.

The first banking house in Wabasha was instituted by H. Rogers and son, from Zanesville, Ohio, in the summer of 1857. This did not continue long, however, owing to the financial crisis of 1857-8, and Mr. Rogers removed to St. Paul in 1859. In 1861 Mr. N. F. Webb opened a bank on Main street, which continued in business until the autumn of 1870. Messrs. Southworth and Florer in 1871 established a bank, which will be fully treated of in the history of the town; changed managers in 1882, and is now known as the bank of Wabasha; directors, A. D. Southworth, J. G. Lawrence, L. S. Van Vleit, C. F. Young, H. P. Krick, C. F. Rogers, Lucas Kuehn.

The first physician to settle in the town was Dr. F. H. Milligan, who came in 1853. He married a daughter of Mr. Alexis Bailly, and settled here soon after. Dr. William L. Lincoln was the next, coming here in July, 1857. There was a young lawyer here by the name of John McKee, when the town was organized, of marked ability, but intemperance fastened her fangs upon him and he died in 1857 from the effect of her seductions. Death has claimed many of our prominent and esteemed pioneers. C. W. Lyon, W. W. McDougall, Charles Wyman, Dea Oliver Pendleton, W. W. Prindle, W. S. Jackson, whose places here have not yet been filled. Mr. Francis Talbot, the last of the pioneer fur traders, came here in 1853 with letters of introduction to Mr. Bailly, from his friend, John H. Kinzie, of Chicago, with whom Mr. Talbot was connected at an early day. The first white child born in Wabasha was Charles, son of B. S. Hurd, on the 14th of May, 1855. A steam planing and saw mill were erected on the east bank of slough at the foot of Fourth street in 1856, by Mr. L. Clapp. This mill did a good business until the financial crash of 1857, when it succumbed gracefully to the pressure.

Philo Stone in 1850 erected the dwelling on Levee street afterward owned and occupied by Dea Oliver Pendleton until his death in June, 1875. A building on the levee, just above the present residence of Mr. W. T. Duganne, was erected in 1853 by a river pilot, whose name was Harold, and it was kept as a boarding-house, known as Harold's Exchange. Destroyed by fire in 1858.

It seems like magic that in so brief a period of time the Indian titles to forty millions of acres of land, broad and beautiful, should

have been made to blossom as the rose, and that the keen-eyed enterprise of the American people should have accomplished so much as has been done in a quarter of a century, and the fabled magic of the eastern tale that renewed a palace in a single night, can only parallel the reality of this. Minnesota was admitted to the union in 1858, since which time the blankets and painted faces of the red man have entirely disappeared, together with the moccasins and red sashes of the French voyageur and half-breeds, while civilization, with its thousand arms, has advanced in their stead with resistless and beneficent empire; and now arts, manufactures and science equal those of any state in the union, while steam on the water, steam on the land, is almost unparalleled. Immigration from the Atlantic and European states is rapidly developing the almost unsearchable riches of the lands, while the immense line of railroads, when completed, will bring the Atlantic and Pacific coasts in direct communication with the great markets of the world.

In the preceding pages reference has been made to most, perhaps to all, of the subjects of these sketches who have been prominent actors in some department, and further notice may seem like repetition; but as the object in view is to pay tribute where it is due, I trust the reader will pardon the iteration. Messrs. Rocque and Buisson were of French descent, and their children and descendants still remain in Wabasha. Augustin Rocque built the first house in this vicinity in 1830, and Duncan Campbell was the next to build, and on the same side of the slough. Oliver Cratte was sent here in 1838, and he built the first house on the present site of the city. Mr. Rocque died in 1856, and, at his own request, lies buried upon the top, and just on the verge of the highest bluff overlooking the town, with no stone or epitaph to mark his resting-place, other than the silent grandeur of the scene. His son, Joseph Rocque, was accounted the greatest hunter of his time, and was so fleet on foot, that one time upon a wager he ran down a deer and drove it into camp. At another time he carried dispatches on foot from Fort Snelling to this place, a distance of ninety miles, from sun to sun. The governor fearing he would not be able to make the trip, sent a man on horseback after him; but Rocque left man and horse on the prairie, and distanced both. He was perfectly familiar with the country, having traversed it many times in company with Indians and voyageurs, and understood the shortest route, which he took, and so executed his mission in due time. Another son, Baptiste, acted

as scout for Gen. Sibley during the Indian outbreak of 1862. Men-dota at that time was called *St. Peters*. Nearly all the old French traders married Sioux wives, and the government set apart four hundred and fifty square miles for the benefit of the so called half-breed children. In 1857 these half-breeds received four hundred and eighty acres of land scrip from the government in place of their reserved land, and several old French settlers at Wabasha received scrip for their wives and children. Duncan and Scott Campbell received about twenty-three scrips; Mr. Cratte had nine; Mr. Alexis Baily, seven. The Campbells were men of Scotch parentage, and both were well known at all the different posts and among various tribes. Dur can Campbell was killed in a duel near Mackinac, with one Crawford, a brother of the agent of the Northwest Fur Company. Campbell was an independent trader in opposition to the Northwest Company. Nelson's Landing was a trading post on the Wisconsin side of the river. At one time, a war party of Chippewas, numbering about one hundred and fifty, came down to the Mississippi, and stopped at the Landing. This was in 1853. They threatened the village, and just as they made their appearance on the river bank a Sioux Indian was seen coming down the river in his canoe. On seeing his enemies so close to him, he threw himself over in the water, and holding his canoe with the left hand swam ashore, the canoe serving him as a shelter from the bullets of his enemies, although completely riddled by them. But "Oregon" (so he was called by the whites), managed his bark so as to reach the Minnesota side without being wounded, and as soon as upon land he gave the war-whoop common to his tribe, which was soon answered by scores of his friends, and the Chippewas were glad to retreat without even a scalp. A short time before, a treaty of peace had been perfected between the Chippewas and Wapashaws band, which was ratified by all the principal men of the band, and everything seemed quiet. But the Redwing band either did not know of the treaty or ignored it wholly, and made raid upon the Chippewas, which renewed hostilities at once.

When the writer of these annals first came to Wabasha, in the spring of 1857, the teepee of the Indian was to be seen in every direction, and the dusky form of the savage might be expected to walk in upon you, or be seen peering curiously at you through the window at any time. Usually they wanted food or "coshpop" (the Indian term for ten cents), begging being one of their strong charac-

teristics. Just below the house in which we lived stood a little copse of wood, where the death-song of the "poor Indian" was heard many times when he thought himself dying; the "fire-water" of the white man proving too much for him: He would get thus far on his way back to the teepee, lie down, as he thought, to die, and then the terrible wail would begin and continue until the poor fellow was overcome and dead-drunken sleep drowned all sensibilities. Their dances, too, were very frequent and dreadfully hideous, yet apparently enjoyed with all the zest their benighted brains and energies could desire. Their medicine and war-dances were the most frequent; they had also a snake-dance, which took in all the serpentine antics and hisses, while the monotonous beatings of their drums was most unearthly.

Sitting at our dinner-table one day, we were startled by the door being opened suddenly and five dusky faces, one above the other, peering in at us, the last one with face painted black and red, with mischief-gleaming eyes and two feathers in his hair. Our eldest son, who, in a short time, had caught much of the Sioux language, upon seeing the last face, jumped up and accosted him with, "Now, Dick, what does all this mean?" "Indian hungry," was the reply. "But why are you here with that face?" "Dick dandy," he replied, and it appeared that he had painted and dressed himself in those habiliments for our especial benefit. The Indian was known ever after as "Dandy Dick." In the raid upon the whites, in 1862, Dandy Dick came to grief as one of the marauders, although protesting his innocence and pleading hard for life. He was finally removed, with many others, to the Santee agency, Nebraska. Among those banished to that reservation at that time was the old and faithful Sioux, Ta-mah-haw, who had been a friend to the United States all his life. He was familiarly known as "the one-eyed Sioux," and Lieut. Pike speaks of him as "my friend" in his journal, and also says he was a war chief, and that he gave him his "father's tomahawk." In the table of the appendix of this journal he is set down as belonging to the Medaywokant'wans; he was also called "the Bourgne" (French for one eye), but his Dahkota name was Ta-mah-haw, his French name was "L'Original Leve," and his English, "The Rising Moose." He was born at *Prairie Aux Ailes* (Winona), and in his younger days was noted for his intelligence, daring and activity. During a game in boyhood one eye was accidentally destroyed, giving him the peculiarity by which he

was always known. In person, he was tall and of fine appearance, muscular and active even to the day of his death. During the war of 1812 he rendered most valuable service to the American cause. Gen. Clark, of St. Louis, employed him as scout and messenger, and, with one exception, he was the only Sioux who remained friendly to us during that contest. This other was Hay-pie-dam, who belonged to the band of Wakuta. Col. Dickson, the British leader, once had him arrested at Prairie du Chien and threatened him with death, but Ta-mah-haw bravely and firmly refused to betray his cause. Gen. Clark esteemed his services highly, and on May 6, 1814 (sixty-nine years today) gave him a commission as chief of the Sioux nation, together with a captain's uniform and medal. He carefully kept and treasured this commission and shows it with genuine pride to every new comer. Most of the early settlers are familiar with his characteristics, always wearing a high-crowned hat, and often appearing in an officer's blue swallow-tailed coat and epaulets, given him by Gov. Clark. He was remarkable among the Sioux, and it was his highest pride and boast that he was the only American in his tribe. He deserved, on this account, to receive from the government authorities special consideration; yet he was suffered to go away in banishment from his old friends the white men, which grieved him so much that he died in a few months. In the Dakkota tongue Ta-mah-haw means "pike." He was given that name by his band, undoubtedly on account of friendship for and intimacy with Lient. Pike.

It may be thought that too much pains has been taken to elucidate the history of this man, but he was more than an ordinary Indian, and his personal friendship for Lient. Pike, of whom he delighted to talk, and his devotion to the American cause, justly attaches to his history more than ordinary notice.

Old Wapashaw, the grandfather of the present chief who bears his name, was *the* man of his time, and tradition has preserved the name of no braver, greater man than he. He was the leading hereditary chief of the People of the Lakes, and in all tribal affairs his word was law, not only with his own particular band, but with all those belonging to the same division. At one time he went to Quebec to settle some trouble in relation to a murder which had been committed, and there he represented the Dakkothas as living in seven bands, with as many chiefs, of whom he was one. He there received for them seven medals, one being hung around his own

neck, and the remainder to be given one to each chief of the other bands. Wapashaw died far away from his home on the Hoka river, and, it is said, the father of Wakuta was the physician who attended him in his last illness. The Dakotahs will never forget the name of Wapashaw, and their affections cluster around and cling to this place from very reverence to his memory.

I copy from the "Wabasha Herald" the particulars of an interview with Wakuta, the last Sioux chief who dwelt on the Mississippi, and who is said to have possessed one of the medals given Wapashaw at the time of his visit to Quebec: "A few days since we had the pleasure of looking at a few old relics in the shape of parchments, commissions, treaties, etc., which privilege was granted us by an old Indian chief, Wakuta by name, at present located at the Santee reservation in Nebraska with his tribe, and who is paying his old friends and acquaintances here a visit. The first document shown us was a commission to Tatangamanie, or "Walking Buffalo," appointing him as grand chief of the Gens de Lac Nation (Men of the Lakes), and signed by James Wilkinson, commander-in-chief of the army of the United States and governor of the territory of Louisiana and superintendent of the Indian affairs, indorsed as follows: "Given under my hand and seal of arms, at St. Louis, this 27th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and of the independence of the United States of America the twentieth." Signed by "his excellencie's command, James Wilkinson." Also another, bearing date August 26, 1812, appointing Walking Buffalo as first chief of the Mendewacouton band, which constituted all the Sioux on the Mississippi river; also another, appointing Walking Buffalo chief of the Tribes of the Lakes, signed by Wm. Clark, governor of Missouri, bearing date July 29, 1815. He had another document, a treaty of peace, signed at St. Louis in 1815 by the following chiefs and commissioners: Wm. Clark, Marian Edwards and Aug. Choteau, commissioners, and Tatangamanie, the "Walking Buffalo"; Hai-saw-nee, "The Horn"; A-am-pa-ha, "The Speaker"; Na-ru-sa-ga-to, "The Hard Stone"; Hai-ba-had, "The Rounding Horn," chiefs.

These papers are in a good state of preservation, and the one bearing date of 1806, is written in both English and French, while the others are all in English. From these papers it appears that Walking Buffalo was grand chief of the Gens du Lac Nation (People of the Lake), and also chief of the Men-da-wa-con-ton band, which

included all the Sioux of the Mississippi river. The documents were handed down by Walking Buffalo to his brother, Wakuta, the "Red Wing," who in turn gave them into the possession of his son, the present chief, who is seventy years old at this time. The domain of the Tribe of the Lake Band extended from Read's Landing to Red Wing, and the domain of Wapasha extended from the same point to the mouth of the Black river.

Although Wakuta spoke in the Sioux language, we were able to glean a good many interesting facts from him through his nephew, Jos. Carron, and only regret that our education in that language was neglected in our early days; that deprived us of a further research. Although seventy years old, Wakuta does not appear to be over forty. On showing him a specimen of a stone axe claimed by many to be of the stone age, he said that the Indians used it for almost everything in their every-day life. On handing him a piece of pottery that was supposed to be the handiwork of the mound builders, he immediately recognized it as a part of an Indian cooking utensil. This was handed him for the purpose of finding out whether he knew anything of such a race, and upon being questioned, said many years ago, which he counted by the five or six hundred, there was a nation of people (he called them Indians) that lived in what is now known as Indians mounds, and instead of burialplaces they were their habitations. This race, he says, disappeared when his people came, and thinks they were either killed or driven off. He also said that when the present Indians came to this land, there were a couple of houses standing near the present town of Stockholm, Wisconsin, on Lake Pepin, which he thinks must have been built by the French voyagers. The old chief has been over nearly the whole of the United States, and immediately recognized a bird's-eye view of the city of New York, and laid another as a scene on the Hudson. From our limited "talk" we judge that he was "well read," as they say in the United States, and was well informed of the events of his time, and had stowed away many traditions of the nation and country he represented, of which the modern historical researcher would gladly avail himself.

An incident on Lake Pepin is also given in the shape of a fish story—an old Indian story told and handed down from time to time—that a catfish was caught in the lake that measured the length of seven bows between the eyes. An Indian bow being, say, about three feet in length, would make the fish some twenty-one feet

between the eyes, which makes a pretty large fish story, and should be placed side by side with the sea-serpent stories of the east. As fishy as it may seem, they tell it as a fact, and all give the same version. At the date of this writing Wakuta is dead, having died at the Santee agency. Their old camping-ground at this place was very dear to them, and they would return at times to visit their friends and relatives among the half-breeds who still remain here, and upon what is called the "Grand Encampment," five miles below on the river. It was given that name by the old French voyageurs who made it a point to camp there on their way up and down the river. Teepeeotah, as remarked in a former chapter, is situated on this encampment.

In the preceding chapters it has been shown that Wabasha justly lays claim to being the oldest town on the Mississippi from Prairie du Chien to Fort Snelling and Mendota, and that its position has ever been an important one. Situated, as it is, just below the mouth of the Chippewa river, it has been the rendezvous for all the lumber rafted down that river, and from this place to the great markets below, ever since the manufacture of lumber began from the pineries above. The lumber, after coming out of the Chippewa, is rerafted at this point and sent down the river, and now much of it goes farther west by means of the railroad communication with other points. The Midland road intersects the Northwestern at Zumbrota, and the prospect is that the road will be continued to Austin, and thus direct transportation be opened from the great lumber manufacturing themselves to Omaha and other points west. A goodly number of smart, enterprising villages have sprung up along the line of the Midland, the first being Glasgow, then McCrackens, at which point there is a never-failing spring of pure water, Theilmonton, Tracey, Keegan, Millville, Jarrett, Hammond, Funk, Zumbro Falls, Mazeppa, Forest Mills, Zumbrota. All these stations are of considerable importance as shipping points, and several possess extensive grain elevators; and all these are tributary to Wabasha. With these and many other advantages the city of Wabasha undoubtedly has a grand future before it. Stillwater claims to have been the first settled town in the state, which is a mistake. That city was first settled in 1843, and Wabasha dates back to 1838 and 1841, being christened "Wabashaw" in 1843. For beauty of location Wabasha is unexcelled, and the sunset from the place is most enchanting. Just at the outlet of Lake Pepin the river makes a

bend, which from this point seems to bring the bluffs of Wisconsin and Minnesota very close together, leaving just space enough to see the sun in all its glory as it sinks to rest in the placid waters of the lake, and its last rays light up the bluffs on either side with a golden radiance that fills the heart with rapture at the beautiful scene. It is in the month of June especially charming, and would quite repay a little journey to the place by any lover of beautiful scenery, just to have one look at this enchanting sunset.

More than a century ago traveling fur traders would ascend the Mississippi for the purpose of trading with the Indians and obtaining valuable furs, of which they usually had an abundance, their headquarters being at Prairie du Chic. Mention has been made of some of these traders, and it seems fitting that this work should give some notice of some of the most prominent of these, particularly those who at times have either lived here or transacted business with others who did. A sketch has been given of Mr. J. B. Faribault, and it seems most fitting to introduce just here a sketch of his son-in-law, Mr. Alexis Bailly, as he figured largely in the early history of the place. Most of the pioneers of Minnesota, as a class, have been men superior in morality, intelligence and education to those of the pioneers of the earlier territories, and they have left their impress upon town and state. Many of them were attracted to this wild region from the love of adventure, or of the chase, there being just enough danger always to give zest to frontier life, more than mere love of gain; yet they were by no means free from the frailties and vices of poor human nature, and were not especially given to respect law, especially when it favored the speculator at the expense of the settler.

Mr. Bailly was born at St. Josephs, near the shore of Lake Michigan, but received his education at Montreal. When about nineteen he came to Mackinaw as clerk for the American Fur Company, and remained there some two years. In 1826 he was employed by the company to drive some cattle to the Red River of the North, and he, with eight others, made the trip on foot, leaving Mackinaw the middle of May, reaching their destination late in October. Upon their return they lost their way, going between two and three hundred miles to the west, striking the shed waters of the St. Peters river (now Minnesota) instead of those of the Sank, as they had intended. They endured almost untold hardships, going several days without any food, except a few kernels of dry corn, but

finally succeeded in reaching Prairie du Chien without loss of life. Mr. Bailly was a man of fine business habits, and was an intelligent and very genial companion. He was married twice, his first wife being the daughter of J. B. Faribault, who died in Wabasha. Several years after, he married, at St. Paul, a Miss Julia Corey, of Cooperstown, New York, who is still living here.

At the time Mr. Bailly engaged with the fur company the wages of a good clerk was two hundred dollars per annum; that of an interpreter, one hundred and fifty dollars, and common laborers or voyageurs, as they were called, was one hundred dollars, with rations, which rations were of the simplest kind. The articles principally used in the trade with the Indians were blankets, calicoes, cloths, tobacco and cheap jewelry, including wampum, which served in lieu of money as a basis of exchange. During the winters the traders and their men ensconced themselves in their warm log-cabins, but in the spring it was required of them to visit the various Indian camps and secure the furs and peltries collected by the savages in their hunts. Goods were always paid for on delivery, and never given on credit.

Mr. Bailly commenced trading on his own account at Prairie du Chien in 1828, but removed to St. Peters (now Mendota) in 1835, and subsequently opened a store in St. Paul. Not meeting with the success he desired he removed to Wabasha, where he remained until his death in June, 1861. Mr. Bailly figured largely in the interests of the county, and did much to settle the difficulties in relation to the half-breed tract, and his eldest son, Alexis P. Bailly was the first register of deeds of the county. His second son, Capt. H. Bailly, was killed in the rebellion, at the battle of Lookout Mountain.

Mr. Bailly was the first civil officer in the county, being appointed justice of the peace, after the town of Wabasha was organized, by the governor.

He was at one time associated with N. W. Kittson in business, they holding trading-posts in different localities. Mr. Wm. H. Forbes, a brother-in-law of Mr. Bailly's, came to Minnesota as Indian trader in 1837. Mr. Bailly's trade was principally among the Sioux. Mr. Bailly, upon coming to Wabasha, bought out Labathe, of whom a rich anecdote is related by Hon. H. H. Sibley. Indian etiquette demands on all occasions that the visitor shall leave nothing unconsumed of the meat or drink placed before him. There was a

tea-party given at one time at Fort Snelling by Capt. Gooding, of the army, and Joseph Laframboise, Alex. Faribault and Sabathe were invited. It was in July, and the weather very warm. It appears that Laframboise spoke with fluency several different languages, and both he and Faribault were practical jokers. In due time the party were seated around the table, and the cups and saucers of those days were of the generous proportions ignored in these days. The large cup filled with tea was handed to Labathe and soon disposed of. At that time the poor fellow could speak nothing more of English than the imperfect sentence "tank you." When his cup was emptied, Mrs. Gooding, who was at the head of the table, said, "Mr. Labathe, please take some more tea." Labathe replied, "tank you, madam," which the waiter understood to mean assent. He took the cup and handed it to the hostess, which was forthwith supplied with the tea. Labathe managed to swallow that, sweltering meanwhile with the fervent heat of the evening, and was again requested to permit his cup to be replenished. "Tank you, madam," was the only reply the poor victim could make. Seven great cups full of the hot tea had been swallowed, Laframboise and Faribault in the meantime almost dying with laughter. For the eighth time the waiter approached for the cup, when the aboriginal politeness which had enabled him to bear up amid his sufferings gave way entirely, and rising from his seat, to the amazement of the company, he exclaimed frantically, "*Laframboise, pour l'amour de bon Dieu, pourquoi ne dites vous pas a madame qui je ne vout point davantage?*"—"Laframboise, for the love of God, why do you not tell madam that I do not wish any more tea?" Gen. Sibley says Labathe never heard the last of that while he lived.

Mr. Roque, too, mentioned in preceding pages, affords another instance of the inconvenience of not being able to speak English. He only knew one compound word, and that was roast-beef, which he called "Ros-bif." At the time of his accompanying the delegation to Washington City, on being asked at the public-houses what he would be helped to, he could only say ros-bif! So, the old gentleman, although longing for a chance at the many good things he would have preferred, performed the round trip on ros-bif.

We find Mr. Bailly figuring largely in matters concerning the Sioux, to whom he was a good friend, and he is frequently mentioned in connection with the treaties made and also as justice of the peace.

He married several couples while acting as justice of the peace of this county, and in 1852 acted as assistant commissary at the treaty with the Dahcotahs at Traverse des Sioux.

It became necessary that the territory bordering on the Red River of the North should pass into the hands of the United States government and become subject to the civil jurisdiction of the territory. President Fillmore departed from the usual mode of appointing commissioners for negotiation, and deputed the commissioner of Indian affairs, the Hon. Luke Lea, and His Excellency Gov. Ramsey to meet the representatives of the Dahcotahs and conclude a treaty with them for such lands as they might be willing to sell. A large number of half-breeds and others, citizens of the United States, who were originally a part of the Selkirk settlement, demanded protection of the government against the encroachments of the Hudson Bay Company and the privileges of American citizens. On the 27th of June, 1852, Commissioner Lea arrived at St. Paul, and, in company with Gov. Ramsey, proceeded to Traverse des Sioux, arriving there June 30. This treaty was considered of great importance, the conditions being the ceding and relinquishment of all their lands in the territory and State of Iowa by the Wah-pay-kootah and Med-a-wa-kan-toans bands of Indians, the United States reserving for them a home the average width of ten miles on either side of the Minnesota river and bounded on the east by Little Rock river, on the west by the Yellow Medicine, paying them certain moneys and annuities to continue for fifty years. Another treaty, the same year, was perfected with the Tillager band of Chippewas, by which they ceded a country sixty-five miles in width by one hundred and fifty in length, intersected in its center by the Red River of the North, for this land the government agreeing to pay them annually the sum of ten thousand dollars for twenty years and thirty thousand dollars cash down. Mr. Bailly was spoken of at these treaties as "one of the most useful and active camp men that ever was."

At the Traverse des Sioux camp Mr. Bailly married, in the Episcopal form, David Faribault and Nancy Winona McClure, after which the groom gave a dinner, and all went to dine together. After the repast, toasts and speeches appropriate to the occasion flowed freely. One of the toasts was given by Joseph La Framboise, who was one of the oldest and most intelligent pioneers of the valley of the St. Peters. Hon. Wm. H. Forbes, who was also present at

this treaty, gave as a sentiment, "Gov. Ramsey, ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs, a public officer who has, as he deserves to have, the entire confidence of the Indians under his charge." Gov. Ramsey gave "Millard Fillmore, a national president—a man worthy of his high trust." After dinner there was a virgin feast of young Dakotah girls, nineteen in number, and fifteen young men. Before sitting down to the feast, consisting of tea and fried cakes, each of the party advanced and touched a red stone which was placed in their midst, this being the test oath of truthfulness and virtue. Mr. Wm. H. Forbes was present at this treaty; also Mr. Kittson, J. R. Brown and Hon. H. H. Sibley.

Minnesota is the "land of the Dakotahs." Long before their existence was known to civilized men they wandered through the forests between Lake Superior and the Mississippi, in quest of the bounding deer, and over the wide prairies beyond, in search of the ponderous buffalo. They are an entirely different group from those found by the early settlers of the Atlantic States, on the Connecticut, Mohawk and Susquehanna rivers, and their language is much more difficult to comprehend; yet they have many customs common with the tribes who once dwelt in New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, while other peculiarities mark them as belonging to a distinct family of the aborigines of North America.

Winona, Wapashaw, Mendota, Anoka, Kasota, Mahkato, and other names designating the towns, streams and lakes of Minnesota, are words derived from their vocabulary. When they were first noticed by the European adventurer they occupied the country between the Mississippi and the headwaters of Lake Superior, which is a country of many lakes, and the voyageur gave them the name of "People of the Lakes." The word Dakota, by which they love to be designated, signifies joined together in friendly compact, equivalent to the motto on the seal of the United States. In a history written by a Catholic missionary nearly two centuries ago, it is remarked of the Dakotahs: "For sixty leagues from the extremity of the upper lakes, toward sunset, in the center of the western nations, they have all *united their force by a general league.*"

This refers only to the Sioux tribes, which name originated among the early voyageurs. The Ojibways were a people whose ancestors had lived on Lake Michigan, but had been driven westward by the Iroquois. For centuries they had waged war upon the Dakotahs, and the two nations were deadly foes. Many nations

call the Dahkotahs Nadouessioux, the last two syllables being the Ojibway word for foe, but Charlevoix, who visited Wisconsin in 1721, says the name "Sioux" was entirely original with the voyageur.

From an early period there had been three divisions of this great people, which again had been subdivided into smaller bands. That division known as the M'dewakontons, or People of the Lakes, consisted of seven distinct bands, whose summer residence was in villages. These villages were situated at Wapashaw prairie, now the site of Winona, Red Leaf or Wapashaw, Red Wing, Kaponia on the Mississippi, and another at Lake Calhoun, another at the Little Rapids on the banks of the Minnesota, near the present village of Belleplaine. Old Wabashaw, long since dead, was the leading hereditary chief of the People of the Lakes, and in all intertribal affairs of importance his word was law, not only with his own particular band, but with all those belonging to the same division.

The authority of the chiefs was very great; but from the date of the first treaties negotiated with the government it began to decline, until finally the chief was considered the mere mouthpiece of the soldiers' lodge, the members of which constituted the only real power in the bands. Though the treaty of 1763 between France and England ceded all the territory within the limits of Wisconsin and Minnesota to England, yet for a long time the English did not obtain a foothold. The French traders, having purchased wives from the tribes according to their customs, managed to preserve a feeling of friendship toward their king long after the trading-posts at Green Bay and Sault St. Marie had been discontinued. This was the cause of so many French half-breeds, especially at Prairie du Chien, whose children and their descendants coming up the Mississippi settled in and around Wabashaw. Prairie du Chien was the great mart where all the tribes on both sides of the river annually assembled to dispose of their furs to the traders, who also had their Indian wives; and Carver speaks of their village, upon his arrival there, as being one of about three hundred families.

About the year 1785 Prairie du Chien made its transition from an encampment for Indians and their traders to a hamlet, and among its first settlers were Messrs. Giard and Dubuque. In 1780 the wife of a Fox warrior discovered a large vein of lead in Iowa, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and at a council held in Prairie du Chien in 1788, Julien Dubuque obtained permission to work the mines on and near the city which now bears his name, and on the bluff stands the little stone house that covers his remains.

After the treaty of 1783 between Great Britain and the United States, the British did not immediately surrender their posts, which led to much ill-feeling ; and when Washington sent Baron Steuben, in 1784, to Detroit to take possession of that fort, the British commander refused to give possession, upon the ground that it was upon Indian territory. But in the treaty effected by Mr. Jay, Great Britain agreed to withdraw her troops from all places within the boundary lines of the treaty, and after France ceded Louisiana to the United States, in 1800, this part of Minnesota began to be settled by white people and French half-breeds,— Augustine Rocque, as before stated, being the first white settler at Wapashaw. In 1805, Lieut. Pike held a conference with the Sioux Indians, when they agreed to grant to the United States full power and sovereignty over these lands forever.

For more than a century there had been a westward tendency in the emigration of the Indian nations, and a frequent source of war was the encroachment upon each other's hunting-grounds, and in 1825 a congress of tribes was convened at Prairie du Chien to establish the boundary lines between the Chippewas and Sioux. This did not prove effectual, and in 1830 another congress was convened at Prairie du Chien, at which time the M'dewakantonwan band made a treaty, bestowing upon their relatives, the mixed bloods, this tract of land about Lake Pepin, since known as "the half-breed tract." This tract in said treaty is described as follows: "Beginning at a place called the Barn, below and near the village of the Red Wing chief, and running back fifteen miles, thence in a parallel line with Lake Pepin and the Mississippi about thirty-two miles to a point opposite O'Beuf or Beef river, thence fifteen miles to the Grand Encampment, opposite the river aforesaid." This reservation begins at Red Wing, Goodhue county, and runs through the town of Red Wing in a southwesterly direction, thence through Hay Creek township, including all of it but a small part of the northwest corner, including the southeast corner of Fetherstone township, all of Belvidere township and Florence ; runs angling through Goodhue to section 31, thence southeast through Zumbrota, including the northeast corner thereof, to the town of Chester in Wabasha county ; it runs diagonally and includes the northeast half of the town through Hyde Park, leaving the southwest corner of it which lies north of Hammond's ford ; takes in most of Oakwood, except a part of the southwest corner ; then striking the northeast corner of Elgin and runs diagonally across Plainview to section 24 ; from there it runs

northeast through the town of Whitewater, in Winona county, diagonally through Watopa, including the northwest half of the town, taking in all of Higbland and the most of Greenfield, through which it runs diagonally, leaving out the southeast corner, and strikes the Mississippi near the southeast corner of section 12, at what is called the Grand Encampment. It also includes all of the townships of Wabasha, Lake, Monnt Pleasant, Guilford, West Albany and Glasgow, thus including all but a small part of Wabashaw county and a portion of Goodhue.

The year 1837 forms an important era in the history of Minnesota, as the first steps were then taken for the introduction of the woodman's ax and the splash of the millwheel. Missionaries were also sent out by a society from Lausanne, Switzerland, who arrived and located at Redwing and Wabashaw villages, but after a short time they abandoned the attempt to ameliorate the condition of the Dakkotoahs. The same year a deputation of Dakkotoahs was sent to Washington, and all lands east of the Mississippi were ceded by them to the United States, but this reservation was held as a sacred bequest to the half-breeds, according to the treaty at Prairie du Chien in 1830. White men began to stop at Wabashaw, and settlements began upon this tract, yet disputes as to possession frequently arose, and the Indians being numerous, the safety of the white man was very precarious. There was often a hundred lodges, sometimes more, about Wabashaw, and it is easy to conceive how the natural love of the beautiful should prompt the red men to select this as their home and hunting-ground. Canoes lined the shore, and games, feasts and dances filled in the time, while long in the night the hollow beat of their drums, and the dismal screech of male and female, could be heard in the woods, trying to drive away the Evil Spirit, or cure some Indian sick man. In 1850 the population of this county was two hundred and forty-three souls. In the census of 1850 it was sixteen thousand one hundred and forty-nine.

The half-breed tract contained four hundred and fifty square miles. In 1854 the government appointed commissioners to enroll the half-breeds in order to divide the lands equally among them, and in the spring of 1857 Gen. Shields was sent on to issue land scrip to them, in place of these reserved lands, each half-breed receiving four hundred and eighty acres. This scrip made a nice haul for the sharpers, who in most cases figured them out of it. The French settlers at Wabasha received scrip for their wives and families.

Joseph Buisson had seven srips, Alexis Bailley had seven, Rocque's family had thirteen, Mr. Cratte had nine, Monette had four, Trudell had seven ; Duncan and Scott Campbell had twenty-three, Francois la Batte had ten. Most of these have not a cent left.

Few of the old settlers remain, some have gone to other parts of the country, but most of them lie sleeping their last sleep, and the hunting-ground of the red man is now turned into fields of grain and flowering gardens. A beautiful city stands on the site of the old camping-ground, which a short time ago was lighted only by the council fires of the savage.

CHAPTER LVIII.

PEPIN TOWNSHIP.

This is the name given to a fractional township lying along the shores of Lake Pepin and the Mississippi river. It contains a little less than one-half the number of sections of land comprised in a full-sized township as determined and set off by United States government survey. There are in Pepin township sixteen full sections, one fractional half-section, and five other fractions of sections that are mere strips along the shores of the river and the lake ; the whole five forming less than one full section, or one mile square. Pepin township lies six miles in length along the shores of the lake from whence it derives its name, and the Mississippi river, and has an average width of three full sections, except in the southeast corner, where one section is cut off and attached to the corporation of the city of Wabasha. Lake Pepin is simply a broadening of the Mississippi river into a beautiful sheet of bluff-enclosed water, low lying in the basin of the hills which rise on all sides from four hundred to five hundred feet above its clear waters. The length of the lake is about thirty miles ; its width from two and one-half miles to four miles. The origin of the name "Pepin" is matter of merest conjecture. Neill, in his history of Minnesota, queries whether or no it may not have been so named in honor of Pepin, the *Seur de la Fond*, who married the aunt of *La Parriere*, the builder of an old fort on the north side of the lake, in the fall of 1727. The name itself is one immortal in French history for over one thousand years.

It was first brought into prominence by the old Carolingian, Pepin le Vieux, whose grandson Pepin le Gros effectually checked the encroachments of the kingly line of the Merovingians in the seventh century. This Pepin le Gros was the father of the illustrious Charles Martel, the mayor of the palace to the last of the Merovingian dynasty, whose power he also reduced, and who is celebrated as the deliverer of Western Europe from the ravages of the Saracens, whom he routed at Poitiers in 732, and again in 738 at Lyons. This name of Pepin, so illustrious in those early days, has always had an honored place in French history; and this fact taken with that other, namely, that the early Mississippi explorers were adventurous Frenchmen, may be all that is necessary to account for the name of the lake, Pepin, the origin of which has puzzled so many writers of early northwestern explorations. Pepin township is virtually a ridge or narrow tableland, lying between the Mississippi river and the Zumbro, at an elevation of from three hundred feet to five hundred feet above the level of the Mississippi river. This tableland breaks off abruptly on the north or lake side, but descends more gradually on the south toward the valley of the Zumbro; but this southern declension does not begin within the limits of Pepin township, so that the high character of the ground is preserved to its extreme southern limit. The surface of this tableland is quite rolling, at times even broken, but all lies elevated, and is, with the exceptions of some ravines jutting up from the lake, of tillable character. There are no streams crossing the face of the township, though a small one, in which water is found running at nearly all seasons of the spring, summer and fall, empties into the lake near the northeastern corner of the township, through the ravine technically known as King's cooley. This term "cooley" is doubtless a corruption of the French "couler," *to run or flow*, and was applied to those ravines through which the water flowed from the tablelands downward to the lakes or larger streams. There are two of these "cooleys" within the limits of Pepin township—King's cooley in the northeast, and Smith's cooley in the southwest. Through both of these the water rushes, an impetuous torrent, after copious rains, or when the deep snows, lingering late on the uplands are suddenly melted by the ascending sun of late spring, but at other times they are dry, and in Smith's cooley for most of the time no water is found running. The soil of Pepin township is a friable clay, yellowish in color, and with a very slight admixture

of sand, hardly sufficient to be discovered, yet it no doubt exists in sufficient quantities to temper the quality of the clay, and render it more easily worked. This soil is admirably adapted to the growth of wheat, oats, barley and other cereals. It is a common saying, that when wheat cannot be grown in Pepin township, it cannot be grown anywhere.

Comparatively little stock is raised by the farmers here, as the operation of the herd law, doing away with fences, compels every farmer to fence in especially for his stock, and this entails an expense more severely felt than it would be were the farms all fenced. To commence raising stock would require a very large outlay in the matter of fences alone by nine out of every ten farmers in the township. The surface of the soil was originally covered with ouck, scrub-oak openings, and, once grubbed, no finer wheat lands or more productive are to be found in southern Minnesota, but it is doubtful if the soil is as well adapted to raising corn as the warmer and more alluvial soils of the valleys. There are no wells in the township; water for stock and domestic purposes is generally supplied from the cisterns, with which every farm is abundantly provided. There are, however, in some locations, to be found most excellent springs of pure water, and these not confined to any one section of the township.

The rule of all early settlement in this section of the west, and probably in all others, has been that the valleys and lower levels are taken up first, leaving the uplands to those who should follow after. Wabasha county was no exception to this general custom of the northwestern pioneers, and the valleys of the Zumbro and its tributaries were dotted with flourishing farms before it could be fairly said that any settlement for farming purposes deserving the name had been made in Pepin township. Cook's valley, in Greenfield township, Mazeppa, Bear's valley, in Chester, and Plainview, had all been settled before agricultural operations had made any headway in Pepin township. The Lager and Schmauss families are the oldest residents in the township, both coming here in 1859. Claims had been taken as early as 1857, but were not improved, and it cannot be said with strict fidelity to fact that the farming lands on the ridge were put under cultivation prior to 1859. Henry Schmauss' farm, taken by him in 1859, the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30, was claimed originally by one Allen (first name not known), who laid a soldier's land warrant upon it, and of this man, Allen, Schmauss purchased,

occupying the land in the season of 1859. Ben Lager, the present chairman of the board of supervisors for the township, who bought claim of F. Learey in 1859, and at that date settled on the northwest of section 28, says that in 1859 there was not, all told, more than fifty acres of ground broken on the ridge between Schmauss' and Read's Landing, which is virtually to say there was not more than that amount under cultivation in the entire township. The fact that the elevation above the lake was high, no streams affording water for stock, and the situation naturally exposed to the wind, seemed to overbalance the considerations of productiveness of soil and nearness to market, to such an extent that the lower-lying and well watered valleys of the interior of the county were settled from four to five years before Pepin was really taken for farming purposes. While this is true, however, of the uplands of the township, it is also true that the very earliest white settlement for permanent occupancy made in southern Minnesota was made within the geographical limits of Pepin township. This was the settlement made by Charles R. Read, who as early as 1847 stuck his stakes in the northeast corner of the township, opened a trading and supply depot for traffic with the natives, half-breeds and lumbermen of the Chippewa valley, and announced his intention of staying despite all attempts to oust him from the land, which by treaty of 1830 belonged to the half-breeds and was known as the half-breed tract. The particulars of the bestowal of this tract upon their relatives of mixed blood by the M'dewakantonwan Dahkotahs, its extent and the consequent litigation when white settlers attempted to locate upon, as also the deleterious effect upon the early settlement of the county, are among the most interesting matters connected with this "history" and will be found fully treated of in another chapter.

All that has been said under the title Read's Landing from 1858 to 1868, when the village became duly incorporated as the village of Read's, properly belongs to the history of Pepin township, of which Read's Landing was virtually the capital until it took corporate honors upon itself and ceased to be an integral part of Pepin township for all political purposes. Prior to 1858, during the eleven years that Read's Landing had been stamping its identity into the trading consciousness of the upper Mississippi and the Chippewa, the Landing had been variously governed, ungoverned and misgoverned. The first attempt to introduce home government in the limits of Pepin township was made in 1850, when Charles R.

Read was appointed justice of the peace by the then territorial governor, Alexander Ramsay.

Scenes of violence and bloodshed were not uncommon in those early days, and to the ordinary rough and ready ways of frontier life were not only added all the increase of lawlessness and disregard of life common to the rough raftsmen, who thronged the landing by the scores and even hundreds, but the savagery of Indian character as well. The river at Read's was the meeting-place of those hereditary foes the Chippewas and the Sioux, and to their mutual hate was often added a common enmity against their white neighbors, whose presence on both sides of the river was frequently resented. As illustrative of this latter fact take the following incident: Late in November, 1856, two white men, Sam Sutton and Jerry Landerigan, were paddling down the river in a canoe past Nelson's Landing, where a party of whites, half-breeds and natives were sitting near the shore. Among the bucks was the son of old Ironcloud, second chief of Wacoutah's band. Young Ironcloud had for some time aspired to the honors of chieftainship, and on being taunted by the young men of his tribe with having done nothing to deserve such distinction, had declared he would shoot the first white man or Chippewa he met. The present seemed a fitting occasion to display his prowess, and remarking that he wondered if his gun would carry that far, drew bead on the men in the boat and shot them both. Sam Sutton was mortally wounded, surviving, however, about twenty-four hours. Jerry Landerigan was severely wounded in the breast, but recovered after being laid up several months. Wahshechah-Soppah (the white black man), now living and known by the English name of John Walker, was in the company with young Thundercloud, and immediately crossing the river to Read's Landing, gave information of the affair. As both the wounded men resided at Read's the excitement was intense. Sutton had made his home at Charlie Read's for more than a year, his principal occupation being the manufacture of ox-bows for the lumbermen in the pineries. Landerigan had recently come to the landing. It was not considered prudent to allow the matter to pass, as young Thundercloud was known to be a dangerous character. A party was soon started across the river who captured the murderer and brought him to Read's for trial. He was arraigned before Squire Richards, but the justice was powerless in the case, the crime having been committed in another territory. To obviate this difficulty

resort was had to Indian law. The culprit, of whose identity there was not the smallest doubt, was quietly escorted to the place from whence he came by a band of determined whites, led by Charlie Read, and there expiated his offense in a way not uncommon at this day on frontier settlements and in mining camps, Judge Lynch pronouncing sentence of death, which was speedily carried into execution. The squaws tracked the party by their imprint in the snow, and the next day cutting down young Ironcloud's body, brought it across the river and buried it. The snow lay deep upon the ground at the time. The margin of the river was frozen on either side, the current in the main channel only open. Wrapping the body in blankets, the squaws tied a rope around the feet and dragged it to the margin of the stream, placed it in a canoe and brought it over to the Minnesota shore, where it was buried by them near the site of old Fort Perrot. A ball was in progress at Read's Landing the evening of the lynching, and the excitement was most intense among the young people there assembled, many of whom had only that summer come to the county, and were totally unused to such scenes of blood, or to such a summary mode of dealing with a murderer. Charles R. Read, at that time one of the commissioners of the county, took a very active part in the affair above narrated, and as he was by some censured for his action, the reasons that induced him thereto are not out of place. In 1844, just after Read came to Nelson's Landing, Sheriff Leister, of Prairie du Chien, who had been up the river to summon witnesses in an important case coming on at Prairie du Chien, returning down the river, was shot by an Indian in cold blood in much the same way that Sutton was. The sheriff's boat was opposite Fountain City at the time and no provocation was given for the murderous deed. The Indian who killed Mr. Leister was arrested, taken to Prairie du Chien, put upon his trial, and after two years discharged for want of evidence to convict. This Indian, upon his release, came up the river, was frequently at Nelson's Landing, where Read often heard him boasting of his deed, and Mr. Read determined if another case of the same kind happened it would not be his fault if the murderer escaped. The history of the early operations of the fur-traders and lumbermen in the vicinity of Read's, at an early day, is replete with incidents of a really thrilling character, illustrating the nature of both savage and (so called) civilized society, when removed from the usual restraints of law, and the safeguards that surround society in more

densely populated, and judicially organized districts. As it was, the necessities of the case, as each arose, demanded such prompt and vigorous action, as would at least render public opinion, the opinion of the better class of that public, a terror to evil-doers. Thus the forms of law grew to be a possibility, the fact of law even under the most adverse circumstances, as in the affair above narrated, having been duly demonstrated. As these forms of law became better understood, and their necessity recognized, a general acquiescence in their regulations and demands followed, until with the establishment of the state government in 1858, and the consequent organization of the several counties into townships, for electoral and locally judicial purposes, the era of lawlessness may be really said to have passed away and the reign of law, order and accepted government truly begun.

The formal organization of Pepin township was effected in common with that of the other townships in the county, May 11, 1858. This meeting of the electors of the township for the purpose of formal organization was held in the hamlet of Read's Landing, in the extreme northeast section of the township, No. 24, at the office of S. A. Kemp. The number of votes polled was thirty-two, and the names of the officers-elect will be generally found in the tabulated list of Pepin township officers. In addition to those mentioned in that table, William Bain was elected overseer of the poor, William Perkins and J. Murray were elected constables, and Frank Berins overseer of the poor. The first recorded act of the new township was to settle the question of allowing or not allowing hogs to run at large. The vote on this occasion was so much larger than the vote upon the election of town officers that one is led to conclude that the expression of opinion on the hog question was not confined to the qualified electors of the township. The vote resulted in a decided majority against hogs being allowed to run as free commoners, being seventeen nay to fifty-one yea, a total vote of sixty-eight, as against thirty-two cast for town officers the same week. In 1860 the vote of the township, as evidenced at the regular state election, held November 6 of that year, was ninety-eight. The vote for presidential electors standing sixty-five republican and thirty-two democratic, a vote of eighty-three to fifteen being cast for and against one of the candidates for state representative. In 1862 only seventy-one votes were polled; two years later the vote

rose to one hundred and twenty-six, declining again in 1866 to a maximum ballot of one hundred and eight, the vote cast for S. S. Kepler for state representative, he being a candidate on the democratic ticket, against whom there was not a ballot cast in the township. This was the last state election held in the township of Pepin prior to the incorporation of "Reads" as a village. The vote of 1868 shows a decline from one hundred and twenty-six in 1864 to fifty-two in that year, from which it would appear that the voting strength of the village was a little in excess of the rest of the township. The vote of the township in 1870 was sixty; in 1876 a total of seventy-three ballots was cast, and this was the highest ballot ever cast by the township since Reads was set off, the ballot for 1880 being recorded at sixty-four, and that for 1882 only reaching an aggregate of fifty-six.

The levy of the town board for town purposes, including roads, falls a little short of \$250 annually, it being, in round numbers, for 1880, \$256; for 1881, \$252, and for 1882, \$180. The voting returns of the township, as above given, will indicate with sufficient accuracy the statistics of population, if the years are taken into account in which the votes were cast; that is, comparing the years of presidential elections with each other, and those in which only state elections were held with each other. The village of Reads being included in the enumeration district of Pepin township, by the commissioner for this census district, the population of the township and village can only be given in the aggregate. The returns for 1860 show a total population in both (Reads and Pepin townships) of four hundred and thirty. The population of both today will be about four hundred, as near as can be ascertained. It does not appear from the returns regularly made to the auditor's office for the county of Wabasha, that the valuation of property in Pepin has greatly changed since Reads was incorporated. The destruction of the records by fire prevents any accurate statement of values prior to 1867, the year before "Reads" village was set off. The real and personal property returned for that year was as follows: Real estate (not including the value of town lots in Reads), \$39,109; town lots (in Reads), \$42,665; personal property, including village and town, \$44,666. The value of real and personal property in Pepin, at various dates since the incorporation of Reads, has been as follows:

1870.	{ Real property.....	\$42 047
	{ Personal property.....	11 232
1875.	{ Real property.....	92 905
	{ Personal property.....	11 572
1879.	{ Real property.....	85 760
	{ Personal property.....	15 341
1882.	{ Real property.....	66 292
	{ Personal property.....	13 321

There are no churches in the town of Pepin of any denomination. The number and condition of the common schools in the township will be included in the general report of educational matters for the county. The general character of the population of Pepin is such as is to be looked for in a plain agricultural community—thrifty, industrious, economical and virtuous. The people are mostly foreign born, or descendants from the German, Hanoverian and Luxembourgian families that first settled the township; and, in religious faith, a majority of them members of the Roman Catholic church.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The planting of the church in this place was a proceeding of no small difficulty, and it was more than a decade after the first attempts were made before the seed had germinated sufficiently to predicate a fact of life in the case at all. As Read's Landing and Wabasha have always been connected for church purposes, save during those years from 1856 to 1866, in which it does not appear that Read's Landing was even thought of in connection with the religious work of the Wabasha circuit, with which from 1854 to 1856 it was connected as a missionary station. In 1857, by vote of a quarterly conference held at Wabasha for the Lake City and Wabasha circuits of the Red Wing district, it was decided that the Wabasha circuit should include Wabasha, Read's Landing and Cook's valley, but there is no record of any services at Reads, nor, as before said, is there authentic account of further work there until 1866. The importance attached to Reads at this time may be inferred from the fact that in the fall of this year, when the annual estimates for minister's salary were made up, it was *hoped* that a deficiency of seventeen dollars, remaining after other apportionments had been allotted, might be supplied by Reads. Whether this modest hope was realized or not, does not appear from the record, and in fact for ensuing two years no promise of life appeared for church organizations at Reads. Its life as a lumber depot, and

center of rafting operations, called together the wrong class of people for any very marked interest in church work. Exceptions of necessity there were, but so little hold had all attempts hitherto made taken upon the life of the place, that at this time the church had neither class nor organization of any kind, nor did it have for the ensuing two years. In 1868 Rev. S. G. Gale was transferred from the New York East conference to the Minnesota conference, and appointed to the Wabasha and Read's Landing circuit. His salary was fixed at eight hundred dollars, six hundred and fifty dollars of which to be paid by the churches, the remaining one hundred and fifty dollars from the missionary fund. In the following winter, 1868-9, Rev. Gale entered vigorously upon his work of building up a church at Reads, as the village incorporated the previous spring was called. A series of meetings was held with gratifying success, and steps taken to build a church. A lot was secured in a central location, one street back from the main business street of the village, and on this property, the gift of some generous-hearted Christian whose name is not recorded, a comfortable frame church, 30 x 60, with spire and bell, was erected. The contract price for the building was two thousand six hundred dollars. Furnaces were afterward put in, and these, with bell, raised the entire cost to a little over three thousand dollars, almost all of which was raised by contribution from the generous-hearted citizens of Reads. The original board of trustees, incorporated according to state law and church usage, were: W. W. Slocum, B. F. Welch, W. W. Cassady, W. B. James, S. Bullard, Geo. J. J. Crichton, W. F. Kennicott, Daniel Dansion and Franklin Berins. Rev. W. C. Rice was pastor of the church from the fall of 1869 to 1870. Rev. B. Y. Coffin was his successor, and in the fall of 1871, Rev. S. G. Gale was reappointed. During this, his second pastorate, a substantial frame parsonage was erected, at a cost of sixteen hundred dollars. It stands on the lot adjoining the church on the east, commands a pleasant view of the river and the Wisconsin bluffs, and is really a comfortable and commodious residence for the incumbent of the church. Rev. Gale remained two years, leaving behind him as monuments of his three years' ministry, a commodious church, a comfortable parsonage and a flourishing "class." His successors have been: Revs. W. C. Shaw, M. O. M'Niff, W. H. Soule, James Door, W. A. Miles and D. J. Higgins, the present pastor.

READ'S LANDING.

This is the name of a small village on the Minnesota side of the river just where Lake Pepin narrows into the usual channel of the Mississippi. It received its name about thirty-six years since from Charles R. Read, a man with a history, and who is still living just outside the corporate limits of the village, which was given the honors of a corporate existence twenty-one years after he set up his stakes and built his shanty just opposite the mouth of the Chippewa river. The location is a delightful one and most admirably adapted for the purposes of early Indian trade. Above it the river broadens out into the beautiful waters of Lake Pepin, around whose shores the natives were wont to gather, and associated with whose waters and rocks are some of the most plaintive legends of the northwestern tribes. Just across from it is the mouth of the Chippewa river, down whose current the fur-laden canoes came in early days, only to be followed in later years by the rafts of the Wisconsin lumbermen, each raft the tribute of a forest. The village occupies a narrow strip along the river, at the base of the cliffs or bluffs which here rise, quite precipitous, almost from the rocky shore, leaving footing, however, for the business houses and dwellings of what was once the most thriving town on the upper river. Somewhere on the margin of the river, if tradition speaks correctly, just east of the old Richards warehouse, on ground now occupied by the tracks of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, Augustine Rocque, a Scotch-French-Canadian, built the first trading shanty ever erected in this region. Mention is made of earlier trading-posts along the shores of the lake, but nothing positive is known concerning them; and, well authenticated as are the facts of Rocque's occupancy of the present site of Read's Landing as a trading-post for some fifteen or twenty years, nothing accurate can be learned as to the date of his coming or the time of his departure. This much we can ascertain: it was some time in the early part of the present century, during the first decade, that Augustine Rocque, leaving Prairie du Chien, located at the foot of Lake Pepin, and made that point the center of his trading for furs with the Indian tribes on both sides of the river. The Sioux, as they were then beginning to be known to the whites, brought their furs to the post established by Rocque, receiving goods in return. The Chippewas received their supplies from him and brought their furs to the tem-

porary post established by him at Chippewa Falls, and which he visited at regular intervals. Beyond this little is known of Augustine Rocque's operations under the direction of the traders at Prairie du Chien. He continued at the foot of Pepin, so says his grandson, Baptiste Rocque, of Wabasha, for some fifteen or twenty years, till the infirmities of old age necessitated his relinquishing the arduous labors of a fur-trader on the frontier, and he returned to Prairie du Chien, where he shortly afterward died, at which time he was supposed to be about ninety years of age. Augustine Rocque married a half-breed woman, and by her had four children two sons and two daughters. Of these sons, one, Augustine, followed his father's occupation on the banks of the Mississippi and its tributaries, becoming in time quite an influential trader, whose voice was respected in the councils of the Sioux and also of the Sac and Fox, to which latter tribe his wife belonged. The other son of the elder Augustine, name not definitely known but given as M'Kendie, was in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, and subsequently lost in the wilderness there, no trace of his fate having been learned by his people.

Augustine, Jr., when a young man, opened a trading-post at the mouth of La Rivière au Bœuf, or Beef river—the present mouth of the Beef slough, and continued in trade there for some time, when he removed his headquarters to the west side of the Mississippi below Minneiska, at a place known as Mount Vernon in the early history of this section. Augustine Rock extended his trading operations up the Chippewa as far as the falls, and through southern Minnesota into Iowa, establishing posts along the Turkey and Cedar rivers. His trade had become quite extensive, when it was broken up by the Black Hawk war, and his interior posts abandoned. During this war Mrs. La Chapelle, a French-Sioux woman whose descendants are now living on the lot adjoining Baptiste Rocque, at Wabasha, was called upon to act as interpreter between the United States authorities under Gen. Dodge, and the Sioux chiefs. Baptiste, son of Augustine, was at that time a boy of ten or twelve years of age, and describes in a very graphic manner the conference between Gen. Dodge and Wahpashaw, in which the latter was completely won to the side of the whites, and took up arms against the Sac and Fox under Black Hawk. Not long after the conclusion of the Black Hawk war, probably about 1834 or 1835, Augustine Rocque removed from Mt. Vernon and established a

trading-post on the margin of the river, just within the present limits of the city of Wabasha on the west, very nearly on the site of old Fort Perrot. Here he brought his family, consisting of four sons and four daughters, and this place became his home until the day of his death, about twenty-five years since. His body was buried at his own request on the bluff overlooking the river and town, that his spirit might have a free outlook over the scenes of his earlier career. As before said, he was a man of note among the tribes to which he was allied by blood and marriage. When Gen. Dodge, at the conclusion of the Fort Snelling treaty with the Chippewa, July 29, 1837, requested the Indian agent to select a delegation of Sioux and proceed to Washington, Augustus Rocque accompanied the chiefs and, in concert with Alexis Bailly, Joseph Laframboise, Francis Labathe, and others, represented the fur-traders' interests. During this visit the portraits of these representatives of the far west were taken, and that of Augustine Rocque now adorns the walls of the Indian gallery at the national capitol. The Rocque family, in the person of Augustine the elder, were the first to establish trade at what is now Read's Landing, and Augustine the younger was the first permanent settler at what is now Wabasha. All these settlements were for the purposes of trade and not as actual occupants of the land.

In 1840 one Hudson, an Englishman who had been living for some time at St. Peters (now Mendota), and had there married a woman of mixed blood, a daughter of Duncan Campbell, a licensed trader on the St. Croix, came to Reads and located there. As the husband of a half-breed woman, representing her rights, he laid claim to her share of the half-breed tract conveyed, in the treaty of 1830, by the M'Dewakantonwan Dahkotahs to their relatives of mixed blood. Hudson found himself without the means to build any considerable-sized house, and as the lumbering operations on the Chippewa were growing into importance, and it was desirable to establish some base of supplies on the Mississippi at the mouth of the Chippewa, a proposition was made to Hudson, by the lumber firm H. S. Allen, and accepted. In accordance with this arrangement Hudson proceeded to the lumber regions, after a short stay at Reads, and the following season returned with lumber for his warehouse, no doubt a moderate one, in which he conducted business until his death in 1845. Hudson's widow married Lewis Rocque, son of Augustine the younger, and thus the trading-post at the foot of Lake Pepin came again into the possession of the Rocque family

after an interval of over a quarter a century. Matters were in this condition at Hudson's Landing, as it was then known, when Charles R. Read, who had occupied a post at Nelson's Landing, just across the Mississippi on the Wisconsin shore, came over into Minnesota, and occupied the vacant post, which he rented from Louis Rocque. Nelson's Landing, at the mouth of the Chippewa, on the Wisconsin shore, had been named from one Nelson, a trader, who some years previously had established a post there in connection with one Churchill, for purposes of trade with the Chippewas. This trading-post had been under the charge of Read for two or three years, when, in 1847, he abandoned the trade there and came over into Minnesota. This Read, the Charles R. Read from whom Read's Landing afterward derived its name, was an adventurous young Englishman, who at the early age of ten years crossed the seas with his brother's family and settled near the forks of the Chippewa river on the old Niagara peninsula. After some years spent in Canada, young Read left his brother's household and came over the lines into the United States. He was at Cleveland, Ohio, when the Canadian rebellion broke out in 1837, and the following year, though only seventeen years of age, enlisted in the American army of invasion for the liberation and annexation of Canada. This army crossed the frontier near Windsor, opposite Detroit, and after routing the Canadian militia and capturing the barracks at Amherstburg, were in turn routed by the British regulars under Gen. Erie, and Read, with many others, made prisoner. His devil-may-care appearance and youth won upon his captors, he was decently treated, and though tried and sentenced to be hung, was pardoned by the queen's clemency and returned to the United States in June, 1839. After five years' service in the American army in the Indian Territory and Texas, where he formed an acquaintance with the Indian character and habits that after stood him in good stead, young Read found himself at St. Louis in the summer of 1844. From St. Louis he came up the river to the mouth of the Chippewa, taking service with Messrs. Churchill & Nelson, for the first year as cook, afterward in charge of their business at Nelson's Landing, buying furs and trading with the Indians. In 1847, as before said, Mr. Read having secured permission from the United States authorities, crossed the river into Minnesota, rented the old Hudson warehouse from Lewis Rocque, and opened trade. From that date the place has been known as Read's Landing.

Thus after an interval of a quarter of a century the old trading-post of the elder Rocque began to be transmuted into a modern trading-post for whites and half-breeds, as well as natives. This change soon became more manifest and became distinctively a trade with the whites, but not without some opposition and at times the danger of sanguinary strife. The coming of Mr. Read to Minnesota soil, and his establishment of a trading-post for Indian traffic, was strongly opposed by Alexis Bailly, of Wabasha, who had been Indian trader at that point for some years, and was, by virtue of his early marriage relations with the Sioux chiefs, in condition to make his opposition felt.

When Mr. Read went to Fort Snelling to secure his license from the Indian agent at that point, he took steamer up the river. Wah-pashaw had secured a numerously signed remonstrance against Read's securing government license, and this remonstrance was forwarded by United States mail on the same steamer with Read. This boat only went to Stillwater, and Read carried the mail (a small one, which he put in his pocket) on foot to Fort Snelling, a distance of twenty-six miles. Read handed his mail to the Indian agent, Col. Bruce, and at the same time his request for license as an Indian trader. The colonel opened the letter of remonstrance in Read's presence, told him the nature of its contents, and how difficult it would be for him, as agent of Indian affairs there, to overlook the remonstrance. Fortunately for Read, he had a friend at court in the person of post sutler Frank Steele, and through his representations and influence the license was granted, and Read returned to the landing. He was allowed to pursue his business one year only in peace, when the opposition to his trading took definite form, and the Indians, instigated thereto, began to give him trouble. One day in June, 1848, Read was sitting on a log which he had been sawing for shingles, when a strapping Indian came up and, seating himself on the log, told Read he (Read) would have to leave there at once, that the tract he was on belonged to the half-breeds, and that he had no business there, and if he did not go they would make him. For reply Read raised his hand and, giving the Indian a hard back-handed blow, knocked him off the log; at which the Indian took himself off, and Read says he was not seen in that vicinity for a year thereafter. One evening in the following October, after supper, Read was sitting in his shanty, when he was surrounded by Little Crow, a chief of the Kaposia band of Sioux, with

twelve of his braves. These Indians had been on a visit to Wahpashaw, and it is supposed were instigated by him to get Read out of the way. These, with one exception, were all on horseback, and members of Little Crow's band; the Indian on foot was a member of Wahpashaw's band, and entering the cabin informed Read they had come to kill him, and clean him out. Read had learned that promptness in dealing with an Indian is the only strategy, and seizing a chair he felled the Indian to the floor, and set one of the legs through his upper lip, tearing it out, and four teeth with it. The savage sprang to his feet with a yell, and darted through the door, the blood spurting from his mouth. Read's blood was up, and he dared another one of them to enter his cabin at peril of his life. In the meantime, William Campbell, an educated half-breed Sioux, and warm friend of Read's, came up, and being informed of the trouble, armed himself with an axe, and taking sides with Read stood in the doorway, and told Little Crow he could only get at Read over his dead body. The prospect was not inviting, and Little Crow drew off his band, leaving Read in peace, and no farther attempt to drive him away by force was resorted to. Upon the organization of the territory, the following year, 1849, Gov. Ramsay was requested to remove Read, on the ground of his being the cause of all the Indian disturbances in that region, and also because, as was alleged, he was selling liquor to the Indians. The investigation was ordered, and after a careful examination the charges were dismissed. All that could be substantiated was that Read had sold an empty barrel, formerly containing whisky, to an Indian, who claimed that there was some whisky in the barrel at the time he purchased it. This was the last attempt to interfere with Read's trade at the landing; the following year other persons came, and the life of a solitary trader ended for him.

In 1849 Mr. Read built his new warehouse, a more commodious structure than the one previously occupied by him. This latter building stood where the postoffice now is, in the old Richards warehouse, built in 1855. In 1850 Mr. S. F. Richards, a native of Genesee county, New York, who had been at Prairie du Chien for some years, came to Read's Landing and opened trade with the Indians, also supplying the lumber camps up the Chippewa valley. Mr. Richards built his first store very near the corner of Water and Richards streets, as they now are, on the river side of Water and east of Richards. His capital was by no means small, and his trade

was quite extensive. Some five years later he built his storeroom and warehouse on the northwest corner of Water and Richards streets. This was a three-story building as seen from the levee, two stories from the street in front, 25×60 feet, and in this Mr. Richards did a very large business for years. The following season Knapp, Stout & Co., one of the heavy lumber firms of the Chippewa valley, built their store and warerooms on the west of Richards', adjoining, and so business multiplied. Prior to this, in 1854, a hotel was built, and later the Bullard House was erected, which from 1859 to 1865 was known as the best hotel on the river. In 1863 the storage and commission house of Charles Nunn was established. Helmick & Warszawski followed, with others, until at the close of the war there was not a point on the Upper Mississippi river where so thriving a trade was carried on as at Read's Landing. The causes of its prosperity and decay are matters of some little interest, illustrating as they do the rise and fall of towns as business is diverted from or directed into certain channels.

The early lumbering operations on the Chippewa and its tributaries were carried on at a very manifest disadvantage. All supplies must necessarily reach them from below through the Mississippi river and the navigable waters of the Chippewa and its tributaries. This channel of communication was only open during certain seasons of the year, and when navigation closed the lumbermen in the pineries and at the mills were cut off from the outside world, to a very great extent. Mails had to be transported on voyageurs' shoulders or by pony express for hundreds of miles, and heavy freighting during that season became quite too expensive as well as hazardous to be resorted to only in extremity. The lumber crews returning from their voyages down the Mississippi to the up-river steamers would land at the mouth of the Chippewa and wait for rafts to be made up for new trips. All the necessities of the trade required that at some point at the mouth of the Chippewa there should be a depot of supplies for the mill-owners and storekeepers in the woods and at the mills, commission houses and agencies to transact business between the lumber firms and the crews that floated logs down the river to their various places of consignment, and hotels and accommodations for the waiting crews. For many years this want was supplied by Read's Landing, and as the volume of the lumber trade along the Chippewa and its tributaries increased from year to year, the volume of the trade at Reads increased until its yearly aggregate was out of

all proportion to the size of the place. It was the center of exchange for all matters connected with the lumber trade of western Wisconsin; its one hand reaching up the Chippewa, clutching the innumerable string of logs and lumber that issued from its streams and woods; its other hand stretching down the Mississippi, directing the course of these rafts to their various points of destination and returning the proceeds, less commissions and wages, to the directing head. So long as Reads could maintain this position as the center of exchange, her prosperity was assured. For years her levee was one busy scene of activity so long as the unchilled current of the Mississippi went flowing toward the gulf; and in winter there was sufficient trade on sleds up the valley to at least keep the channels of trade opened and incite to new activity when the imprisoned waters should again go free. At this time it was no unusual thing to see from three hundred to four hundred raftmen at the landing waiting for the Chippewa floats to be made into rafts for them to navigate down the river, and the volume of freight discharged at the levee was simply enormous. It was in fact the Mississippi landing for all the supplies necessary to provision, clothe and equip the lumber camps and mills, and employes connected therewith.

The first setback Reads received was on the completion of the Western Wisconsin railway to Eau Claire in 1870. By this opening of railway communication to the lumber camps and mills the necessity of Read's Landing as a center for supplies and distributing depot was abolished. Supplies came direct by rail to the very heart of the lumber district; consignments of goods, mails, etc., were more readily made by rail than by water, with this added advantage: the communication was not closed by the incoming of winter, but remained open the year round. Less capital was accordingly locked up in transit, returns being made more readily and the accumulation of winter supplies being no longer indispensable. The commission and trading houses were the ones to feel this curtailment, but general business at Reads still continued good. The constant outgoing and incoming of her hundreds of raftsmen day by day created trade, and money was always in free circulation. Reads was necessarily the headquarters of the rafting crews and their point of departure from the lumber camps in the logging season after navigation had closed for the year. Only the one arm of Reads' prosperity was thus cut off, the other, however, was soon to be crippled. The trade sustained by outfitting rafts, furnishing supplies of all kinds,

notably provisions and clothing for the men, was in itself sufficient to keep a good-sized town alive. But the slow process of floating rafts down the Mississippi became too tedious for the hasty, hurrying movements of western enterprise, and the idea of towing rafts down the river by steamer was soon mooted, discussed, scouted at, tried, and, proving a success, was finally adopted, became the rule, the number of raftsmen was decreased to one-third of the former army required to man the floating rafts, and the second chapter in the history of Read's Landing's decadence was ended.

The credit of towing the first lumber raft down the Mississippi belongs to Capt. Si. Bradley, of Stillwater, who successfully accomplished the generally considered impossible feat in the *Minnie Will*, in 1866. A patent was applied for, denied, and little by little the towing by steamer became general, until floating down the Mississippi was practically abandoned. Still there was an immense business centering at Read's Landing. All the rafts that went down the Father of Waters, whether of timber or of logs, and the number was legion, came down the Chippewa in strings, to be made into rafts at the mouth of that stream, and when so coupled, to be towed to southern lumber mills and yards. This business of coupling "strings" into rafts was very extensive, and hundreds of men found employment at this work, whose trade and the supply of whose daily wants kept business still healthily alive at Read's Landing. But even this source of revenue was denied her after a time, and all logs were destined to forsake the main channel of the Chippewa and find an outlet into the Mississippi through the southern mouth, usually known as Beef Slough.

The Chippewa river forks some twenty miles above its entrance into the Mississippi at Read's Landing, and one branch of this delta follows the east range of bluffs till it enters into the Mississippi about twelve miles below Reads Landing; the other and more direct channel of the Chippewa follows the foot of the west line of bluffs and empties into the big river opposite Reads. The first-named channel, from its forking from the main Chippewa stream to its entrance into the Mississippi, is a succession of lagoons, or sloughs, opening one into the other with innumerable islands and sluggish channels, covering the whole flat surface between the foot of the bluffs and the open channel of the Mississippi. Through these sloughs the logs are now brought; miles of booms stretch their parallel lengths through these sluggish waters; crews of men are stationed at intervals to receive

the logs, assort them, trail each owner's logs into strings and deliver them at the mouth of the slough, to be coupled into rafts and taken down the river. This immense business, aggregating from 400,000,000 feet to 500,000,000 feet annually, within a few years has been entirely transferred from the upper to the lower mouth of the Chippewa, and the trade it created and fed was deserted from Read's Landing to Alma in Wisconsin and Wabasha in this county. Thus was the third chapter in the financial decrease of Reads written, and its monuments are the unoccupied piles of brick and mortar, where business no longer flourishes, but all is silent, deserted, and going to dry rot. The finishing stroke was given to the trade of the landing by the completion of the Chippewa Valley railroad to Wabasha in 1882. By this construction all the real profits of Chippewa valley trade, so far as it benefits Minnesota merchants, is reaped at Wabasha, the rail carrying all crews and their kits direct from the mouth of the Chippewa to Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls, leaving scarcely any gleanings of trade for the merchants of Read's Landing, who find each year less prospect of returning prosperity.

VILLAGE OF READS.

It was during the season of Reads' greatest prosperity, before the opening of the railway to Eau Claire, that the incorporation of the village was deemed advisable by the inhabitants of the little big trading and freighting post, and steps accordingly taken to accomplish that object. This incorporation was effected under an act of the state legislature approved March 5, 1868, and the election to fill the various offices created by said act was held on the second day of the following month, April 2, 1868. The officers to be elected were five trustees, one clerk, one treasurer, one marshal, one justice of the peace and one assessor. The judges of election were: Messrs. J. Sauer, C. R. Read and Wm. B. Haines; the clerks were: P. B. Cline and Claude R. Haines. The highest number of votes cast was for the office of trustee, ninety-seven being polled. The successful candidates were—trustees: F. S. Richards, D. W. Wilson, Joe Dieterich, Jacob Sauer, Christ. Neihardt; clerk, Joseph Warszawski; treasurer, B. Brass; marshal, Wm. F. Clock; justice of the peace, Wm. B. Haines; assessor, Chas. Hornbogen. The officers-elect met on the 20th of the month (April) and organized, with S. F. Richards as president of the board of trustees, for the ensuing year. The bonds of the various officers

were fixed as follows: treasurer, \$2,000; justice of the peace, \$500; marshal, \$100. The first act of the newly inducted village fathers was to pass an ordinance prohibiting all illegal and unlicensed traffic in spirituous, vinous or fermented liquors, under penalty of one hundred dollars, or fine for every such offense, upon conviction thereof. License was fixed at fifty dollars and the seller was required to execute an approved bond for five hundred dollars to keep a decent and orderly house, gaming of all kinds for money being expressly prohibited. Licenses were made nontransferable, and the place at which liquors were sold under any given license could only be changed by permission of the board of trustees.

By the provisions of section 1, act of incorporation of village of Reads, the board of village trustees formed the village school board; the village clerk was the clerk of the school board, and the village treasurer, treasurer of the school board. The present corporate limits of the village of Reads extend from Brewery creek on the east to a point on the river west of the table-land upon which residences have been built, and stretching up the foot of the bluff overlooking the village on the west. The entire length of the village is about one and one-half miles and its breadth at the widest point does not exceed half a mile. Brewery creek is a small stream fed from springs in the ravine back of the village, and emptying into the Mississippi river just west of Riverview cemetery. It forms the boundary line between Reads and the corporate limits of the city of Wabasha, and during some of the floods that have poured down the sides of the bluffs, during the excessive rainfalls of this season, has been swollen to a destructive torrent. The most disastrous rise was that of July 21, 1883, when in an hour's time it overflowed its banks, flooded Burkhardt Brothers' brewery to a depth of eight feet, swept out as though it were brushwood the solid stone abutments of the bridge on the main road from Reads to Wabasha, and carried the solid granite block, weighing tons, rods down the stream, leaving scarcely a stone to mark the old foundations. Not long after the incorporation of Reads it was found that the elections were held too late in the spring for the interests of the village. By the middle of April the raftsmen had all returned up river and the loggers from the pinery, at least such of them as designed rafting, and the election was at the mercy of these incomers who had probably as much home right at Reads as elsewhere, and yet had no interest in the place and no concern to see its government decently admin-

istrated. Accordingly, in 1869 a change was made in the date of holding the election, and March was designated as the month in which the village board should be chosen. This change continued until 1875, when a still earlier date was deemed advisable, and the month of February was made election month. The first election under this latter change was held February 8, 1876, at which date one hundred and fifty-six votes were cast. The growth and decadence of the village may be somewhat discerned from the number of votes polled at the elections held at different times. At the first election, 1868, the whole number of votes polled was ninety-seven. In 1871 the number had increased to one hundred and sixty-nine, and three years later, 1874, Reads cast her highest vote at any charter election held in her corporate limits, polling one hundred and ninety-three. This number had decreased to one hundred and fifty-six in 1876, to one hundred and thirty-two in 1878, to eighty in 1880. At the last election, held February 13, 1883, the whole number of votes polled was sixty-nine.

In the spring of the year, during the interval between the opening of the river and the lake (Pepin), a period of about two weeks, more or less, Reads was formerly, before the completion of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway up the river, a place of great activity. The steamers arriving from below, a score in number, loaded with north-bound passengers, were impatiently awaiting the opening of the lake. The crews had no better business on hand than to make the most of their time on shore, and the passengers, those of them who did not take stage northward, only served to swell the tide of impatient discontent. Bets would accumulate, and money was freely wagered daily on the question of an opened or closed lake within a given period. Burbank's stage route, which connected La Crosse with St. Paul during the winter season, was fully utilized at this season by those desirous of making their way northward for opening navigation, without delay; and as the rattling vehicles clattered over the gravel and cobble-stones with which the streets of Reads are so plentifully sprinkled, the little town took on an appearance of business that of late years it has unfortunately been a stranger to. Reads has had some knowledge of the ups and downs of business life. You find upon her streets today those who have made good use of their opportunities and reaped at least a moderate harvest while the fields of enterprise and trade activities were still golden. Out of her have gone many superior business men, who,

carrying with them the experience there gained, are pushing their way in new fields of endeavor, certain to succeed if energy, perseverance and ability can bring the success they deserve if they do not achieve ; others remain to conduct what business still survives, and these few houses are doing a moderate trade. The Knapp, Stout & Co. Company now maintain the largest trading establishment at Reads, and are probably selling from \$25,000 to \$40,000 worth of merchandise and supplies at this point per annum. One of the features of Reads just now is L. Troutman, Jr's, drug-store—a perfect gem in the way of a drug-house ; nothing more artistic in the finish of the interior or its arrangement can be found in any house of the kind in Minneapolis or St. Paul. It is pronounced on competent authority the most complete and finished in its appointments of anything in the state, equaled by only one in Wisconsin ; and certainly when the character of its surroundings is taken into the account, it is one of the most curious instances of luxury in the lap of decay it has been our lot ever to witness. So new, so clean, so artistic in the finish of its shelving, counters and prescription case, so brilliantly clear in its plate-glass and silver-plating, so unique in some of its appointments, yet all so harmonized in color and utility as to give only the most pleasing effects ; it is certainly worth a visit from any one who with an eye to effects has roamed over the stranded town, taken in the scores of deserted store-rooms, and thus, prepared only for decay and dry rot, drops into this grotto of freshness and takes in the full measure of the contrast. Reads has one consolation in her decay : she has not lost ground by any penny-wise pound-foolish policy of her citizens, individually or collectively. She has been the victim of circumstances over which she had no control. No human prescience could have averted the destiny upon which she has fallen. She could no more prevent the tide of business from following the channels of necessity, and flowing where the lumber-rafts crowd the streams, than could old Wahpashaw prevent the passing away of his people from the homes so long enjoyed by them on the shores of the great Father of Waters.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Prior to the incorporation of the village of Reads in 1868 the support and direction of the public school for the children of this section of the county was provided for in the same general manner as was prescribed for all other sub-districts in the county.

This work was under the direction and supervision of the regularly appointed and elected superintendent of education for the district or county, as the case might be, and all matters connected therewith during this period naturally belong to that department of the school work for the county that is reported of by them. Our notice of the school at Reads in this connection therefore only includes the history of said school from 1868, and of that but little need be said. The work of education for the newly incorporated village was committed, by virtue of its act of incorporation, to the trustees annually elected to manage the affairs of the corporation. The succession and list of village officers will also give full information concerning the succession and list of officers who managed educational affairs, both boards being one. The independent school district, embracing all within the corporate limits of the village of Reads, was organized as school district R, April 20, 1868. The school-building for the independent district was erected two years later, on an elevated lot fronting the river, two blocksback from the levee, and affording a delightful view of the whole valley of the Mississippi up and down the river for miles. This school-building is two stories and basement, brick, with solid stone foundations. It is fifty feet square on the ground and divided into four good sized, well ventilated rooms, two on each floor. The enrollment for 1882-3 is two hundred and seventeen pupils. The average attendance during the winter term was, in round numbers, one hundred and fifty, for the spring and summer terms about one hundred. The school is under the direction of Prof. C. A. Hamilton, of the Oshkosh, Wisconsin, high school, who has been engaged in teaching for the past ten years. This is Mr. Hamilton's third year as principal of the school at Reads, and his work approves itself to the judgment of those who are sufficiently interested in the management of school affairs to see that genuine instruction is given and real results attained. There are three departments in the school. The other two are, the intermediate, under the care of Miss Mae Rechards, and the primary, taught by Miss Victoria Dell.

CHAPTER LIX.

ARMY.

FIRST REGIMENT.

WABASHA county was well represented in the war of the rebellion, and responded nobly to the call for men. Although so young prior to these stirring events (the grandest in the history of the world), it furnished its full quota of heroes, who fought and bled for their country, returning in honor to their homes, or laid down their lives as martyrs in a glorious cause. It would not have seemed strange if many beheld the approach of that terrible conflict with indifference, and felt a want of patriotic ardor, that characterized older and more favored sections. But if all the facts could be set forth of public and personal sacrifice, of heroic devotion and persistent efforts by the people of this county, it would not only compare favorably with the most loyal communities of the land, but make a valuable contribution to the history of the state; and a careful and just recognition of the claims of each locality reflects great honor upon each neighborhood. In the beginning of the war, when no bounties were offered, and patriotism was the sole incentive to enlistments, many volunteers went from their homes to the villages which received credit for the names enrolled, so that when it was found necessary to order a draft, the claims of such localities were ignored, consequently the draft fell upon some communities already decimated by voluntary contributions. Next to our religion, the claims of country should undoubtedly receive our ardent attention, and it was this interest that caused the American people, irrespective of party or party interests, to respond so promptly, and sacrifice so much in such a cause. But as citizens of the world, caring nothing for country or locality, or the welfare and prosperity of one state or section more than another, men would cease to be regarded as patriotic; and no matter how philanthropic they might regard themselves, without some special consideration for the country of our birth or adoption, and of its success and happiness, we should scarcely be considered good citizens.

The 1st regt. Minn. Vols. was mustered into service April 29, 1861, and it is a noteworthy fact that it was the first one tendered to President Lincoln upon his calls for troops after the attack upon Fort Sumter, April 19, 1861.

It was ordered to Washington, June 14, and participated in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. In that memorable battle the regiment lost one hundred and eighty-nine men. The bravery of its officers and men in that engagement filled the whole country with admiration. Charge after charge was made, and still the Minnesota First stood its ground, every man proving himself a hero. The regiment participated also in the skirmish at Edward's Ferry, Maryland, October 22, 1861, guarding six miles of the Potomac in the battle of Yorktown, May 7, 1862; was in two engagements at Fair Oaks, May 31 and June 1; in battles of Peach Orchard and Savage Station, June 29, 1862; in battles of White Oak Swamp and Nelson's Farm, June 30, 1862; in the battle of Malvern Hill, July 31, 1862. In these last engagements the regiment lost, in killed, wounded and missing, ninety-one men. October 7, 1862, it took part in a heavy reconnoissance to Malvern Hill, also several severe skirmishes. August 30, 1862, it reached Centreville, Virginia, and acted as rear guard of Gen. Pope's retreat from Fairfax Court House to Chain Bridge; had several severe skirmishes; participated in battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862; the first siege of Fredericksburg, December 11, 12 and 13, 1862; the second Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863; also the fearful struggle of Gettysburg, July 2 and 3, 1863, and was at Bristow Station, October 14, 1863. There is probably no regiment of the whole war that shows a better record than that of the heroic Minnesota First.

The following is a list of the men from this county enrolled in that regiment:

COMPANY I.

John H. Pell, Joseph Harley, Charles B. Halsey, Waldo Farrar, Richard L. Gorman, Wm. H. Worthington, Edward B. Price, Oliver M. Knight, Daniel S. Weaver, William J. Roe, Francis Fornerod, David A. Coffin, James O'Neal, John M. Churchill, John A. Organ, Henry Wells, Carl M. Carlson, Augustus Ellison, Byron Welch, Henry Abbott, Nathan S. Bledin, Jehial W. Boyd, Rollins M. Burnham, Nahum C. Baker, Ransom A. Bartlett, William O. Canfield, James Cannon, Thomas Carroll, Patrick S. Cureneff, Bartholomew Cariguet, Andrew H. Colyer, James Coleman, Amose Canfield, Alfred Dechanette, Stephen B. Dilly, Jeremiah Donevan, Albert S. Davis, Philander C. Ellis, Levi Enery, Jacob F. Freeze, Myron I. Faries, Joseph Frey, John Fox, Allen H. Hancock, Marcus L. Hendricks, John Hickey, Wesley Harris, William D.

Howell, James W. Hetherington, Anson R. Haydon, Daniel Hutchins, Andrew Johnson, Nelson Johnson, John A. Johnson, George S. Keeler, Daniel Keis, Edward M. Kerrott, Mark Kenney, George Kline, Hermon Lawson, Ferdinand Lessing, Benjamin Lent, George Miller, Frederick Miller, George A. Millikin, John H. McKey, Charles F. Mason, Ernest L. F. Miller, John O. Milne, Lewis F. Mitchell, John W. Murray, Charles Nassig, Freeman Orcutt, Henry C. Orcutt, Corwin Pickett, William N. Peck, William A. Putnam, William L. Paul, Edwin Paul, James Q. Pittinger, Henry Parsons, William B. Philbrook, Herman Rabaca, William K. Richards, Samuel E. Seymour, Omar H. Sutliff, William Stull, George M. Smith, Palmer Soper, Edmund Soper, Michael Schweizer, Sivert Strandt, Anton E. Shimeck, John Sullivan, Henry Widger, Milo S. Whitcomb, Oscar Woodard, William F. Wellman, George Weaver, Edward E. Winkelman, Thadeus N. Hitt, John M. Churchill, Daniel S. Weaver, Frank S. Brown, Dennis Crandall, Thomas M. Dwelle, Thomas G. Pickett, F. M. Hendricks, Alexander Erwin, Loyd G. Pendergast, Levi Clark, Thomas Conner, Charles K. Fisher, Van H. Fisk, Benjamin Jackson, Ambrose Jones, George W. Keckum, Edward P. Hale, Edmond Veon, J. McClay, P. Niman, J. Scurry, H. Coleman, J. Cooper, J. Lavercombe, N. Shook, William Schmeigert.

Upon the first call of President Lincoln for troops, impromptu meetings were held all over the county, which resulted in the formation of a company for this regiment, known as Co. I, Capt. J. H. Pell, of Elgin. As this regiment passed down the river to its sanguinary struggle, the boat landed at the Wabasha levee for the purpose of giving the enlisted men of the county the privilege of a last look, to many, at home and friends, and a final "good-bye." The ladies of Wabasha, in anticipation of this event, had purchased a beautiful silk flag, assisted by several patriotic ladies of Lake City, which was presented to the company at that time. Capt. Pell received it in behalf of the company with an assurance that its colors should never be surrendered. He kept his word, and after passing through the bloody struggles of Bull Run, Antietam and the Wilderness, all tattered and torn, it was returned to the state and is now treasured with other glorious relics of those times, among the archives of the State Historical Society.

SECOND REGIMENT.

The 2d regt. Minn. Vols. was organized in July, 1861. It rendezvoused at Fort Snelling until October, 1861, and was then assigned to the army of the Ohio. It was engaged in many battles, skirmishes and sieges, and was noted for its patriotism and the bravery of its men and officers. It participated in the battle at Mill Spring, January 19, 1862; was at the siege of Corinth,

in April, 1862, and then transferred to the army of the Tennessee. Was at Bragg's raid, Perryville, October 8, 1862; participated in the skirmishes of the Tullahoma campaign; was at Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863; at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863. This regiment was veteranized in January, 1864. Participated in the battles and skirmishes of the Atlanta campaign, namely, Resaca, June 14, 15 and 16, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864; Jonesboro; Sherman's march through Georgia and the Carolinas; was at Bentonville, March 19, 1865, and discharged at Fort Snelling, July 11, 1865. The following is a list of the brave boys who participated in the fortunes of this gallant regiment from Wabash county:

Henry P. Holland, John C. Jones, Jacob Heald, Henry Kelsey, Frank Kelsey, William C. Smith, Henry C. Simpson, Jules Capon, Daniel B. Bailly, George W. Marcune, Frank J. Hyland, Tilson Tibbets, William A. Bacon, John Acker, Peter Auger, Joseph Beaudette, John J. Brown, Rudolph Brunner, John Caney, Ceaser Derigon, James Kent, Jonathan Jackson, Joseph Laroque, John McAuliff, Asahel Putney, Christia Schilt, Charles Seny, Mathias Shoeny, Peter Walrich, Martin C. Gassell, Valentine Jacob, Michael Kane, John Marlett, John B. Baldwin, Michael Casey, John Cummings, David Siddel, Timothy Regan, John Stewart, John Wales, Flora Birch, Rufus A. Colby, Michael J. McGrath, John Zeigler, Louis P. Stoups, John B. Rieve, Gilbert H. Bone, Abram L. Mills, Lewis N. Smith, William H. Weagant, Julius E. Williams, Tenbroeck Stout, Edward Nessel, Henry H. Hills, James W. Delong, Francis M. Harrison, Edwin P. Mosier, George W. Hart, Thadeus Berge, Orrin Ellithorp, John Funk, Charles Latham, Rufus A. Colby, Marian F. Hills.

THIRD REGIMENT.

The 3d Minn. Inf. was organized in October, 1861; ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, in November, 1861, and to Nashville, Tennessee, in March, 1862. This regiment participated in the engagement at Murfreesboro, in July, 1862; were captured and there paroled; afterward ordered to St. Louis and thence to Minnesota, where they engaged in the Indian expedition of 1862, participating in the Wood Lake battle of September, 1862. Ordered to Little Rock, Arkansas, in November, 1863, and was veteranized in January, 1864. Was engaged in the battle of Fitzhugh's Woods March 30, 1864. Ordered to Pine Bluff, Arkansas, in April, 1864, and thence to Duvall's Bluff in October the same year. This regiment was mustered out of service at Duvall's Bluff, September 2, 1865, and discharged at Fort Snelling.

Following is a list of men enlisted and recruited from Wabasha county :

Everett W. Foster, Ezra B. Eddy, Levi M. Philips, Richard C. Custard, Abraham F. Dearborn, Lewis A. Hancock, Deville Ford, Frederick A. Pell, James A. Canfield, Evander Skillman, George L. Fisk, George S. Harrison, George S. Krick, Chauncey D. Gibbs, Charles F. Wyman, Ezra J. Sergeant, James J. Sibley, William Yawman, Eldridge E. Andros, John K. Arnold, John K. Boxwelt, George W. Buckman, Madison Barber, William G. Barnard, Andrew Bingham, Lewis H. Barr, Justus B. Clark, Dexter Chaddock, Milvin W. Cross, Thomas Canfield, Evan Crump, James Clarkson, Erastus G. Cross, Ezra T. Champlin, Moody Cook, George Campbell, Wallace W. De Long, Robert R. Evans, William C. Fox, George F. Gregg, Josephus S. Ferren, Charles A. Grow, Howard M. Gross, Ziba C. Goss, James M. Hendricks, William E. Hale, Edgar A. Holcomb, John O. Hancock, Charles Hull, John S. Howe, Edward B. Hawkins, Loren P. Hall, Francis M. Jerry, Avon E. Johnson, Degrove Kimball, Albert D. Knapp, Isaac Knox, Alden G. Levitt, Israel M. Marsh, George W. Mack, Perry D. Martin, Frederick Messer, William McGee, Abraham Miller, Joseph J. Mertz, John Negus, Elihu J. Oaks, William F. Oliver, Albert D. Pierce, Erick Peterson, William Pell, Norman Prior, William Palmer, Philip Quigley, Edward Quigley, John L. Rice, Oliver Shurtliff, James A. Shrigler, Franklin Skillman, Edward L. Sharpe, John B. Smith, Casper Schellenberg, William W. Smith, Michael Smith, Horace N. Smith, Robert S. Terrell, James O. Wilcox, William H. Warring, William Boretz, George Forbes, Gould D. Allen, Henry W. Applegarth, Ezra B. Andrews, John B. Ashton, John W. Barns, Isaac B. Collier, Thomas Cranshaw, Robert H. Cross, Silas Cross, Edward E. Collins, Abban Davis, William T. Flora, William Foster, Julius Fellows, Lafayette Grow, John H. Graves.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT

Was organized December 23, 1861, and was ordered to Benton barracks, Missouri, April 19, 1862; was assigned to the army of the Mississippi May 4, 1862, and participated in the siege of Corinth in April, 1862; was at Iuka on September 19, 1862; at Corinth, September 3 and 4, 1862; and was with Gen. Grant in the siege of Vicksburg, and fought bravely in the assault and capture, July 4, 1863. Participated in the skirmishes and battles of Forty Hills, Raymond, Jackson and Champion Hill; was transferred from the 17th corps to 15th corps, and was at Mission Ridge November 25, 1863; was veteranized in January, 1864; at Altoona, in July, 1864; participated in Sherman's march through Georgia and the Carolinas; was at Bentonsville, March 20, 1865, and on July 19, 1865, was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky; discharged at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. Volunteers for this regiment from Wabasha county were: Elephalet B. Hale, William Smith, Francis W. Shaw, Albert B. Morrison.

FIFTH REGIMENT

Was organized in May, 1862, and was ordered to Pittsburgh Landing May 9, 1862. A detachment of three companies remained in Minnesota to garrison some of the frontier posts, and were engaged with the Indians at Redwood, Minnesota, August 18, 1862. Were at the siege of Fort Ridgely, August 20, 21 and 22, 1862; also at Fort Abererombie, Dakota Territory, the last of August, 1862. The regiment was assigned to the 16th Army Corps; participated in the battles of Iuka, September 18, 1862; Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862; Jackson, May 14, 1863, and siege of Vicksburg; took part in the assault of Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; was at Mechanicsburg, June 3, 1863; was at Richmond, June 15, 1863; at Fort DeRussey, Louisiana, March 14, 1864; participated in the Red River expedition, March, April and May, 1864; was at Lake Chicot, June 6, 1864; at Tupelo, June, 1864, and was veteranized in July, 1864; was at Abbeyville, August 23, 1864, and marched in September, 1864, from Brownsville, Arkansas, to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and from thence by boat to Jefferson City, thence to Kansas line, and from thence to St. Louis, Missouri. Was ordered to Nashville in November, 1864, and participated in the battles of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864; was at Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely in April, 1865, and was mustered out of service at Demopolis, Alabama, September 6, 1865. This regiment, next to the noble First, saw greater service and more hardships, and lost more men, than any of the other Minnesota regiments. The following is a list of the men from Wabasha county:

John Gardner, Ambrose Gardner, Orlando Eddy, Alexis P. Bailly, Robert M. Piner, Timothy Fuller, James W. Vance, Lyman T. Payne, Dewitt C. Collier, Jacob Bush, Jonas Snyder, Benjamin Young, Hercules P. Lachapelle, Henry G. Rising, Maitland H. Wilcox, Thomas Mills, Oliver Bebeau, Henry Buisson, Bennet Budde, Andrew Benjamin, George Campbell, James W. Drew, William J. Dickey, Michael Fury, Frederick L. Grammets, John Huddleston, John Higgins, Dennis Kelly, Thomas Le Blanc, Francis Le Point, Jerome Lansing, George Lansing, George Matselder, Oliver Monette, Finkey C. Myers, Joseph Myers, Henry Putnam, Monroe Stevens, Charles H. Sibley, George H. Suits, Franklin S. Meason, Eli S. Picket, Seth W. Paine, John Robson, Baptiste Q. Rocque, Andrew Stewart, Daniel Smith, David Springstead, Mike St. Jake, Charles J. Stauff, Andrew J. Wilds, Edmond F. Weston, George W. Scott, Marcus M. Ingram, Lyman Stoddard, James M. Waskey, Charles G. Strong, Isaac R. Bryan, Amos C. Barber, Nathan Buckingham, Lewis Butterson, Clark Congdon, Henry E. Congdon, Jacob A. Cutshall, Philetus Crandall, Zara Cornisle, George Chamberlin, Henry Davis, Daniel Elletson, Samuel S. Everson, Charles A. Erickson, Henry C. Jeffrey, Barzie Jerry, Edwin W. Maxwell.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

The 6th regt. Minn. Inf. was organized in August, 1862, and was ordered immediately upon the Indian expedition on the frontier. A detachment of two hundred men were engaged in the battle of Wood Lake, September 22, 1862.

The regiment garrisoned frontier posts from November, 1862, until May, 1863, when ordered on the Indian expedition and engaged with Indians, July 24, 26 and 28, 1863. Again stationed at frontier forts from September 18, 1863, to June 5, 1864, when it was ordered to Helena, Arkansas. Ordered to St. Louis, Missouri, in 1864, and then to New Orleans in January, 1865. Assigned to the 16th Army Corps, and participated in engagements of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely in April, 1865. This regiment was discharged at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, August 19, 1865.

The volunteers from this county for this regiment are as follows :

Rupel A. Johnson, Edwin C. Eaton, Gustaf Sandberg, Charles Wilson, Arnold Hollman, Nathan W. Tupper, Joshua A. Tupper, Sylvester Franklin, James H. Adams, Joseph N. Woods, John T. Averill, James Ardins, John S. Huntley, Nathan W. Tupper, Sylvester Franklin, James H. Adams, Joseph N. Woods.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The 8th regt. Minn. Inf. was organized August 1, 1862, and was stationed at frontier posts until May, 1864, when it was ordered upon the Indian expedition, and participated in the following skirmishes, battles and marches : At Tah-cha-oku-tu, on July 28, 1864, battle of the Cedars, Overall's Creek ; ordered thence to Clifton, Tennessee, and thence to Washington ; from Washington to Wilmington, North Carolina, and thence to Newbern ; was in the battles of Kingston, March 8, 9 and 10, 1865. This regiment was mustered out at Charlotte, North Carolina, July 11, 1865, and was discharged at Fort Snelling.

Names of enlisted men from Wabasha county in this regiment are as follows :

George Atkinson, Wesley Kinney, Nathaniel F. Randolph, Henry Selover, Lyman E. Thorp, James Armstrong, Samuel D. Welch, Samuel V. Carr, Benj. Rawalt, Stanley M. Veeder, Moses B. Whitney, Enos Way, Sandford Woodworth, Joseph E. Farrow, Albert H. Taisey, George C. Everett, James A. Oliver, Allen Allison, Thomas Baldwin, Daniel L. Burdict, Clark B. Bartlett, Lewellyn Bartlett, John Body, Gilbert Beardsley, Joseph S. Collins, Patrick Carroll, Joseph Crawshaw, Alonzo Congdon, David Cronin, James E. Cady, James A. Densmore, Stephen W. Downing, Pratt Drinkwalter, George H. Davis, John

Desso, Henry C. Eaton, W. B. Emmons, Onecannes N. Frink, Albert J. Field, James B. Glover, Rufus R. Goodell, John R. Goodenough, Wilson Hutchins, James Hendren, William H. Hayes, Lewis C. Judd, Albert Jones, Oliver Jones, Thomas Kinney, William C. Knapp, Manly B. Lowe, Nicholas Lippert, Wm. McDonough, Daniel Monroe, Fred Mack, Eugene Manning, Wm. H. Norton, Thomas Neddell, Lewis C. Paxon, Barna B. Powers, John J. Ross, William Reeves, James Reeves, George Selover, Miles H. Sweeny, James O. Smith, Isaiah Smith, Samuel B. Smith, James Sanders, Benj. L. Starr, Calon Sinclair, Henry K. Sherman, Daniel W. Schaeffer, Frank Shepard, John Soules, Charles F. Taylor, Riley C. Tabor, H. G. Thompson, John T. Webster, Thomas J. Webster, John R. S. Warring, Reuben Warren, James L. White, Horace M. Workman, Alexander Young, Philander O. Bartlett, David C. Crow, Augustin Carpenter, John J. Dilley, Richard Hammond, John C. Harradon, Henry C. Keeler, William H. Parsons, Henry C. Rigny, John J. Stearns, Leander W. Stearns, Edwin Walters, James H. White, Edwin Woodworth, Chauncey Woodworth, John S. Huntley, John K. Davis, Henry Denne, Jacob Ide, Martin Kratz, William H. Milton, Thomas Milton, Julius Niehardt, Frederick Niehardt, Joseph Netzer, Nicholas Webber, Peter Dickman.

The 9th Minn. regt. was organized in August, 1862, and was stationed at frontier posts until September, 1863, when it was ordered to St. Louis, Missouri. From there it was ordered to Jefferson City, Missouri, and thence distributed among several posts in the interior of that state; ordered to St. Louis again in May, 1864, and from there to Memphis, Tennessee. This fine regiment engaged in the Guntown expedition in June, 1864, and was assigned to the 16th Army Corps, same month. Was at Tupelo in July, 1863, at Tallahatchie in August, and in the Oxford expedition the same month. This regiment participated in the celebrated march in pursuit of Price, from Brownsville, Arkansas, to Cape Girardeau, and thence by boat to Jefferson City; from there marched to the Kansas line, and from that again to St. Louis. This regiment participated also in the battles of Nashville, Tennessee, December 15 and 16, 1864, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, in April, 1865, and was discharged at Fort Snelling, August, 1865.

The following is a list of volunteers to this regiment from Wabasha county :

Jules Capon, Frank Lohr, Etna Benjamin, Francis Trudel, George Abbott, Alois Burzell, Octabo Barker, Joseph Baker, Jacob Baden, Pierre Demars, James Fitzgerald, Paul Felix, Paul Guhrt, Jacob Germ, John Gilbert, Frederick Heilman, Karl Kirchner, Gerhart Lehnert, Herman Lessing, Frederick la Chapelle, Alexander Morte, Bartholomew Olinger, Charles Pratchett, Pierre Rodier, Alois Spitzmesser, Jacob Theilen.

Record of 10th regt. Minn. Vols. is as follows : Was organized in August, 1862, and stationed at the frontier posts until June, 1863,

when it was ordered upon Indian expedition. Participated in the engagement with the Indians upon the plains, on July 24, 26 and 28, 1863. Was ordered to rendezvous at St. Louis, Missouri, in October, 1863, and went from there to Columbus, Kentucky, in April, 1864; from there to Memphis, Tennessee, in June, 1864; and was assigned to the 16th Army Corps. Participated in the following battles, sieges, skirmishes and marches: in the battle of Tupelo, July 13, 1864; Oxford expedition, August, 1864; and marched in pursuit of Price from Brownsville, Arkansas, to Cape Girardeau; thence they went by boat to Jefferson City; from there to Kansas line and back to St. Louis, Missouri. This regiment participated in the battles of Nashville, Tennessee, December 15 and 16, 1864; was at Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely in April, 1865, and was discharged at Fort Snelling, August 19, 1865.

The following is a correct list of names of volunteers from this county in that regiment:

Walter M'Nallan, Bartholomew Costello, George W. Tenny, Christian Shilson, William O. Sleeper, William M. Parvis, George C. Putnam, Josiah A. Peck, Henry Southwick, James K. Taft, John Thompson, Francis H. Wilde, John D. Winter, William W. Wright, Ogden D. Warner, Horace B. Whiting, Daniel Winter, Solomon Young, Daniel Young, Nathaniel Yeoman, Royal W. Olmsted, Lemuel S. Orton, John Nelson, Christ Nelson, Edward H. Matterson, Eusebins Mullens, Robert Moody, George Mathewson, James W. Lockey, Merritt G. Lawrence, Albert Linstram, Hans Jaelson, Lewis Johnson, James W. Hayes, James G. Foster, David Foley, Charles D. Foster, Peter Erickson, Almon H. Doeg, Daniel M. Davis, George W. Drew, Thomas J. Cross, David E. Cross, Alanson H. Case, Thomas C. Cepperton, William Canfield, Hiram Bemis, Franklin M. Buck, John Burnes, Clarence L. Burtch, Silas R. Burpee, John Burton, John M. Benthall, David Ackley, Octavious A. Leland, Collins Pratt, Austin D. Carroll, Henry Hipple, Charles G. Dawley, James M. Collier, Francis W. Knapp, John M. Burnham, John W. Murphy, Martin W. Bechter, Oliver P. Crawford, John B. Robinson, Oliver H. Holcombe, Wallace W. Case, John Lathrop, Charles W. Hackett, Albert S. Hopson.

The 1st regt. Minn. Heavy Art. Inf. was organized in April, 1865, and was ordered to Chattanooga, Tennessee, where it remained until mustered out of service in September, 1865, and was discharged at Fort Snelling.

Harlan P. Allen, George W. Colby, John L. Conway, Charles F. Church, John D. Dunham, William F. Fulton, Franklin H. Gillott, Orlando Gaylord, David Jagers, James Lewis, Charles A. McKean, William Sullivan, Alexander Selover, Charles H. Sibley, Marshall Wier, Perry D. Willard, William H. Thorp, Robert P. Andrews, Charles G. Austin, Ulric Beebe, Rudolph Burkhardt, Gottlieb Burkhardt, Edwin Brown, James C. Burns, Charles C. Bidwell, Albert W. Bean, Joshua Clarkson, William C. Carpenter, James McGrath,

William H. Mathews, Georg Porter, William M. Porter, Robert H. Piner, Turner Preble, Jr., William M. Perkins, Albert R. Ross, John N. Ross, Martin Ryan, Ira Stone, Frank St. Clare, John Satory, Antoin Schultzer, Charles W. Sargeant, Augustus W. Stowman, Sidney H. Smith, Jerome J. Stone, Charles Needham, Clinton N. Sterry, Andrew Clark, Orville D. Ford, Lamont Gilbert, Dewitt C. Collier, Hiram Dieterle, Alonzo Darow, Peter H. Fenton, Orton D. Ford, Ira A. Fiefield, George B. Franklin, Lorenzo J. Fiefield, Ebenezer F. Farnsworth, Frederick Gramonds, Joseph Guthner, Herman Graner, Isaac N. Green, William Hayes, Henry Horton, Edward Johnson, James Kenedy, Oscar Kestner, August Kirchner, Herman Lawson, John H. Lewis, Dwight Leach, George S. Leach, Charles Lindt, Charles Myers, H. H. B. McMasters, William P. Nelson, Charles Piers, John Montgomery, Miles Sherin, William P. Tenny, Jr., William P. Tenny, Sr., Thomas Thorp, Charles White, James H. Whaley, Henry Wherenberg, Elon Warren, Isaac York, William Yonke, George W. Tyson.

The 1st bat. Minn. Vol. Light Art. was organized in October, 1861, and rendezvoused at Fort Snelling until ordered to St. Louis, Missonri, in December, 1861. From St. Louis it went to Pittsburgh Landing in February, 1862, and engaged in the following marches, battles, sieges and skirmishes: At Shiloh, April 5 and 6, 1862; siege of Corinth, April, 1862; at Corinth on October 3 and 4, 1862, and marched from Corinth to Oxford, Mississippi, and from Oxford to Memphis, Tennessee; was assigned in November, 1862, to the 17th Army Corps, and veteranized in January, 1864.

This battery was ordered to Cairo, Illinois, and from there to Huntsville, Alabama; from there to Altoona, Georgia, and from there to Ackworth, Georgia. Participated in the battle of Kenesaw Mount; was at Atlanta July 22 and 28; and was in Sherman's campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas.

Discharged at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, June 30, 1865, having been in active service three years and eight months. The following is a list of the volunteers for this battery from Wabasha county:

James M. Cheatham, Joseph Latherman, Henry Hart, William H. Griffing, Albert W. Allen, Alfred B. Bruce, Ozias W. Burdick, James Boaz, John Cassaden, John Davison, Charles W. Donaldson, William Furlong, Brigham Foster, Renben Farnum, Warner Freer, David Greeve, Joseph D. Griffing, Dennison J. Griffing, Levi S. Goddard, Robert H. Smyth, William H. Griffing, John W. Studaberkin, Charles E. Murphy, Joseph W. Marceys, Andrew D. Howison, Reuben Farnham, Brigham Foster, Henry Hart, David H. Duryee, Miles Dunning, Ira Humphrey, David Hart, Andrew D. Howison, Henry Hilgick, Abiel E. Kibbe, Alfred W. Lathrop, Elijah D. Lathrop, Creniss Lakne, Albert Pomeroy, Alvin Pomeroy, John W. Pogson, John W. Ploof, John D. Ross, Absalom Elliott, Eugene T. Wilson, Nelson Cheatham, John Conkite, R. D. Case, A. G. Crawford.

The 2d regt. Minn. Vol. Cav. was organized in January, 1864, and ordered upon Indian expedition in May, 1864; participated in the battle with Indians July 28 and August, 1864. This regiment was stationed at frontier posts until mustered out by companies between November, 1865, and June, 1866.

Enlisted men from Wabasha county as follows :

William B. Haynes, Wilson R. Russell, George C. Butterfield, Charles L. Fertile, Evan E. Johnson, Peter Peterson, Thomas B. Root, Edgar F. Tibbetts, Philo J. C. Walker, Levi Tibbetts, Mathew S. Tyler, Franklin Alle, William Lansing, George P. Harris, John R. Brown, James K. P. Fetzer, John A. Harris, Ezra M. Mathews, Philip P. Weaver, John Leewald, George S. Johnson, John C. Fowler, Luther McNeal, Jonathan Tisdale, David Delling, Jr., William B. Haines, John Kelley, Truman D. Merrill, Nathan F. Dane, Thomas Evanson, Almond L. Austin, George W. Adrian, Erastus T. Green, Henry S. Hoyt, Henry B. Lockwood, Charles E. Mills.

The 1st Mounted Rangers Minn. Vol. Cav. was organized in March, 1863. This cavalry was stationed among frontier outposts until May, 1863, when it was ordered upon Indian expedition, and participated in the engagement with the Indians on July 24, 26 and 28, 1863, and upon the return of the expedition was again stationed at frontier forts until mustered out. This regiment was mustered out by companies between October 1, 1863, and December 30, 1863.

List of men enrolled from this county as follows :

Newton Williams, Albert R. Field, Timothy R. Bullis, James R. Burker, George W. Emeigh, Stephen R. Field, J. S. Harrison, William Kirkpatrick, William C. Pious, Thomas Smith, R. M. Weaky, William Wooden, Benjamin S. Youngs, William Young, Milton Hatchesway, Frederick E. Vance, Albert W. Bean, James O. Hattlested, James H. Kinney.

Bracket's bat. Minn. Vol. Cav. consisted originally of companies 1, 2 and 3, and was organized in November, 1861. It was ordered to Benton Barracks, Missouri, in December, 1862. In April, 1862, the name of this regiment was changed to the 5th Iowa Cav. ; was veteranized in 1864 and ordered to the department of the Northwest ; was mustered out by companies between May and June, 1866. The men who engaged in this battalion from Wabasha county were :

George Phelps, Edward W. Hunt, Henry Slaymaker, Reuben Slaymaker.

The Independent bat. Minn. Vols. was organized July 20, 1863, and stationed at Fort Abercrombie until mustered out of service by companies from April, 1866, to June, 1866. From Wabasha county there were only five enlistments, namely :

Edward L. Sharpe, Abbot H. Handy, Jacob Meetmesser, William B. Brumard, Albert Kimball.

The 3d bat. Art. was organized in 1863 and ordered upon the Indian expedition, and upon the return of this expedition stationed at the frontier forts until mustered out of service February 27, 1866.

Men enlisted from Wabasha were :

Henry M. Montgomery, Gad M. Dwelle, Thomas Rodney, Richard Rew, Lyman D. Rosier, William Rouleau, Isaac Rogers, David Richardson, Reuben W. Russ.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal Church.—The first Episcopal service held in Wabasha was given in June, 1857, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kemper, missionary bishop of the Northwest, which included Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and Dakota. After Minnesota became a diocese, the first service held in the diocese by its bishop, the Rt. Rev. Henry Benjamin Whipple, was at Wabasha, in the Baptist chapel, October, 1859, as he was on his way up the Mississippi to St. Paul. Regular services were held during the year 1860, by the Rev. Charles W. Clinton, in a room fitted up for that purpose in a building on Bridge street known as Apollo Hall. A Sunday school had been organized in the winter of 1857 by a lady, holding it in her own house, under the sanction of Bishop Kemper, being assisted from time to time by clergymen who held occasional services in the place before Rev. Clinton's ministry began. That school has been continued until the present date without interruption, and it was the first Sunday school organized in Wabasha. Mr. Clinton remained about eight months, preaching alternately here and at Lake City. After he left, the Rev. C. P. Dorsett held occasional services until the autumn of 1862, when the Rev. H. G. Batterson commenced his labors here, his first service being given on the twenty-third Sunday after Trinity, November 23, 1862. The parish was not organized until December 16, when, at a meeting, it was voted to call the organization by the name of Grace church, Wabasha, regular service and Sunday school being held in the court-house. In the spring of 1863 three lots were given by Wm. W. Prindle for church purposes, and arrangements were made during that year for building a stone church upon the ground, contract let to R. P. Andrews for the laying of the walls. Basement was completed in the spring of 1864, and corner-stone laid on June 15, with appropriate ceremonies. A copper box was placed in the stone, containing a copy of the Holy Scriptures in English, according to the standard of King James' translation, a copy of the Book of

Common Prayer, a copy of the Church Almanac, with parish list for 1864, also copies of the "Church Journal," "The Northwestern Church," and the "Wabasha County Herald," one silver dime and half-dime of the issue of 1853, an English shilling piece of the reign of Charles III, 1788, a five-cent Canada coin of silver, Victoria, 1858, ten and five cent specimens of the postal currency, ten-cent piece of scrip, Bank of Tennessee, Nashville, December, 1861, a copper coin of Canada and United States, ein kreuzer, 1816, photograph of the first bishop of Minnesota (Bishop Whipple), and the pastor, Rev. Mr. Batterson; the names of the bishop and clergy of Minnesota for 1864, with names of the members of the standing committee and other officers of the diocese. The day was beautiful, and in the evening the friends of Mr. Batterson called to offer their congratulations. Unfortunately, on June 23, the builder and contractor were drafted for the war, and the work on the structure had to be suspended and the project finally abandoned, for, as the price of labor and material advanced, the parish had not the means to carry forward the work.

During the winter of 1864-5 the Rev. Mr. Batterson was absent from the parish on account of ill health, during which time Mr. Ralph E. Arnold gave a lay service every Sunday morning and took charge of the Sunday school, which at this time numbered one hundred and nineteen scholars. Mr. Batterson returned in the spring, and on the first day of June, 1865, the Baptist chapel was purchased and removed to the church lots on corner of Bailey and Third streets. It was thoroughly repaired and painted, a bell tower in the rear being added, and the opening service was held therein on Sunday, July 30. By a general subscription, aided by friends of Mr. Batterson, a bell was purchased of Messrs. A. Fulton, Sons & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and it was rung the first time on Sunday morning, October 29, 1865. The weight of this bell was eight hundred and fifty pounds. On April 29, 1866, Rev. Mr. Batterson preached his farewell to the parish, and was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Wardlaw, who commenced his labors on June 24, 1866. Mr. Wardlaw was succeeded by the Rev. Alex. Seabrease, B.D., who took charge of the parish May 23, 1869, first Sunday after Trinity. During this year the parish built a rectory, costing sixteen hundred dollars, and steps were taken to fill up the basement made for the stone church by taking out the wall and filling it up. Rev. Mr. Seabrease closed his connection with Grace church on June 2,

1872, and was succeeded by the Rev. Horace Hills, who closed his rectorship of the parish on September 30, 1877. Rev. James Cornell, the present rector, entered upon his duties on October 7, 1877. During the summer of 1881 the church building was again repaired and improved by the insertion of stained-glass windows, new chandeliers and other fixtures, at an expense of two hundred and fifty dollars, the excavation was also filled up fully, which cost some twenty dollars more. Size of the building is 24×50 , with a vestibule 10×6 . It contains a chancel 12×10 , and vestry-room on the left, library on the right, of 10×6 each. The congregation numbers about two hundred, including the Sunday school.

During the summer and autumn of 1858 two churches were erected in Wabasha, the first being a Baptist church, the society having been organized during the summer of 1857. This building was 24×50 feet, with a belfry of sixty feet, and cost one thousand dollars. The first and only pastor of this society was the Rev. James Wharton, from Ohio, who organized and kept the congregation together for two years after the church was dedicated. A bell was purchased by the citizens, and hung in the belfry of this church, which was the first bell to ring out the glad tidings of salvation to willing ears in the place or county. The second finished was the Congregational, which society was organized in February, 1856, the original members being Deacon Oliver Pendleton, Mrs. W. W. Prindle, Mrs. W. Hancock, Mrs. H. Wilson, Malcolm Kennedy and W. S. Jackson, Rev. S. Morgan, missionary director. This organization, next to the Catholic, is the oldest in the place. The first settled pastor was the Rev. S. L. Hillier, who commenced his ministry May 1, 1857, services being held in what was called Apollo Hall. Mr. Hillier was succeeded by Rev. David Andrews October 15, 1858, and he was the first clergyman who held service in the new church. This church was built on lot 2, of block 14, on Second street, its size being 22×50 , and was dedicated October 20, 1858. Rev. Mr. Andrews was succeeded by the Rev. J. Doane in August, 1860, he commencing his labors on the 27th. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion Mr. Doane resigned his charge for another in the service of his beloved country, and was succeeded by the Rev. L. N. Woodruff, September 16, 1862, and Mr. Woodruff by Rev. Edward Hildreth, April 19, 1866. Mr. Hildreth remained some two years, and was succeeded by the Rev. Henry Loomis in October, 1868. Rev. C. W. Honeyman succeeded

Mr. Loomis in the spring of 1872, in which year the society erected a beautiful parsonage upon lot 1 of the church property, which cost thirty-six hundred dollars. Mr. Honeyman's health failing him, the Rev. O. Hobbs officiated from January 14, 1874, to April 2, 1874, when he was succeeded by Rev. E. W. Weeks; and Mr. Weeks ended his labors with this congregation in August, 1875, being succeeded by the Rev. J. F. Todd on November 3 of the same year. Mr. Todd continued his ministry here until succeeded by Rev. J. W. Ray April 4, 1877. Mr. Ray continued his pastoral relations until the autumn of 1882, when he was succeeded by the Rev. C. P. Watson, the present incumbent.

This church has a membership of sixty persons, and congregation, with sabbath school included, of some two hundred. The sabbath school was organized in the autumn of 1858, and has been continued with unabated interest and success until the present time, Mr. Malcolm Kennedy acting as superintendent some twenty-two years. W. S. Jackson was the very efficient and interested librarian of this school from its commencement to the time of his death in February, 1882. The first deacons of this church were Oliver Pendleton, Sr., and William W. McDougall. The present officials are Dr. William L. Lincoln and J. Stuart. Deacons Pendleton and McDougall both lie in their narrow beds at Riverview cemetery. The size of this church edifice is 22×50 feet, with a bell-tower in the rear and a bell weighing one thousand pounds. The building was erected at an expense of one thousand dollars.

In 1842 Rev. Father Ravoux, now of St. Paul, sent a log building from Mendota to this place to be used as a chapel for worship. It was placed upon a raft and floated down the river; and after reaching Wabasha it was put up on the ground of what was called the Point, which is now the terminus of Main street, north. This was the first building for religious purposes erected in Wabasha county, and was used as a church edifice some fourteen years. In consequence of there being no settled pastor of the flock, services were very irregular, and the building was finally used for secular purposes. The first printing-press of the town was set up in it, and the first paper printed in the county issued therefrom. A school was taught in it also for a time, but it finally succumbed to civilization, and "the old church" fell to decay, all traces of it being now wholly obliterated.

In the autumn of 1858 Rev. Felix Tissot came to the place, and

immediately took measures to erect a new church upon the ground of the Catholic cemetery, in the southeast part of the city, on what is called "Rocque's Addition." It was completed in the spring of 1859, but it proved to be too far from the center of the town for convenience, and in 1862 it was taken down and moved to lot 6 in block 22. The size of this church was 30×50, with a tower in front in which a bell was hung weighing five hundred pounds. It was consecrated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Grace on July 27, 1862. In the fall of 1872 a school was opened in the basement story of the church under the charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame, Milwaukee, of ninety pupils with three teachers, Sister Venantia the superior. It now has an average attendance of one hundred and seventy-five pupils, with a corps of five teachers, and sends out yearly its graduates in music, drawing and needlework, together with a high average in all the English branches of education. This church, proving too small for the increasing congregation, had to give place to the new and beautiful brick structure on lot 1 and half of lot 2, in block 26, which was erected in 1872, the cornerstone being laid with imposing ceremonies by Rt. Rev. Bishop Grace, of St. Paul, July 14, and it was consecrated the following year on July 18. An immense concourse of people gathered together from all the adjacent towns to witness the ceremonies. The size of this church is 50×100 feet, with a sanctuary 26×28 feet, and a vestry-room 17×20 feet, with a tower eighteen feet square at the base and a height of one hundred and fifty-five feet. The plans were made by Mr. Charles Ross, of La Crosse, builder of the La Crosse cathedral. The contractors were A. W. Gage & Co., of Winona, and with the plans, ground, altar vestments, stained-glass windows, etc., cost the congregation thirty thousand dollars. Many citizens of Wabasha who were not members of the Catholic church contributed liberally toward its erection. The first resident pastor of Wabasha was Rev. Felix Tissott, rector of St. Felix church from October, 1858, to October, 1866, when it was placed in charge of Rev. James Trobec, who is still the resident pastor. The St. Felix congregation contains some fifteen hundred souls. A convenient rectory was built upon lot 6, block 22, at an expense of twenty-two hundred dollars, in the year 1872.

German Lutheran.—This congregation was organized in 1875, with a membership of fifty, with the Rev. August Kanne as pastor. Their service was held in the court-room until July, 1876, when their church building was completed which stood on Market street. The

size of this church was 25×40 feet, and the whole expense, including the church lots and belfry, amounted to two thousand dollars. The first trustees of this church were Jacob Thoney, Sr., Christian Florine and Wilhelm Ruchenbauch. They were succeeded by Herman Lessing, Philip Grub and Maurice Ending. These were succeeded by J. Breger, Jacob Scholer and Albert Lueck. This church and society have a Sunday school, which was organized in 1876, with forty scholars, and the school and congregation number at the present date about one hundred and fifty. A seven-hundred-pound bell was purchased in 1877. The first pastor of this church was Rev. August Kanne, who was succeeded in 1879 by the Rev. A. Krahn, who still remains in charge. The lot upon which the church was built was found to be not pleasing to the congregation, and in the spring of 1881 another was purchased on corner of Jefferson and Second streets, South Wabasha, and the church removed to it in the spring of 1882, at an expense of one hundred and fifty dollars. The members constituting this church were: John Voelger, Henry Balow, Jacob Thoney, Joseph Thoney, Jacob Ray, Jacob Gengnagle, Peter Teravana, Peter Yanette, Herman Lessing, George Bance, Peter C. Cavedetsher, Jacob Miller, William Reichenbach, Jacob Mingold, Peter Klaus, Philip Grub and Jacob Schuler.

The first Protestant services held in Wabasha were by Rev. Dwight Kidder, in the bar-room of the American hotel, in 1855. Mr. Kidder was a Methodist, and had been sent to take charge of the mission embracing Read's Landing, Wabasha, Central Point and Waconta. A class formed in Wabasha, consisting of H. B. Potter, leader, H. Tracy, T. G. Bolton, J. W. Bolton, Nancy Bolton, Ruth E. Bolton, Mrs. Wilds and Hannah Drew. Wabasha at that time contained about one hundred inhabitants. The first quarterly meeting held in the place was in the log chapel belonging to the Catholics, December 15-16, 1855. A Mr. Crist was appointed to this charge in 1856, but did not remain, and services were interrupted until August, 1857, when the Rev. S. Salsbury was placed in charge by the first Minnesota conference, his work to comprise Wabasha, Read's Landing and Cook's valley. Mr. Salsbury left in the spring of 1858, and the next pastor in charge was the Rev. James Gurley. A Sunday school was instituted this year of forty-five scholars. The next pastor in charge was a Mr. Dyer, the next Rev. Jesse Smith, in charge to the fall of 1861, when the Rev. Harvey Webb was placed in charge, and remained until 1863. During his administration, the

church was reorganized according to the statutes of the state, by appointing John R. C. Creighton, secretary, Rev. H. Webb, pastor, presiding. Five trustees were elected, namely, Thomas Roberts, John R. Creighton, James Crowley, John Lewis and James Luscombe. The term of years each trustee was to serve was determined, and they decided to build a church upon a lot which had been previously purchased for that purpose by Mrs. T. Roberts. This lot was on Second street, and the church bought it of Mrs. Roberts. A building committee was chosen, consisting of Rev. H. Webb, L. Dietz, John McArthur, Thomas Bolton and Thomas Roberts. Specifications for the church building were, size 24×40 feet, height 14 feet, the vestibule being added afterward. John Luscombe, builder. The whole expense of building amounted to one thousand dollars, and it was dedicated on August 6, 1862. The Rev. A. Wilford was placed in charge September, 1863, and remained in charge during 1863-4. In November, 1864, Rev. Wilford was appointed, by the governor, chaplain to the 3d Minn. Vol. Inf., and his place was supplied by Rev. J. R. Creighton, who had received license to preach at conference of 1864. At the next session of conference in 1865, Rev. T. M. Gossard was appointed in charge, and he was succeeded by Rev. J. L. Farber, who was reappointed in the fall of 1867 and remained until 1868, when the Rev. S. G. Gale succeeded him. Rev. W. C. Rice was pastor in 1869-70, and he was succeeded by Rev. B. Y. Coffin, who remained in charge until the fall of 1871, when the Rev. S. G. Gale was returned as pastor. Mr. Gale remained two years, when Rev. W. C. Shaw succeeded him. Mr. Shaw died in February, 1874, and the Rev. M. O. M'Niff was appointed to supply the remainder of the year. September 14, 1875, Rev. W. H. Soule was appointed pastor and remained in charge until October 21, 1878, when the Rev. James Door succeeded him. October 11, 1880, the Rev. W. C. Miles commenced his pastorate, which continued until October 10, 1882, when the Rev. D. J. Higgins was placed in charge and is the present incumbent. This church was removed to its present site on Fourth street, lots 7 and 8, in 1870, the old lot being sold for three hundred dollars. The first stewards were: H. B. Potter and R. F. Morris, in 1855; James Crowley and A. Gibbs, in 1856; A. W. Weston and O. W. Collier, in 1860; J. S. Felton, J. W. Luscombe and L. Emery, in 1861; J. R. Creighton and T. G. Bolton, in 1862; M. H. Brown, in 1866; James Crowley and T. Roberts, in 1870; and Thos. Roberts and O. H. Porter, in 1878. The present stewards

are John Lewis, O. H. Porter and H. Coval. The first trustees were James Crowley, Thomas Roberts, J. R. Creighton, John Lewis, John W. Luscombe. In 1866 James Crowley, Thos. Roberts, George B. Downer and C. Piper were elected. In 1868 M. H. Brown, E. C. Crum and J. K. Benedict were elected to fill vacancies. In 1879 M. H. Brown, V. R. Mace, Thos. Roberts and O. H. Porter were elected, and the present trustees are O. H. Porter, M. H. Brown and V. R. Mace. The Sunday school has had various superintendents, the first one being R. F. Morris, then James Crowley, J. F. Creighton, T. G. Bolton, J. W. Howland, M. H. Brown, V. R. Mace, J. M. Martin and O. H. Porter. The school now numbers some thirty scholars, and congregation, all told, about sixty members.

SCHOOLS.

The first school taught in Wabasha was a private school taught by Thomas Flyn. After the first school-district in the county was organized, which was that of Wabasha district No. 1, in 1855, a school was taught in it by H. B. Potter, the building used for the purpose being the old log church mentioned in another chapter, which stood upon what was then called "The Point." Mr. Potter taught a few months in 1856, and then the school was discontinued. Miss E. Hogard taught a private school for a few months in a small building on Bridge street, erected by B. S. Hurd in 1856; Miss Hogard taught during the spring of 1857, but discontinued it on account of the public school being resumed by Miss A. Strickland, who taught for about three months. Mrs. J. J. Stone then opened a private school in her own house on Pembroke street, and taught more or less during the years of 1858 and 1859, removing her school to a small frame building on Main street, below Pembroke. During the summer and fall of 1858 a private school was taught on the west side by E. F. Dodge, in a building erected for that purpose by Mr. Jarvis Williams, of Saco, Maine, who then resided on that side. Meantime steps were being taken by the city for the erection of a schoolhouse adapted to the needs of the town, and lots were purchased in block 5 of South Wabasha for that purpose. A stone building was erected during the summer and fall of 1859, the cornerstone being laid with appropriate ceremonies on July 4, 1859. This house cost twenty-five hundred dollars, size 40×45, and a school was opened in it on January 3, 1860, taught by W. C. Bryant, assisted by Miss Henrietta Angier, of Toledo, Ohio, all private

schools merging into it. Mr. Bryant was from Cincinnati, Ohio, where he had done much to establish a high grade of common schools, and his efforts here were the very first made in Wabasha county toward the union or graded schools. Mr. Bryant continued his teaching until the close of the spring term. No other school was taught in the building as a schoolhouse, as the city donated the building to the county for a courthouse the same year, and the county offices were removed thereto in the fall of 1860.

In the fall of 1860 Mr. Walter Gurley opened a private school in the courtroom of this building, teaching it until January, 1861, when Mr. Joseph Gates took the school and completed the term, teaching another term during the spring of 1862. The public school was taught very successfully during the winter of 1861-62 by Mr. H. I. Whitmore, his school numbering one hundred pupils. The next school was taught by Mr. Gates, during 1862-3, in the Baptist church building, which was rented for that purpose. A wooden structure at this time was in process of erection, by private enterprise, for an academy, which stood on Third street, between Walnut and Allegheny streets. It was completed in November, 1865, and a very successful school taught in it during the winter of 1865-6 by Mr. L. Jenness. A parish school had been instituted under the auspices of the Episcopal church, by the Rev. H. G. Batterson, in 1863-4, which was first taught by Miss Kate Dougall,—afterward by Miss Wealthy Tucker, of Winona,—in a building owned by Henry de Camp, corner of Bailly and Second streets, but as the other schools advanced in character and course of study, it was given up, the teacher, Miss Tucker, accepting a position as assistant in the school of the academy. Mr. Jenness, having a better offer in Minneapolis, left in the spring of 1865, and no school being taught, Mrs. Marian T. Bowditch opened a private one in the courtroom for the summer. Mrs. Bowditch continued her school, assisted by her niece, Miss E. Bowditch, in her own house the next winter, discontinuing it in the spring of 1866. Meanwhile the school in the academy was taught by Rev. Bonnel, a Baptist clergyman, assisted by his wife. The city needing a schoolhouse badly, finally negotiated for the academy building, and it passed into the hands of the city in 1865. Previous to that the public school had been taught in the Baptist chapel by J. Gates very satisfactorily, assisted by Mrs. J. J. Stone, Miss M. Staples teaching the summer term. After the purchase of the academy by the city, Mr. Hopper was employed as principal, Mr. Henry F. Rose succeeding him. Mr. Rose remained two years, and

was succeeded in the fall of 1867 by E. Hogle, who taught the school two terms, assisted by Miss D. Clark and Miss J. Lyuch. Mr. E. A. Booth succeeded Hogle, and remained until the spring of 1858, when he resigned the place, his position being filled the next term by Mrs. E. L. Douglass; Miss Jennie Fyfe, teacher of intermediate department; Miss McCune, of primary.

The academy building was now too small to accommodate the different grades, and rooms were rented therefor in different parts of the city. In the spring of 1858 the subject of a more commodious and central schoolhouse was agitated, which resulted in the erection of the present fine edifice in block 4, South Wabasha, and in the gathering of the different departments of the graded school under one roof. The board of education, after deciding upon the amount of funds needed for that purpose, and to issue bonds upon the credit of the school-district No. 1, submitted the same to a vote of the electors of said district on April 27, 1868, as required by law. The vote cast was for the issue of these bonds, and they were issued to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, redeemable between July 1, 1870, and July 1, 1880. The size of this building is $62\frac{1}{2} \times 82\frac{1}{2}$ feet, is three stories high, including basement, and contains twelve rooms, besides the halls and wardrobes; four in the basement, four on the first floor, with a wardrobe to each room, and four on the upper floor, with wardrobes also. The high school department occupies the double room on the northwest side of the house. A belfry in the center of the building contains a bell of six hundred pounds, and it is warmed by three Lossing furnaces. Messrs. Gates, Brink & Harlow were the contractors, and the whole cost of building and seating the rooms amounted to twenty-five thousand dollars. Board of education at the time consisted of Rev. B. Wharton, S. S. Kepler, J. Satory, J. B. Davis and George Hall.

The school was opened in this building in December, with R. H. Sturgis, principal, and four assistant teachers. In September, 1870, S. L. Sayles, of New York, accepted the position of principal of the school, with five assistant teachers, and taught and regraded it very successfully. Mr. Sayles resigned the position in 1872, and was succeeded by Mr. M. B. Foster, also an able and efficient teacher, who remained four years. Mr. E. Hogle succeeded him for one year, when J. B. Hawley was employed, together with six assistant teachers. In the fall of 1880 Mr. Hawley resigned and Wm. A. Snook succeeded him, remaining two years. The present efficient principal, Horace Gibson, took charge of the school in September, 1882.

CHAPTER LX.

BENCH AND BAR.

MINNESOTA was organized as a territory in March, 1849. By the organic act the judicial power of the territory was vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts and courts of justice of the peace.

The territory was divided into three judicial districts, and one of the supreme judges assigned to each district, and the three acting together formed the supreme court of the state.

The judges appointed by the president, and comprising the supreme court in 1856, were William H. Welch, chief justice; Moses Sherburne and A. J. Chatfield, associate justices.

Wabasha county formed part of the first judicial district, and the Hon. William H. Welch, residing at Red Wing, was assigned to the first district, and held the position of district judge for said district until superseded by the election of the Hon. Thomas Wilson as district judge under the state constitution in 1858.

Although Wabasha county is one of the oldest counties in the state, it was not organized for judicial purposes until the winter of 1856; prior to that time it was attached first to Washington and then to Goodhue counties for judicial purposes.

In the winter of 1854 the village of Wabasha was designated, by legislative enactment, as the county seat of Wabasha county. Alexis Bailly was chosen the first justice of the peace of the county, and an effort made to establish law and order.

It is related that Augustine Rocque, an old half-breed Indian trader, then residing at Wabasha, learning of the appointment of Alex Bailly as justice of the peace, called his numerous progeny around him and admonished them that it now stood them in hand to be on their good behavior, "for," said he, "the law has come, and Alexis Bailly is the law."

The first term of the district court for the county was held in what was known as H. S. Allen & Co's warehouse, in the spring of 1856, Hon. William H. Welch presiding; S. L. Campbell, clerk; Blois S. Hurd, sheriff; and Thomas Wilson, of Winona, district attorney. No business of importance was transacted. The bar of

the county was John McKee, J. W. Tyson and S. L. Campbell. No grand or petit jurors were in attendance, and after hearing a few motions and granting a few naturalization papers, court adjourned. At the next term of the district court there was a full attendance of jurors. Seventeen indictments were found, all of which were dismissed for irregularity, much to the disgust of the then district attorney, Samuel Cole, and J. W. Tyson, acting as county attorney.

Alexis Bailly applied for admission to the bar as a qualified attorney, but failed to pass an examination. He was subsequently admitted at St. Paul. Being asked by one of the attorneys of the county how he managed to pass an examination, he replied that he had a bottle of champagne under each arm and two in his pockets, and nary question asked by the committee.

J. A. Criswell succeeded Alexis Bailly in the administration of the law, and was the principal judicial officer of the county, until it was organized for judicial purposes. Although his education was limited, he was an excellent judge of the law, having held the office of justice of the peace in Michigan and Minnesota for over twenty years. Seldom was one of his decisions reversed. He was a man of iron will and strong physical ability, which well fitted him for a frontier justice of the peace. The following incident will illustrate his manner of administering justice. At one time one of the leading physicians was before him, charged with an assault and battery upon one John Murray. During the trial the contestants engaged in a fisticuff, in which the learned justice immediately took a hand, sending each of the combatants to his respective corner. Saying as he did so, "I fine you twenty dollars each for fighting in my court, and you will pay it before you leave the room, or I will lick hell out of you." The doctor soon produced the twenty dollars, but Murray could only find ten dollars. Criswell very generously remitted the balance, saying, "The fine goes to the poor, and I would like to see any one poorer than I am," as he chinked the money into his pocket.

The first attorneys to settle in the county and open offices were Frank Clark and John McKee, men whose characters were diametrically the opposite of each other. John McKee was open, frank, and generous to a fault; the other was shrewd, cunning and dishonest. He was arrested in the winter of 1855 for stealing and mutilating the county records, but succeeded in escaping from the officer who had him in charge, and fled the state. He subsequently

abandoned the profession and opened up a doctor shop in Chicago as a specialist of bad repute.

In 1858, Minnesota, having adopted a constitution, was admitted as a state, and the Hon. Thomas Wilson, of Winona, was elected district judge, and held the position until he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the state in 1864.

The first term of the district court for Wabasha county, under the state organization, was held in what was then known as Hurd's Hall, in Wabasha, in the fall of 1858, Hon. Thos. Willson, presiding; S. A. Kemp,¹ clerk; John W. Tyson, district attorney; R. M. Piner, sheriff; Wm. J. Jacobs, foreman of the grand jury. There was quite a strong bar present: John N. Murdoch, John McKee, John W. Tyson and S. L. Campbell, resident attorneys of the county, with quite a number of foreign attorneys in attendance. Among the most noted of these were Hon. William Windom (late United States senator) and Gen. Berry, of Winona, J. W. Brisbin, of St. Paul. Quite a number of civil causes were tried,—none of note, however. Seventeen indictments were found by the grand jury, all of which were quashed on motion for informalities in the drawing of the indictments, much to the chagrin and disgust of the county attorney, J. W. Tyson. Judge Wilson, on being elected to the supreme bench, was succeeded by the Hon. Lloyd Barber, of Rochester, who held the position for one term (being succeeded by Hon. C. N. Waterman in the fall of 1872), and died February 18, 1873. He held two terms of court in Wabasha county, and presided at the trial of Hicks, Stacks and Farrell for the murder of one Elliott. This was one of the most exciting trials ever held in the county, and lasted for and during thirty-two days. W. W. Scott, of Lake City, then county attorney, assisted by the Hon. Thomas Wilson, of Winona, prosecuted these cases, and the Hon. S. L. Campbell, of Wabasha, conducted the defenses, assisted in the case of Stacks by Gov. Gorman, of St. Paul, on the trial of Hicks by L. S. Flint, Esq., of St. Paul, and on the trial of Farrell by the John Stewart, of Wabasha. Strenuous efforts were made by the prosecution to obtain a verdict with the penalty of death attached, while the defense put forth their utmost endeavors to save the parties from hanging. The result of these trials was the finding of Stacks and Hicks guilty of murder in the first degree without the death penalty being attached, while in the case of Farrell it was guilty with the death penalty attached. The former two were duly sentenced

to the state's prison for life, and sentence of "death" was passed upon the latter, but by the efforts of his counsel and others, his sentence was afterward commuted to imprisonment for life by Gov. Austin. The following is a brief summary of the facts attending the murder as appeared upon the trial. On the day of the murder one William Fitzgerald had drawn, as back pay and bounty money for services as volunteer soldier in the late rebellion, about seven hundred dollars. This he, during the day, had unguardedly exhibited in the saloons, especially to Patrick Stacks, who was a boon companion and was drinking with him. Stacks conceived the idea and laid his plans to rob Fitzgerald that night, and persuaded Hicks and Farrell to join him in his nefarious enterprise. Their plan was to visit the house in which Fitzgerald boarded, and which was occupied by one Nicholas Wagner, being situated directly opposite the cemetery between Wabasha and Read's Landing. Stacks was to spy out the location and situation, Hicks was to enter Fitzgerald's bedroom after he had retired and abstract the money, while Farrell was to stand on guard, and if need be to play the bully and bruiser. One Edward Elliott, a thin, spare man, in feeble health, boarded at the same house with Fitzgerald. Between one and two o'clock that night, he had occasion to step outdoors and was seized by Stacks, who put a pistol to his head, caught him by the throat and threw him on the ground, when one of the three jumped upon him. Another called out, it is not our man, do not hurt him. Another said, dead men tell no tales. Supposing Elliott to be dead, they carried him across the road and threw him into the cemetery. Reviving, he crawled on his hands and knees to a house about a quarter of a mile distant, and was able to arouse the inmates, and was by them taken in and cared for. He survived his injuries about three days, giving the facts, as to what took place at the time of the assault, in his dying declarations, although he was unable to recognize any one of his assailants. The inhabitants of Wabasha and Read's Landing were highly incensed at the crime, and strong efforts were made, and large rewards offered, by the county for the arrest of the murderers. Geo. Young, then marshall of Read's Landing, was successful in striking the trail; and, by ingratiating himself into Farrell's good opinion, whom he found in jail in La Crosse, Wisconsin, and assisting him to regain his liberty, was able to get a statement of the facts in the matter from him, and to Young is due the credit of bringing all three of the murderers to justice.

Patrick Stacks was one of the most noted desperadoes of the upper Mississippi valley. On his way from Wabasha to the state's prison, in charge of the sheriff and deputies, and handcuffed to his mate, besides being otherwise heavily ironed, they jumped from the deck of a steamboat, while it was in motion, into the Mississippi river, and succeeded in swimming to an island, on which they were several days afterward recaptured in a half-famished condition, being unable to separate themselves or remove their irons without tools, or escape to the mainland by swimming, until they were removed. He afterward made several attempts to escape from the state's prison, in one of which he was successful, being again retaken after reaching the mountains in Nebraska, through the betrayal of his identity by an associate for the reward offered for him. Again he was incarcerated in the prison, and soon afterward put an end to his miserable existence by poison mysteriously procured. Before he died, but while on his deathbed, he made a declaration in which he stated that Farrell did all he could to save Elliott from harm. Influenced by Stack's confession and by the good record of Farrell while in state's prison, through the exertions of S. L. Campbell, of Wabasha, and others, Gov. Hubbard was induced to extend to him pardon after eleven years' imprisonment. Since his release he has conducted himself in an upright manner and is well liked by his employers. Hicks still remains in prison. Nothing shows the fallibility of juries and human tribunals more than the result of these trials. During their progress, and from the time of the arrest until final judgment it was the almost universal opinion that Farrell was the most guilty of the three. At the present time it is unanimously conceded that Farrell not only was not guilty of the murder, but that he did all he could to prevent it.

The Hon. John VanDyke, of Wabasha, was appointed district judge to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. C. N. Waterman, and held the position until the next general election, when the Hon. William Mitchell was unanimously chosen by the people to fill the position and held the same until 1881, when he was appointed to the supreme bench of the State of Minnesota, and the Hon. C. N. Start, of Rochester, was appointed in his place, and now performs the duties of the office to the entire satisfaction of the bar and people, having been unanimously elected in November, 1881, for a full term.

Wabasha and the village of Reads are both situated near the

mouth of the Chippewa river, where its waters help to swell the tide of the "Father of Waters." Large quantities of lumber are annually floated in small rafts down the Chippewa river and along the banks of the Mississippi, near the mouth of the Chippewa are coupled or joined into larger rafts for floating down the Mississippi to St. Louis and other points. Consequently a large number of "floating population" congregated at these points in former years seeking employment in transporting lumber, as heretofore designated. Very many of this class of men were persons of bad repute—thieves, gamblers and drunkards; hence there has been a vast amount of criminal business in the county, and only a few years ago Wabasha had the unenviable reputation of having had more murders committed within its borders than any other county in the state; but of late years the lumber has been towed by tugs or steamboats and required but few raftsmen, that class having greatly diminished, and in fact have almost entirely disappeared, and with them the criminal calendar.

Another source of litigation in former years was caused by the fact that nearly the entire Sioux half-breed reservation is located within the county and located with Sioux half-breed scrip, much of which belonged to minors. Titles to land could in such cases only be obtained through the uncertainties of a probate court, the practice in which was formerly quite unsettled; but while there has been frequent and persistent attempts to disturb the titles to such lands in the county, courts and juries have almost invariably ignored technicalities and sustained the titles.

For a number of years quite a strife existed between Lake City and Wabasha for the county seat of Wabasha county. In the winter of 1860 an act was passed to remove the county seat from Wabasha to Lake City, provided such removal should be sustained by a vote of the people. A vote was taken and the returns showed a majority against such removal. Lake City not being satisfied with the returns commenced proceedings to test the legality of the vote in the courts. Hon. Thomas Wilson, then district judge, declared the law under which it was taken to be unconstitutional, and this ended the matter for that time.

Lake City still being dissatisfied, a bill was introduced and passed the legislature in 1868, again submitting the same question to a vote of the people. This time the blood of both places was up (as one may say) and they used their utmost endeavors to win.

Every town in the county was thoroughly canvassed pro and con, and rivalry was at white heat. The returns again showed a majority in favor of Wabasha. Lake City again appealed to the courts, and after a protracted investigation in the district court, before the Hon. Lloyd Barbour, he rendered a decision in favor of Lake City. Wabasha appealed to the supreme court and the decision of the district court was reversed wholly on technical grounds. One remarkable feature of this investigation was, that while the census showed that Lake City and Wabasha each had a population of about two thousand people, the returns showed that Lake City had cast two thousand and thirteen votes ; the City of Wabasha, four thousand and fifty-two votes. Judge Barbour, at the next term of the district court for this county, instructed the grand jury that the statutes made it their duty to inquire into all irregularities and violations in and of the election laws, and if there was fraudulent voting it was their duty to indict all parties guilty thereof. For, said he, "On the purity of the ballot-box rests the foundation of our republic." The grand jury failed to bring indictments, and on his admonishing them that they must have failed in their duty, was coolly informed by the foreman that Wabasha county could not afford to send half of her best citizens to the penitentiary.

S. L. Campbell was appointed in January, 1856, the first clerk of the district court of Wabasha county, and held the office until the admission of the state into the Union. In October, 1857, S. A. Kemp was elected clerk under the new organization, and held the office till 1861. N. F. Webb was his successor, and held the office for one term. Charles J. Stauff was elected in 1869, and is the present efficient clerk, and likely to hold the position so long as he may desire to do so, as he has been twice re-elected by the almost unanimous vote of the people, and discharges his duties to the entire satisfaction of bench and bar.

JUDGES OF PROBATE.

H. P. Wilson was elected probate judge in 1856 ; his successor was George F. Childs, elected in 1857, and held the office one year, when B. C. Baldwin, of Lake City, was elected and held the office for two years. A. Z. Putnam was his successor, elected in the fall of 1859, and held the office for four years. G. C. Dawley filled the office in 1864-5. E. Lathrop was elected in 1866. M. A. Fuller was his successor, and held the office for four years. A. Z. Putnam was again elected as his successor, and held the office one term. J. F.

Pope was elected in 1874, and held for two terms ; he was succeeded by F. J. Collier, of Wabasha, who held the office for one term and was succeeded by A. Z. Putnam, who was for the fourth time elected to the office in 1879. F. J. Collier was again elected in the fall of 1883, and is now the present incumbent.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY ATTORNEYS.

The Hon. Thomas Wilson was district attorney in 1856, succeeded by Samuel Cole, of Winona county, who held the office until the organization of the state. In the fall of 1857 John W. Tyson was elected county attorney, and was succeeded by S. L. Campbell, who held the office one term and resigned ; he was succeeded by John B. Davis, who held the office for two years and was again elected in 1865. J. D. Jacquith was elected in 1863, holding the office till 1865. W. W. Scott was elected county attorney in the fall of 1866, and held the position for one term. John B. Davis was again elected in 1870, holding the office for one term, and was succeeded by J. H. Hahn ; elected in the fall of 1872, holding the office three terms. George H. Matchin was elected in 1878, C. H. Benedict in 1880, and John McGovern in 1882, and is the present incumbent.

SHERIFFS.

At the first election held in Wabasha county, at the residence of Augustine Rocque, in what is now the city of Wabasha, on the 11th day of October, 1853, Levi Murphy was elected sheriff. He having failed to qualify, the board of county commissioners, on the 13th of March, 1854, appointed Dr. F. H. Milligan sheriff of the county, and he gave bonds and entered upon the duties of his office. In the fall of that year Amos Wheeler was elected sheriff of the county ; he was succeeded in 1856 by Blois S. Hurd, who resigned his office and R. M. Piner was appointed to fill the vacancy, and was elected at the next general election and held the office till January, 1860. H. W. Butts was his successor, holding the office for one term. Wm. B. Lutz was sheriff in 1862-3 ; his successor was H. H. Slayton, who held the office for two terms. S. H. Smith succeeded him and held the office two terms. William Box was elected in the fall of 1867, his successor was L. M. Gregg, who held the office for two terms, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Henry Burkhardt, who was elected in 1881 and re-elected in the fall of 1883.

CHAPTER LXI.

THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY.

THE history of the medical profession of any county in any state bordering on the Mississippi river will refer us to a time antedating the occupation of any land by the white inhabitant. The various tribes of American Indians were advised by their medicine-men, from whom they expected relief no less signal than that required by their white successors. The lower the tribes remained in the scale of intelligence, as a tribe, the more they looked for cures from some irrational source, and so the medicine-man entered upon his duties with the flourish of trumpets and the beating of gongs, and continued the orgies until the disease had been driven out from the patient or the patient had died. The early citizens of the city of Wabasha will all remember the latter days of March, 1858, when for three long nights the wakeful ones could hear the assembled medicine-men on the opposite bank of the river, from dusk until daylight, curing a poor So, who for two years had been the victim of consumption. The poor fellow was shrouded and the trees bore his body before they bore leaves in that spring, even if the consumptives did flock to Minnesota from all parts of the Union to escape death from that dreaded disease. But howling over the prostrate form of the sick or wounded to drive away some evil spirit which they imagined the cause of the disease, was not the only claim which the native medicine-man had to entitle him to the degree of doctor in medicine.

There can be no valid denial to the claim that the Indians of North America possessed a knowledge of what roots were edible, before contacts either with the pilgrims or with the John Smith colony; then why not go one step further and accord them some skill in selection of roots and bark that were medicinal? There is a precedent in Wabasha for this acknowledgment, in that after the horsepower and threshing-machine had been domiciled in this county, an Indian, not knowing that it was loaded, put his foot so far into the gearing, that a consultation of graduates of Jefferson Medical College decided and informed him of the result of their council, which was that amputation was the only hope to save his

life. The Indian declined the amputation and called another physician, who gave him every encouragement that he might still have a useful foot, with good treatment and care. He permitted the physician to dress the foot by the method which, previous to the date of "Listerism," gave promise of the best results attainable. Three days afterward the physician found his dressings all removed and the foot enveloped in about a peck of pounded barks and roots, from which the foot emerged to chase the deer before midwinter. The Indian surgeons of Wabasha county were not unskilled in the "lost art" of venisection, as the median basilic of many an Indian witnesses to this day. They were also skilled in the art of "cupping," or drawing blood by scarifying, and producing a vacuum with a cup of horn, and the mark of that on the temple or other parts of the body is a testimony to that claim. But the day will come when the medicine-man must give way to his more ambitious white brother; and so the first man who announced himself as a practitioner of the healing art in the county of Wabasha took up his abode in the city of Wabasha and announced himself as Dr. MthThurston. What medical lore he was master of he brought with him from the "Green Isle." His stay was short, for though he was temperate, law-abiding and kindhearted, he was a descendant of Adam, and the woman tempted him, and he, like the Arab, folded his tent and gave place to a successor, and in the autumn of 1853 the first physician upon whom had been conferred the degree of M.D. located in Wabasha to practice his profession in the person of Dr. F. H. Milligan. For two or three years he enjoyed the field alone, not only the whole of Wabasha county, but the whole region on both sides of the river, a territory almost equal to a New England State. In 1857 he left the county and located at Hastings, Dakota county, but returned to Wabasha in 1858, and has continued to practice his profession to the present time.

In the winter of 1855-6 Dr. J. P. Bowen arrived on the ground and soon formed a copartnership with Dr. Milligan, which continued for a year. Dr. Bowen remained at Wabasha until the spring of 1859, when he left for a less severe climate.

In the year 1855 Dr. Geo. F. Childs and Dr. N. S. Teft located in the flourishing village of Minneiska, and continued in the practice of medicine, both in town and country, until 1860, when Dr. Childs went to Washington, D. C.; and Dr. Teft removed to Plainview, where he has led an active and laborious life

in his profession, except when he has been called by his constituents to sit in the councils of the lawmakers of the state.

In the early spring of 1856 Dr. O. S. Lont took up a residence in Mazeppa. Of modest demeanor, genial and kindhearted, he did not claim to his compeers to be a graduate of any school; his leaning was to the non-heroic in practice, and by a conservative practice he won many friends. The writer will never forget a case of fracture, maltreated in such a manner and degree that a loss of the limb was the result, which case might have been his but for his retiring modesty. The doctor told the parties interested that he did not profess to be much of a surgeon, and so the case fell into the hands of those who did profess, but whose services resulted in the loss of the leg. We have always held the opinion that if Dr. Lont had taken charge of the leg his usual modesty would have prevented him from spoiling it.

In the summer of 1857 Dr. W. L. Lincoln commenced the practice of medicine in the city of Wabasha, and has devoted his life to his professional duties at the same place during the years as they have passed.

In 1857 Dr. Chauncy Gibbs, of Painesville, Ohio, worn out by the practice of his profession, to renew his failing health and if possible to prolong his life, removed to a farm on the beautiful prairie where now is Plainview. He did not contemplate the practice of his profession, but a noble soul can never know of suffering without offering relief, so he was again in the harness for a few short months, and the "wheel was broken at the cistern." The exact date is not obtained, but not far removed in point of time, Dr. C. C. Vilas located at Lake City remaining a few years, and then removing to Michigan to return again to Lake City after the close of the war, which field he has constantly occupied to the present date.

In 1860 Dr. Sheldon Brooks removed from Winona county to Minneiska; and while he gave a large share of his time to business, he practiced his profession as the occasion demanded his services, and so he may be well among the men who have contributed their share to give honor to the profession of Wabasha county. At this stage of our citation the war of the rebellion was precipitated upon our nation, and young physicians went to the field of strife from all parts of the land, and young men neglecting the halls of learning do not so fast obtain the title of doctor, save here and there a hospital steward who acquired the title by brevet. After the restoration of

peace and prosperity the profession of medicine began to take on new life, and as the number of physicians in the county seemed to warrant, there was a movement toward the formation of a medical society, and a tacit understanding was indulged in by those who had been in the practice of medicine in Wabasha and Plainview as to the status of a county medical society ; but this arrangement did not carry. Dr. Vilas had left Lake City and it was not known that there was a graduate in medicine in active practice there at that time. The initiatory steps were, however, taken at Lake City, but no clue to the date is at hand or any official record of the society. The first tangible point as found in the records is that an informal meeting was held at Lake City on the 25th ult., when the permanent organization of a county medical society was established. Dr. F. H. Milligan, president ; Dr. E. C. Spaulding, of Lake City, secretary. The slip cut from the local weekly newspaper was clipped of its date. Dr. Spaulding was not engaged in the practice of medicine, but a newspaper man of Lake City, which may account for the manner of the records. Dr. R. N. Murray, who was at this time engaged in the milling business, soon after this meeting entered upon a practice at Lake City. Dr. W. H. Spafford, of the same place, belonged to this organization until his death. Dr. Isaac J. Wells was also one of the charter members, as was Dr. P. C. Remondino, a graduate of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, but a convert to the tenets of Hahnemann, and his advertisement was yet in the paper that published the organic transactions of the society. An important item of business at this meeting was a bid for medical attendance on the county poor, and it was resolved to propose to the county commissioners to perform the duties of county physician and surgeon for one year for eight hundred dollars, and, if the proposition be accepted, to purchase with the same instruments and books for the benefit of the members. The proposition was accepted by the commissioners, but so far as can be ascertained there are now no books or instruments in possession of the society.

In December, 1869, is a record of a meeting at Lake City, when a motion was carried to elect Dr. J. P. Waste and Dr. N. S. Teft, of Plainview, members, when they shall have signed the constitution and paid the membership fee. Who were present at the meeting does not appear there, and a future record would lead us to infer that Dr. Waste and Teft were not present, for we next find note of a

meeting January 7, 1870, at the office of Dr. Teft in Plainview, at which meeting the two were unanimously elected members.

On December 8, 1870, is a record of a meeting at the office of Dr. Milligan, and a more methodical secretary appears in the field. A list of the members present is recorded, among which we find the name of Dr. F. Lessing, a young man who went to the war from Wabasha. He served as hospital steward; at the expiration of his term he went to Philadelphia and graduated from the university of Pennsylvania, after which he located at Wabasha. The other name new in the record was the recording secretary. How or when these two joined does not appear, nor when Dr. B. F. La Rue, of Lake City, was chosen secretary, but they entered at the "strait gate," for they were not the kind of men to "climb up some other way."

June 20, 1871, records a meeting at Lake City with Dr. G. R. Patton's name added to the list of members, with no intimation when he became a member. Dr. Patten removed from Cincinnati, Ohio, and located at Lake City in 1871; and it is to be presumed he was elected a member then and there at the same meeting. Dr. J. C. Adams was elected an honorary member. Dr. Adams was at this time rector of the Episcopal church at Lake City, which accounts for the designation honorary member. The record here reads: "The second annual meeting of the Wabasha County Medical Society convened at Dr. Teft's office at Plainview, January 16, 1872. By vote of the society, Dr. Wm. L. Lincoln, of Wabasha, and Dr. Bacon, of Mazeppa, were elected members. Dr. Spafford was chosen president; Dr. Lincoln, vice-president, and Dr. La Rue, secretary. On June 4, 1872, the society convened at the house of Dr. Lincoln, at Wabasha, with all the members present, and the records are complete; papers and discussions on subjects of interest to the profession occupied the time until dinner was announced. Immediately after the repast, the following resolutions were passed:

"*Resolved*, That we, the members of the Wabasha County Medical Society, would request the county authorities to procure a more suitable and central position for a county poor farm, the present building being totally unfit for such a purpose, and the distance from medical aid being too great."

Another item of the records of this meeting is worthy of note, as follows: "Upon request the society then visited the county jail to examine it in reference to ventilation. They found upon the plans of the architect a complete system for ventilating the cells, which had not been carried out in the building. Alas for 'post prandial'



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judgment in that matter, for the sanitarian knows that with such a constructed jail there never could be a decently healthy condition of the cells by any system of ventilation." A break in the records brings us to June 7, 1875, when the meeting convened at the office of Drs. Milligan and Tupper at Wabasha. In the absence of the secretary Dr. Stone was chosen secretary pro tem. When he became a member does not appear, but there are good precedents for his membership without such record. At the meeting Dr. J. P. Davis, of Kellogg, and Dr. E. A. Tupper, a partner of Dr. Milligan, and Dr. W. F. Adams, now of Elgin, were voted members of the society.

On June 1, 1876, the society met at the office of Dr. J. C. Adams, of Lake City, who, at some time since he was elected an honorary member, had retired from the pulpit and entered the no less important profession of medicine, and he was now the honored president at this meeting. Dr. F. W. Van Dyke was elected a member and was made treasurer of the society.

The next record informs us that the society met at the office of Drs. Lincoln & Van Dyke, at Wabasha, when Dr. Low, of Wabasha, was elected a member and made treasurer. One of the trophies of the surgeon's art exhibited at this meeting was a codfish rib, two inches long, removed from the "recto ischiatic fossa," and yet the patient never remembered to have swallowed a whole codfish. Another important item in the report of this meeting was the treatment, by the secretary, of a surgical disease "by instrumentation." Whether the disease was cured does not appear from the newspaper slip containing the report of the meeting, but the secretary has the honor of seeing his case reported in print, and his word, which appeared in print for the first time, there to await the coming lexicographer, to gather it into the spoken language of the future. Fortunately the disease is one which is as likely to fall under the observation of the "tyro" in surgery as into the hands of the grey-beard, and so will lead to no confusion.

On the 10th of June, 1878, the report shows that the meeting was held at Alma, Wisconsin, and as neither president or vice-president were present, Dr. N. S. Teft was elected president pro tem. Dr. Charles W. Tinker, of Wabasha, now of Stewart, was elected a member of the society. A vote was carried to expel all members who were in arrears for dues. On October 1 a motion was carried that an order for eleven dollars be drawn on the

treasurer to pay the fare of the eleven who came to the meeting on the steamboat *Sien*; but even then doctors, leaders in humanitarian measures, forgot to vote a half-peck of oats to the horses of those who came by that method of transportation. A motion was carried requesting the newspapers of the county "to publish those sections of the national code of ethics relating to quackish advertisements and handbills." Whether the press honored the request, the writer is not advised, but if such was the case, it must have had much the same effect as the pope's bull did on Martin Luther. The quack will reveal himself in or out of the profession, and the truehearted physician will labor for the love of humanity and the love of that God "in whose hands our very breath is," and both receive their coveted reward.

In 1879, on June 12, at which meeting no new members were elected and the membership was reduced by the expulsion of Dr. Seiler, of Alma, and Dr. Tupper, now of Zumbrota, Goodhue county, for neglecting to pay dues, the record of expulsion appears to be more methodical than most records.

On September 14, 1880, the record shows the annual meeting to have convened at Wabasha, at the office of Dr. Milligan, where the first item reads as follows: "Dr. Patton's resignation read and accepted;" and next in order Drs. E. C. Davis, of Plainview, and H. N. Rogers, of Zumbro Falls, were elected members. Dr. Davis was a citizen of Plainview, a student with Drs. Teft & Waste. After graduating in medicine he remained in the town where he had been reared, and entered upon a successful practice, in which he continued for two years, until removed by death.

The annual meeting of the society was held June 14, 1881, at the office of Dr. Lont, at Mazeppa, and a motion prevailed to pay the expenses of those coming from abroad out of the current funds of the society, and so by implication, and is in accordance with memory, that at some former period the society voted to receive into membership physicians living in the near towns in Wisconsin. Just why the physicians of Wisconsin should be paid for attending the meetings is not apparent. Dr. Boyd, of Millville, was elected member at this meeting.

In 1882 the annual meeting was held at Plainview. Dr. A. E. Baldwin, a native of that place, a graduate of Chicago Medical College, and Dr. R. A. Gove, of Millville; also W. E. Taber, graduate of the Missouri Dental College, were elected members of the society.

Dr. Baldwin and Dr. Adams, of Elgin, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of our late brother, Dr. E. C. Davis.

The annual meeting of 1883 was held June 12, at Wabasha, at which meeting no new members were elected; but that fact does not indicate a loss of vitality in the society, but would rather suppose there were no new doctors in the field. Our brethren who affect the grannla and attenuation theory are represented in the county, and have been for some years, by the "jolly medicine-man" Charles W. Crary, who reports himself a graduate of Albany Medical College, in 1858, and also of Jefferson Medical College, in 1870, which fact does not look like attenuation in regard to diplomas. Any attempt at an epitome of history of the medical profession in our county would appear incomplete if the name of Dr. Curry were left out. A cultured, gentlemanly Scotchman arrived from Canada in the early years of the war, having brothers, friends and acquaintances of the same nationality in the county. He located at Lake City, but previous to his coming here disease had shaken his large and well-knit frame, and to bring relief from suffering he had resorted to the "drug which enslaves," and his days were soon numbered. The doctrine of heredity is exemplified in the medical profession of Wabasha in the person of Dr. E. A. Patton, of Minneapolis, son of Dr. Patton, of Lake City, and again in Dr. William H. Lincoln, of Chicago, son of Dr. Lincoln, of Wabasha. The Wabasha County Medical Society seems now to be on a firm basis and will undoubtedly exert a good influence on the members of the profession, and will recommend its good work to the general public.

CHAPTER LXII.

COUNTY POORHOUSE.

PRIOR to the admission of Minnesota as a state into the Union in 1858, the care of the poor in the several counties devolved upon the county commissioners, who were empowered to appoint an overseer of the poor, and levy such taxes as were necessary for the relief of the indigent within their several county borders. Upon the passage of the township act in August, 1858, providing for the organiza-

tion of townships throughout the state, and presenting the number and duties of town officers, a radical change was made in the poor-law, by which an overseer of the poor was to be chosen in each township, and the town authorities given the custody and charge of their own poor. By this same legislature (1858) the chairman of the several township boards in the county were made a county board of supervisors, and upon them devolved the management of the county business; but the care of the poor was not included in the list of their prescribed duties, that matter being committed to the townships as such. By act of February 28, 1860, the provision for a board of county supervisors, composed of the chairmen of the various town boards, was abrogated, and the present arrangement, dividing the county into commissioner districts, was adopted. By the new law two or more townships were to be united into one commissioner district, according to population, one commissioner to be elected from each district, and the commissioners thus elected to form the board of county commissioners, whose duties were very largely the same as those formerly devolving upon the "board of supervisors for the county." By this act no change was made in the regulations for the oversight and care of the poor, each township having independent control and taking individual care of its own poor. Four years later, March 4, 1864, a radical change was made in the law for the support and maintenance of the poor, and since then the matter has remained almost at rest, so far as any change of method is concerned. By this act the care and maintenance of the poor was made a county instead of a township charge, and the county commissioners, by virtue of their office, were made superintendents of the poor of their respective counties, and to them was committed the management of any poorhouse, farm, workhouse, etc., provided for the comfort, support or employment of the poor, maintained at public expense, and by them the overseer of such poorhouse or farm was to be appointed.

It was in accordance with the provisions of this act that the county commissioners of Wabasha county, after having made temporary provision for the care of the poor within the county for some time, purchased in 1867 the first poor-farm owned by the county. This was a tract of one hundred and sixty acres on Sec. 11, T. 109, R. 13 W., of the P.M., lying in the town of Hyde Park, about one and one-half miles north of the Zumbro river. The

purchase price was four thousand two hundred dollars, and the county commissioners put the farm and the management of their poor under the supervision of George Bartholmew, who held that office until the county poorhouse was removed from Hyde Park to Wabasha in 1873. The county commissioners in 1873, recognizing the undesirableness of attempting to care for their poor on a large farm in a secluded part of the county remote from the county buildings, where their meetings were necessarily held, exchanged the property in Hyde Park for that now occupied as the poorhouse grounds. This property comprises a tract of thirty-two acres of land, situated on the east side of the public highway running from Wabasha to Kellogg, the poorhouse standing about one mile from the court-house. The buildings at that time upon the property were quite inadequate to the uses required of them. The main building had been erected originally for a barn, and was afterward converted into a dancehouse. This building was rearranged at the expense of the original owner, and taken possession of by the county in 1873. In 1879 a comfortable hospital for the comfort of the county wards was built. This building, 20×30, two stories in height, of brick, in which is the dispensary, stands near the north line of the poorhouse premises, a little retired from the road, but as it interferes with the prospect from the new county-house, now approaching completion, it will very probably be moved to the rear. The old building contained twelve rooms, and in these, to date, August 1, 1883, were seventeen persons, among them three insane, one idiotic and one blind. The county provides clothing and medicines, and the superintendent supplies food and care at a certain contract price per head. No attempt is made to work the land by pauper labor, but inmates are required to help themselves in all proper ways, and do such light work as the wisdom of the overseer considers fitted for them. The present cost of maintaining the indigent of the county at the county-house is about three thousand dollars per annum. George Bartholmew was succeeded by Samuel Demery, who had charge of the county-house from 1873 to 1876, when Mr. Bartholmew was reappointed, and remained as superintendent until the county-house was placed in charge of the present incumbent, F. J. Collier, who assumed his duties as superintendent February 20, 1878.

The new county building now in process of erection under contract with Messrs. Alexander & Lutz, of Lake City, is really a

credit to the county. The building presents a very imposing appearance; architecturally it is well proportioned, and the durability of its construction will not be questioned by those who have watched its erection, or carefully examined the materials of which it is built. The plans were drawn by E. Alexander, of Lake City, the original contractor, who afterward associated with him Mr. Wm. B. Lutz, also of Lake City, and by them it was erected. The extreme length of the front wing, facing westward, is seventy-six feet eight inches; of the side wing, facing north, sixty-four feet four inches; the sides of the inner angle are forty-nine feet and thirty-two feet respectively; the walls rise twenty-seven feet above the water-table, and the roof will be of tin. There are porticoes over the two main entrances on the west and north, and a porch along the entire length of the southern side of the shorter wing. There is a solid stone foundation under all, in building which sixty-eight cords of stone were used, and the walls contain two hundred thousand brick. Ground was broken in the early summer, the first stone was laid in the foundation June 1, and work pushed so rapidly that the walls were completed August 4. The contract requires the completion of the entire structure September 15, and the work goes on with every prospect of accomplishing it within the specified time. The original contract was for seven thousand nine hundred and forty dollars, but some changes have been made in water-tables and other particulars, which will bring the total cost to eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. The building is lighted by seventy-two windows—those in the lower story having lights of 14×40 inches; the upper story 14×36 inches, all four-light sash. The walls of basement are seventeen inches in thickness; of superstructure, twelve inches. The basement contains the furnace and laundry, in addition to the usual cellar room, and there is an excellent cistern with a capacity of two hundred and thirty barrels. The window and door sills are of solid stone, and there is a very substantial as well as ornate appearance to the entire structure. J. Cole Doughty & Co., of Lake City, supply the furnaces and put on the roof; Jewell & Schmidt, of Wabasha, furnish all other hardware. The superintendent's rooms and the kitchen are in the east wing; the dining-room and quarters for the inmates in the main wing, fronting the public highway. The kitchen is 15×17 feet; the dining-room 25×18 feet; the rooms for inmates are each 8×11 feet. The lower hall is ten feet four inches, upper hall six feet, and there are three stair-

cases, varying in width from three feet eight inches to three feet. The building contains twenty-nine rooms, all told—thirteen downstairs, twenty-six in upper story. The whole arrangement is such as to economize space and labor in caring for the county's wards, without confining them to cramped quarters or vitiated air. There are six inmates, whose ages range from sixty-five to eighty-four years. Gertie Day, a simpleminded girl, is the oldest case of the poor-house, having been an inmate for ten years.

CHAPTER LXIII.

SOCIETIES.

MASONIC FRATERNITY.

THE establishment of the masonic order in the city of Wabasha was effected at a very early date; the organization of the first lodge of the A. F. & A. M. at this point antedating the incorporation of the city about a year and a half. The population of the city at that time probably aggregated six hundred, among whom were several who, remembering the old days when they were wont to be called from labor to refreshment, determined to establish a lodge of the craft in the new home they had chosen for themselves in the then far northwest. Accordingly a petition for a dispensation to open and conduct a masonic lodge, to be known as Wapahasa Lodge, No. 14, of Wabasha, Minnesota, was forwarded to Grand Master A. T. C. Pierson. A dispensation was granted October 22, 1856, and on the 7th of January, 1857, a charter was issued, under the authority of the grand lodge, empowering S. L. Campbell, J. J. Stone, F. J. Collier, S. A. Kemp, Lindsay Seals, Wm. Pierson and B. A. Grub to open a lodge of A. F. & A. M., to be called Wapahasa, No. 14, of the State of Minnesota. The lodge was organized in due form with S. L. Campbell, W.M.; J. J. Stone, S.W.; and F. J. Collier, J.W. The original lodge room was in a new building on the corner of Walnut street and the Levee, which had been erected for general merchandising purposes by Campbell Gambier & Pendleton. This building was at that time the best store building in the city, and the new lodge room, in the upper story was a very creditable meeting-place for the craft. The site upon which this

landmark of early times stood was the ground now occupied by the Midland railroad depot, and the old building is now used as a paint shop, corner of Main and Walnut streets. From their quarters in the upper story of this structure the Masons subsequently removed to the upper story of the brick building on Main street, between Alleghany and Pembroke streets, at that time occupied by Luger Bros. as a furniture warehouse and salesroom. From Luger's, in 1870 the lodge removed to the third story of the Campbell House block, since burned. The upper story of this building, which stood just west of the present Masonic block, corner of Main and Alleghany streets, had been erected by special contract with the members of the masonic order, who had contributed six hundred dollars toward the erection of the block, in consideration of which, and a stipulated rental, a lease was executed for a specified term of years. In 1878 the craft removed to the third story of John Schirtz' building, one block east of the Campbell House, and there remained until the completion of their own building, Masonic block, of which they took possession December 1, 1880. This building was the outgrowth of a desire on the part of the fraternity in this city to secure a prominent location for themselves by erecting a building of their own. Accordingly, in 1880, the Masonic Building Association was organized, having for its object the erection of a suitable masonic building. The capital stock was placed at ten thousand dollars, shares ten dollars each. Only fifty per cent of the face value of the shares was called for. The building was erected, and care taken to regulate the issue of stock so as to insure its absolute control by members of the order. The conditions of the issue were such as provided for the gradual redemption of all stock certificates by the masonic lodge in its corporate capacity, and this result is being steadily reached. The rate of interest was fixed at seven per cent, Wapahasa lodge taking one hundred shares, and of those outstanding all are held, with two exceptions, by members of the masonic fraternity. The annual rental of the lodge room is fixed at one hundred and fifty dollars by the board of directors. Masonic block is a substantial brick structure, solid stone foundations, tin roof, and rises two stories above the basement, with side walls of thirty feet. It fronts fifty feet on Main, corners on Alleghany street, and has a depth of eighty feet. Only the west half of the block is owned by the masonic fraternity, and of this they occupy only the second story, the main floor, 25x80, being occupied by the United States postoffice department, at a

rental of one hundred and eighty dollars per annum. The lodge room proper is 24×50 feet within walls, with ceilings of 12½ feet. It is very handsomely furnished and decorated, the symbols of the order duly displayed, and all the appointments in excellent taste. The anteroom 12×30, and the preparation-room, of same size, are also comfortably carpeted and furnished, and there are ample closets and cabinets for the regalia and other insignia and paraphernalia of both blue-lodge and chapter. The cost of building, in round figures, was five thousand dollars; cost of furnishing, about nine hundred dollars. The whole number of master masons who have been connected with Wapahasa lodge from its institution, nearly twenty-seven years ago, to date, aggregates two hundred and four. The present membership is seventy, and twenty-four have gone out from the earthy portals at the call of the Grand Master, to lay the designs upon their tressleboards before Him and submit their work for inspection.

The present officers of Wapahasa lodge are: J. A. Peck, W.M.; C. J. Stauff, S.W.; B. Florer, J.W.; Paul Miller, Secretary; J. H. Evans, Treasurer; H. S. Elkins, S.D.; Pearl Roundy, J.D.; Thos. Roundy, Tiler; Chas. Hirschy, S.S.; J. Geugnagel, J.S.

The names of those who have been stationed in the east, west and south since the organization of Wapahasa lodge, twenty-seven years ago, are herewith appended. The list will awaken many memories among the surviving members of the lodge and recall many names almost forgotten. The list is official.

YEAR.	W. MASTER.	S. WARDEN.	J. WARDEN.
1856.	S. L. Campbell.	J. J. Stone.	F. J. Collier.
1857.	S. L. Campbell.	J. J. Stone.	F. J. Collier.
1858.	S. L. Campbell.	J. J. Stone.	F. J. Collier.
1859.	J. J. Stone.	S. L. Campbell.	John Hitt.
1860.	S. S. Burlesson.	Wm. Pierson.	Wm. B. Lutz.
1861.	S. L. Campbell.	S. S. Burlesson.	J. J. Stone.
1862.	S. L. Campbell.	E. F. Dodge.	S. S. Kepler.
1863.	S. S. Kepler.	A. S. Mills.	A. G. Foster.
1864.	A. S. Mills.	U. B. Shaver.	H. Beall.
1865.	A. S. Mills.	U. B. Shaver.	H. W. Rose.
1866.	A. S. Mills.	H. W. Rose.	J. W. Tyson.
1867.	H. W. Rose.	W. H. Robinson.	H. N. Smith.
1868.	W. H. Robinson.	H. N. Smith.	E. Bullard.
1869.	W. H. Robinson.	H. N. Smith.	Bradford Almy.
1870.	H. N. Smith.	Bradford Almy.	T. S. Van-Dyke.
1871.	H. N. Smith.	Bradford Almy.	R. E. Stearns.
1872.	H. N. Smith.	Bradford Almy.	R. E. Stearns.
1873.	Bradford Almy.	Wm. Green.	J. A. Peck.
1874.	Bradford Almy.	M. Kennedy.	J. H. Evans.
1875.	H. N. Smith.	E. J. Dugan.	W. H. Campbell.
1876.	J. H. Evans.	Jos. Buisson.	I. J. Pennock.

YEAR.	W. MASTER.	S. WARDEN.	J. WARDEN.
1877.....	R. E. Stearns	I. J. Pennock.....	Wm. Box.
1878.....	I. J. Pennock.....	H. P. Krick	C. J. Stauff.
1879.....	I. J. Pennock.....	H. J. Smith	R. E. Stearns.
1880.....	J. A. Peck.....	J. M. Martin	H. S. Elkins.
1881.....	J. A. Peck.....	H. S. Elkins.....	S. S. Nichols.
1882.....	J. A. Peck.....	H. S. Elkins.....	S. S. Nichols.
1883.....	Jos. Buisson.....	C. J. Stauff	S. Myrtetus.
1884.....	J. A. Peck.....	C. J. Stauff.....	B. Florer.

Relief Chapter, No. 35, R.A.M.—Wapahasa Lodge, No. 14, had been in existence twenty-four years, and the masonic building was just completed when the members of the craft deemed it wise to take steps toward the establishment of a chapter, that such as desired might receive instruction in the more advanced work of the craft, as exemplified in the higher orders of Masonry. A dispensation to form a chapter was accordingly petitioned for. This dispensation was granted December 12, 1880, and on October 11, 1881, a charter was issued by the grand chapter of the state, constituting Relief Chapter, No. 35, of Wabasha, Minnesota, naming the following as charter members: Jos. Buisson, C. J. Stauff, Francis Talbot, H. N. Smith, A. Campbell, A. J. Bent, W. H. Campbell, David Cratte and I. J. Pennock. The chapter has now had a successful and prosperous existence of over two years, during which time fifty-three members have been borne upon its rolls. Of these three have demitted, leaving a present membership of fifty. The work of the chapter is now conducted under the following official leadership: J. H. Mullen, M.E.H.; J. A. Peck, King; B. Florer, Scribe; Paul Miller, C. of H.; Rev. Jas. Cornell, Chap.; O. H. Porter, Sec.; Francis Talbot, Treas.; Chas. J. Stauff, R.A.Cap.; R. E. Stearns, G.M. of 3d V.; John Mealey, G.M. of 2d V.; H. S. Elkins, G.M. of 1st V.; Thos. Roundy, Sentinel.

Red Leaf Chapter, O.E.S.—No sooner had Relief Chapter, No. 35, R.A.M., been instituted and the work of instruction begun in their camp, than the establishment of a chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star was decided upon by the wives and daughters of the members of the masonic fraternity in this locality. The organization was effected, and on January 12, 1881, Red Leaf Chapter, No. 10, Order of the Eastern Star, was duly instituted with the following-named charter members: Mesdames Franc. D. Clarke, Mary I. Stauff, Ellen L. Dugan, Anna L. Walton, Carrie E. Krick, Emma S. Peck, Susan S. Robinson, Barbara Porter, Selma Oswald, and Messrs. W. A. Clarke, C. J. Stauff, E. J. Dugan, H. Oswald. Regular

communications are held in the masonic temple on the first and third Fridays of each month. The chapter has had a healthy growth during the two years and a half it has been in existence, and there are now forty-eight members upon its rolls. One of the objects of the order being the promotion of the social life of its members, the ladies of Red Leaf chapter have recently furnished their closets in the anterooms of the masonic temple with the necessary linen and tableware for the tables that are spread from time to time in their banqueting-room. The funds for this purpose were raised at a very enjoyable masquerade given by the ladies of Red Leaf on January 18th, 1883. The officers of the chapter for 1883 are: Susan S. Robinson, W.M.; Chas. J. Stauff, W.P.; Ellen L. Dugan, A.M.; Anna L. Walton, Sec.; Mary J. Stauff, Treas.; Emma S. Peck, Cond.; Mary R. Florer, A.C. The institution of Red Leaf Chapter has been a decided gain to the social life of the masonic order in this city. Its work in this direction, and in the care of the sick, and in such other ministries and helps as naturally fall within the sphere of the obligations of its members, is just such work as is everywhere needed to crown all fraternal association with the highest possible good. Red Leaf chapter is the only chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star in the county.

I. O. O. F.

Teutonia Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F.—The only subordinate lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows in this city works only in the German language, and is the outgrowth of the German Aid Society established in this city in 1860. This "aid" society was a local organization, having for its object the promotion of social relations among its members and the care of its members in case of sickness. It had a numerous membership and was in quite a flourishing condition for some years after it began operations. But it was soon apparent that its benefits could not be extended beyond the limits of its own pale, and as its members removed from the city, they were thenceforth debarred from all benefit connected therewith. Accordingly, in 1867, a committee of five was appointed by the society to take the situation under consideration, examine into the workings of the various aid or fraternal associations having a national existence, and report which one, in their opinion, was the nearest allied in its objects and work to their own local aid society. This committee consisted of F. L. Riechter,

L. Gintner, John Satori, J. T. Gintner and F. Kling, who, after due examination and consideration, reported in favor of the I.O.O.F. as most nearly answering the ends sought. The report of the committee was approved, and they were further instructed to proceed to Plainview, Wabasha county, where there was a lodge of the Odd-Fellows order, receive initiation into the same, and so be prepared to take all necessary steps to secure a lodge of the order in Wabasha. The duties assigned the committee were duly performed; a paper was circulated among the members of the "Aid Society" to ascertain how many of the members were willing to enter an Odd-Fellows lodge when formed, and all things proving satisfactory, the five members forming the committee of the Aid Society, being now members of the I.O.O.F. at Plainview, petitioned the grand lodge for permission to open and conduct a lodge of the I.O.O.F. in Wabasha. The petition was duly granted, and on September 25 the lodge was organized as Teutonia Lodge, No. 19, I.O.O.F., of Wabasha, with F. L. Riechter, J. T. Gintner, John Satori, L. Gintner and F. Kling as charter members. The first meeting of the lodge was held in the hall in the third story of Schwirtz block, and continued to meet there until 1876, when they removed to the second story of John Satori's building, northeast corner of Main and Pembroke streets, which quarters they occupied till the completion of their own building in the fall of 1882. This is a solid brick structure, stone foundation; window and door caps and sills also of stone; two stories in height, fronting twenty-eight feet on Main street and running seventy-five feet to the rear. The lodge room is 26×50 feet within walls, thirteen feet between joists, and very pleasantly and comfortably furnished. The anteroom is 18×24, and is furnished with cabinets for the ensignia and paraphernalia of the encampment, and such other furniture as is necessary.

The whole number of members that have been connected with Teutonia lodge, since its organization sixteen years ago, is one hundred and eleven, one-half of whom are members at this date, the present number being fifty-six. Of the original charter members, but three remain, one of the number dying while still connected with the lodge here, F. Kling. The whole number of deaths in the lodge has been seven. Teutonia numbers among its members some of the most solid business men of the city, and is in a fairly prosperous condition. The three principal chairs of the lodge have been filled, as appears from the table herewith appended, since the institution

of the lodge. The present officers of the lodge are : Carl Krebs, N.G. ; Hermann Oswald, V.G. ; Jos. Ginthner, secretary ; Lucas Kuehn, treasurer ; Michael Kuehn, R.S.N.G. ; Peter Taverna, L.S.N.G. ; Henry Baumgartner, R.S.V.G. ; Godfred Ruckhaber, L.S.V.G. ; J. T. Ginthner, ward : R. Eichenberger, cond. ; F. Baumgarten, O.G. ; Gabriel Loechler, I.G. ; Fred Below, R.S.S. ; H. S. Ammerland, L.S.S. Oriental Encampment, I.O.O.F., No. 24, of Wabasha, was instituted February 23, 1883, with eight charter members, the charter being countersigned by Grand Patriarch Romaine Shire, and Grand Secretary J. Fletcher Williams. The names of the charter members, as they appear upon the charter displayed on the walls of the lodge-room, are : Hernan Oswald, John Schermully, C. H. Crause, Henry Burkhardt, F. H. Milligan, M.D., Paul Casparis, E. J. Dugan and Michael Kuehn. The work of the encampment is conducted in the English language, and the order has had a very satisfactory growth since its institution, about six months ago. The present membership is twenty-nine, and there is not a meeting of the encampment at which there is not one or more applications for membership. The stated meetings of the encampment are held on the second and fourth Friday evenings of each month, and are well attended, the interest in the work of the encampment being well sustained. The list of officers (elective) now filling the various chairs of Oriental, No. 24, are : Hermann Oswald, C.P. ; John Schumuly, S.W. ; F. H. Milligan, H.P. ; E. J. Dugan, J.W. ; Paul Casparis, scribe ; Henry Burkhardt, treasurer.

YEAR.	NOBLE GRAND.	VICE-GRAND.	SEC.
1867.....	F. L. Riechter.....	L. Gintner.....	John Satori.
1868.....	Theo. Ginthner.....	H. Dieterle.....	J. T. Ginthner.
1868.....	H. Dieterle.....	Anton Schnitzler.....	Peter Kirsch.
1869.....	John Satori.....	Frank Rhomberg.....	Paul Casparis.
1869.....	Frank Rhomberg.....	Michael Kuehn.....	Paul Casparis.
1870.....	Michael Kuehn.....	John Voelker.....	Phil Grub.
1870.....	John Voelker.....	L. E. Hanemann.....	John Satori.
1871.....	Michael Kuehn.....	Phil Grub.....	John Satori.
1871.....	Phil Grub.....	Ferd. Luger.....	J. T. Ginthner.
1872.....	Ferdinand Luger.....	Felix Koelmel.....	John Satori.
1872.....	Felix Koelmel.....	J. T. Ginthner.....	John Satori.
1873.....	J. T. Ginthner.....	Godfrey Waely.....	John Satori.
1873.....	Hermann Dieterle.....	Mathias Pesch.....	John Satori.
1874.....	Mathias Pesch.....	Peter Clavadetscher.....	Phil Grub.
1874.....	P. Clavadetscher.....	Fred Below.....	Phil Grub.
1875.....	Fred Below.....	Peter Taverna.....	H. Dieterle.
1875.....	Peter Taverna.....	Joseph Ginthner.....	Paul Casparis.
1876.....	Joseph Ginthner.....	John Schermuly.....	Paul Casparis.
1876.....	John Schermuly.....	Lucas Kuehn.....	John Satori.
1877.....	Hermann Dieterle.....	Henry Burkhardt.....	Phil Grub.
1877.....	Henry Burkhardt.....	Paul Casparis.....	Wm. Riggert.

YEAR.	NOBLE GRAND.	VICE-GRAND.	SEC.
1878.....	John Satori.....	C. E. Hermann.....	Joseph Ginthner.
1878.....	C. E. Hermann.....	Wm. Riggert.....	Joseph Ginthner.
1879.....	Wm. Riggert.....	Henry Baumgarten.....	Joseph Ginthner.
1879.....	Henry Baumgarten.....	John Luger.....	Joseph Ginthner.
1880.....	John Luger.....	Hermann Lessing.....	Joseph Ginthner.
1880.....	Lucas Kuhn.....	Lorenz Miller.....	H. Dieterle.
1881.....	Lorenz Miller.....	Edmund Giebel.....	H. Dieterle.
1881.....	Edmund Giebel.....	Theo. Klein.....	John Satori.
1882.....	Theo. Klein.....	Hermann Marquard.....	John Satori.
1882.....	Hermann Marquard.....	Carl Crebs.....	Jos. Ginthner.
1883.....	Carl Krebs.....	H. Oswald.....	Jos. Ginthner.

Read's Landing Lodge, No. 81, I. O. O. F. This subordinate lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows is of recent institution, having been established about two years and a half since. It works in the English language and several of its members are from the city of Wabasha, two miles distant, the lodge of the order in that city conducting its work in the German language. Read's Landing Lodge was granted its charter February 26, 1881, and was duly instituted four days later, March 2, 1881. The charter members, five in number, were H. Burkhardt, P. Casparis, J. S. Walker, W. B. Mohler, S. B. Withrow. Of these W. B. Mohler was N.G., J. S. Walker, V.G., and Paul Casparis, Sec. The first meeting was held in the hall of Burkhardt's block, and this has continued to be their place of meeting. The hall is centrally located, easy of access, comfortably furnished, and commodious. It fronts twenty feet on Water street and has a depth of forty-five feet, ten feet of which are partitioned off, in the rear, for anteroom. The meetings of the lodge are held each Wednesday evening and are well attended, particularly after navigation closes, as several of the members are rivermen. Read's Landing, No. 81, has had a regular steady growth since its institution, and now numbers forty-eight members. One death has occurred since organization, that of O. A. Olsen. The chairs and stations of the lodge-room are filled for the present quarter as follows:

W. C. Piers, N.G.; Bruce Florer, V.G.; Paul Casparis, Sec.; C. H. Crouse, Treas.; Godfried Burkhardt, Ward.; Peter Gibson, Cond.; Henry Burkhardt, R.S.N.G.; William Cady, L.S.N.G.; John Sanborn, R.S.V.G.; O. F. Collier, L.S.V.G.; R. Watkins, R.S.S.; G. Burkhardt, L.S.S.; P. Peterson, O.G.; J. Johnson, I.G.; E. J. Dugan, P. Petersen, William Cady, trustees. Henry Burkhardt was the first P.G. and has been D.D.G.M. since the institution of the lodge.

Officers filling the three highest chairs in Read's Landing Lodge, No. 81, I.O.O.F., since its institution :

YEAR.	NOBLE GRAND.	VICE GRAND.	SEC.
1881.....	W. B. Mohler.....	J. S. Walker.....	P. Casparis.
1881.....	P. Casparis.....	C. H. Crouse.....	W. B. Mohler.
1882.....	C. H. Crouse.....	Peter Gibson.....	R. C. Burkhardt.
1882.....	P. Gibson.....	William Palmer.....	R. C. Burkhardt.
1883.....	J. S. Walker.....	H. W. Black.....	C. A. Hamilton.
1883.....	W. C. Piers.....	Bruce Florer.....	P. Casparis.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Wabasha Lodge, No. 577, K. of H., was organized here April 5, 1877, with ten charter members, who filled the various offices of the lodge for the first term of its existence. Names of charter members and designated offices being: F. H. Milligan, P.D.; J. G. Lawrence, D.; J. H. Mullen, V.D.; G. A. McDongall, A.D.; H. N. Smith, Chap.; E. Hogle, Reporter; H. P. Krick, Fin. Rep.; W. S. McArthur, Treas.; Jos. Buisson, Guardian; W. J. Dazell, Sentinel.

The Knights of honor is a fraternal association of about ten years' standing, its avowed objects being the mutual improvement of its members, mutual assistance in case of need, and the establishment, maintenance and disbursement of a fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased members. By the terms of its charter five thousand dollars is the limit it may pay of beneficiary money in any given case, but according to the regulations of the supreme body only two thousand dollars is to be paid upon any full rate certificate, and one-half that amount upon a half rate. Assessments upon members are graded according to age, and the order has had a reasonably rapid growth. There is but one jurisdiction, and the whole order is assessed to pay death losses, without reference to grand lodge lines or limits.

The first meetings of the *Wabasha Lodge, K. of H.*, were held in Masonic Hall, over Schwirtz' store, but the following year, 1877, the hall over J. Satori's store was rented and has been their place of meeting ever since. Two deaths have occurred among the members of the lodge here since its institution seven years since; its growth, however, has been slow, as the present membership indicates twenty-nine. Regular meetings are held the second and fourth Mondays of each month. The affairs of the lodge are managed by the following board of officers: W. S. McArthur, P.D.; Peter Munroe, D.; H. N. Smith, A.D.; Peter Gibson, V.D.; Frank Stuetzel, Rep.; John

Satori, Fin. Rep.; W. S. McArthur, Treas., Robert Van Dyke, Guide; L. Pfeilsticker, Guardian; L. C. Malin, Sentinel; H. N. Smith, Peter Gibson and John Schmidt, Trustees. The medical examiner is F. H. Milligan, M.D., and W. S. McArthur is representative to grand lodge, with Joseph Buesson as alternate.

EQUITABLE AID UNION.

Wabasha Subordinate Union, No. 215, of the E.A.U. was organized January 14, 1881, by E. G. Manley, Deputy Supreme President. The order has for its objects the benefit of its members socially and financially, the watch care over them in sickness, the performance of earth's last sad rites in case of death, and the payment of such moneys to the family of a deceased member as they are entitled to by the terms of membership. All persons between the ages of sixteen and sixty-five years, of sound bodily health, are admitted to membership, irrespective of sex. The Wabasha Union was organized with eighteen charter members, and up to date of August 10, 1883, had initiated eighty-one members, of whom sixty were in good standing and entitled to all the benefits of the order at the date above noted. The Union cares for its members in case of sickness, providing watchers and otherwise exercising fraternal care over those who are sick, but does not pay any stipulated sum in such case, only contributing, as the lodge may determine, to the support of those who really require assistance at such times. So also in case of death, while no burial fund is provided for the interment of deceased members, the general fund is drawn upon for burial expenses of those who could ill afford to have such expenses taken from the benefit fund to which they are entitled at death of such member. Benefits are rated according to amount of individual assessment each member elects to pay, and his age at date of initiation. The payments vary from twenty-five cents to one dollar per member per assessment, which is levied whenever there is less than three thousand dollars in the treasury of the supreme lodge, and the benefits accruing in case of death are from two hundred to three thousand dollars, according to age and class of assessment. Yearly dues are three dollars per member, and the annual death rate calls for about thirteen assessments every twelve months. The order meets a want, among those particularly who can only afford a small amount of insurance, and doubles that benefit by extending the provisions without regard to sex. Wabasha Union holds its meetings

in the hall in Satori's block, corner of Pembroke and Main, which they rent jointly with the Knights of Honor. The present officers of Wabasha Subordinate Union, No. 215, E.A.U., are: H. A. Chadwick, P.C.; T. H. Roundy, C.; Bruce Florer, A.; M. W. Doud, P.; J. H. Piper, V.P.; H. P. Paine, Sec.; Julius Schmidt, Act.; H. P. Whiting, Treas.; W. T. Lackey, Chap.; Lucas Piper, Aux.; Erick Hovde, Ward.; Emil Eichenberger, Sent.; August Balow, Watch.; S. G. Smith, Trustee; F. W. Van Dyke, M.D., Med. Ex.

CHAPTER LXIV.

BUSINESS.

WABASHA BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

This association, having for its object the saving and loaning of moneys, to enable its members thereby to purchase lands and erect buildings for themselves, was duly incorporated under the provisions of the statute of the state, in such cases provided, May 5, 1883, and the articles of incorporation filed with the secretary of state four days thereafter. The incorporators were thirteen in number: Malcolm Kennedy, C. Jellison, H. B. Jewell, John Stewart, John Schwirtz, E. J. Duġan, F. J. Luger, Andrew Campbell, Peter Monroe, C. L. Chamberlain, J. H. Evans, John Gardner and John Lakey. The incorporators composed the official board and the directory. Malcolm Kennedy was chosen president; C. Jellison, secretary; H. B. Jewell, treasurer; John Stewart, attorney. The rest of the incorporators formed the board of managers for the first three years from date of incorporation, and were divided into classes of three each, Messrs. Schurtz, Duġan and Luger serving for one year, Messrs. Campbell, Monroe and Chamberlain for two years, Messrs. Gardner, Evans and Lakey for three years. The legal existence of the association was fixed at thirty years, commencing May 24, 1883; Wabasha was made the principal place of business, and the maximum liability of the corporation fixed at one thousand dollars.

The capital stock of the association was fixed at five hundred thousand dollars, to be issued as called for in shares of two hundred dollars each, each share taken to be paid for in monthly installments

of one dollar each. The first series issued was one thousand shares, no new issues to be made within six months of the date of first series. Of this thousand composing the first series, seven hundred shares were taken within sixty days of issue, and the stock rose to a premium of four per cent. The first loan of six hundred and twenty-five dollars brought seventy-five per cent. bid, the second loan of four hundred and ninety-five dollars brought one hundred and one, and the third loan of six hundred dollars was taken at one hundred and twenty-five.

The meetings of the association are held in the rear room of the bank building, and its benefits seem fully appreciated by the members. The tax for incidental expenses is fixed at thirty cents per annum per share.

Wabasha Mill Company was organized in September, 1882, with a capital stock of seventy-five thousand dollars. The incorporators were James G. Lawrence (president), Lucas Kuehn, W. P. Dugan, H. P. Krick, L. F. Hubbard, P. A. Richards (secretary and treasurer), and J. E. Young (head miller). The business of the company is the manufacture of flour, at this point. This industry was started as a partnership concern, in 1872, by Downer & Lowth, who erected the mill and conducted the business about five years, when they sold out to Messrs. J. G. Lawrence, W. H. Campbell and A. G. Foster. Mr. J. G. Lawrence became the sole owner by purchase in 1878, and managed its affairs successfully until the formation of the joint-stock company as above stated. The mill property is on the east half of block seventeen, corner of Second and Arch streets, and connected by spur track with the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. The mill is a solid stone structure three stories high, 36×40 feet, and having an addition on the west 26×60 feet, one story in height, containing the boilers and engine, rated at seventy-five horsepower. The mill, erected in 1872, was originally a burr mill with six run of stones, and had a capacity of nearly eighty barrels a day. Various improvements were introduced from time to time until 1881, when the whole mill was remodeled and made a full roller mill. By this change the capacity was increased to two hundred and twenty-five barrels a day, and their average daily product raised to one hundred and seventy-five barrels. The supply of wheat is largely local and is supplied by the company's elevators at Lake City and Wabasha. Market for flour is a home one, the reputation of their brands being such that the

demand exceeds the supply, orders being principally from the river towns in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa and up the Chippewa valley. The whole force of the mill is eighteen hands.

Early in August, 1883, the mill company broke ground for their new elevator, which adjoins the mill on the south. This is a solid stone structure, 36×46 feet, with side walls rising 45 feet, and the whole surmounted by a cupola 24×12 feet. The storage capacity of the elevator will be twenty-five thousand bushels, and in it will be placed the machinery for cleaning grain heretofore occupying needed space in the mill building. This will materially increase the room for handling flour and conducting milling operations generally, and add much to the comfort of the millers and their assistants who have been confined to quite cramped quarters hitherto. The mill has been most successfully run, and during the past twelve months there has been scarcely an hour's intermission of the actual running time of the mill for changes or repairs.

BANKING.

The true inwardness of the early history of banking operations in the city of Wabasha is by no means easy to determine. The attempts made by early financiers were not particularly fortunate in results to themselves, and in some cases equally disastrous to the community. Whether this condition of things arose from lack of capital, business capacity, or other causes over which the bankers who attempted to establish business had no control, we cannot now say; the facts alone remain, that prior to 1872 no really successful banking house was established in Wabasha. The first attempt in this direction was made in May, 1857, at which time H. Rogers & Son opened a banking office on the corner of Pembroke street and the Levee. Mr. Rogers was a prominent business man of Zanesville, Ohio, who came west in the flush times of 1856, and had made some investments in St. Paul before coming to this city, in the spring of 1857. He purchased quite freely of real estate here, paying wild-cat prices for lots to which he could subsequently gain no title, on account of the vexed question of half-breed scrip, and being squeezed in the financial crises of 1858-9 closed his banking house, abandoned all his property here and departed for St. Paul, having permanently invested about seventeen thousand dollars in this city, from which he never realized a dollar.

For several years after the withdrawal of Rogers & Son from the business circles of Wabasha, no attempt was made to do a banking

business here, although the mercantile firm of Kepler & Jackson sold exchange on the eastern banks when such paper was demanded. Matters were in this condition until the spring of 1864, when W. W. Prindle (county treasurer) and N. F. Webb (clerk of the district court) formed a partnership under the firm name of Prindle & Webb, and opened a banking office in a wooden building on the corner of Main and Alleghany streets, where Lucas Kuehn's drygoods house now is. The bank location was subsequently changed to the south side of Main street, where they fitted up the small building now occupied by James G. Lawrence as an office (between Alleghany and Walnut streets), and in this they conducted business several years. The firm as it originally stood was subsequently changed to Webb, Prindle & Chase, and finally became Webb & Co. The amount of capital invested in this business cannot now be ascertained. It is the impression among those best fitted to form a correct opinion, that while the individual members of the house had a limited capital available for banking purposes, they were able to command unitedly a considerable sum, but this of necessity was only conjecture. The business was strictly private, and there was no means of knowing, then or now, the amount of capital employed. Webb & Co. continued in business until April 12, 1872, when the bank suspended payment, too thoroughly crippled to even attempt a settlement. An assignment was made to E. M. Birdsey, who, when the bank was declared bankrupt, was appointed assignee in bankruptcy for the settlement of the estate. The creditors subsequently received fifteen cents on the dollar, the liabilities aggregating thirty three thousand eighty-one dollars and thirty-one cents; and thus closed the second chapter of banking history in Wabasha.

About two months after the failure of Webb & Co., a banking house was opened in the Campbell block (on Main, a few doors west of Pembroke), by A. D. Southworth and W. J. Florer, under the firm name of A. D. Southworth & Co.; capital, ten thousand dollars. This banking establishment soon gained the confidence of the mercantile community, did a successful business, was subsequently removed to the north side of Main street, just east of Pembroke, and continued in business until the fall of 1881. W. J. Florer having died in August of that year, and A. D. Southworth being unable to attend to business through ill health, the banking house of A. D. Southworth & Co. dissolved, and the bank of Wabasha was organized as its successor, September 1, 1881. This was the first

bank organized in this city under the state law. The incorporators of the bank of Wabasha were C. F. Rogers, C. F. Young, L. S. Van Vliet, A. D. Southworth, James G. Lawrence, W. S. Jackson, Knnd Johnson, Dr. J. J. Stone, J. H. Evans, H. P. Krick, Samuel Huschy, Henry Funk, Mrs. C. E. Krick, Mrs. M. A. Florer, Mrs. A. L. Hills, Mrs. M. E. Wetherbee, Loring Ginthner, H. J. Whitmore and Lucas Kuehn. The capital stock was placed at fifty thousand dollars, of which one-half was paid in. W. S. Jackson was elected president, and held that office until his death in February, 1882, when he was succeeded by Lucas Kuehn, the present president. Mr. Bruce Florer, who had been for some time cashier of the bank of A. D. Southworth & Co., was elected cashier of the bank of Wabasha at its organization, and still retains that position. The present board of directors are Messrs. Lawrence, Van Vliet, Young, Krick and Johnson. The annual deposits aggregate one hundred thousand dollars; the bank has a surplus of three thousand five hundred dollars, and the semi-annual dividend is six per cent. October 1, 1882, the bank removed to its present central location on the north side Main street, midway between Pembroke and Alleghany streets, in the new building which the Oddfellows had just completed at that time. The bank occupies the main floor 24×90, the banking office being in the front with directors' rooms in the rear. The office is well provided with all the conveniences, and safeguards against fire and violence, having a good fireproof vault and safes, with Hall's improved time-locks. At a meeting of the stockholders of the bank held June 30, 1883, it was decided to make a change in the condition and character of the bank, making it a bank of issue as well as of deposit and exchange. An application for a charter as a national bank, under the general banking law of the United States, was applied for and granted.

CHAPTER LXV.

MAZEPPA TOWNSHIP.

THE credit of the first settlement within the limits of this township is unanimously ascribed to Ira O. Seeley, now a prominent citizen of Appleton, this state. It is said that Mr. Seeley visited the locality in the fall of 1854, and being pleased with the valley where Mazeppa village now stands, decided to squat upon a claim there, and to that end erected a bark shanty on the west side of the river, not far from the present site of the milldam. Returning to Wabasha for his family, he became convinced, on reflection, that the valley of Trout Brook afforded greater advantages for general farming purposes; so when he came on with his family next spring he located on section 5, where Daniel Mack now resides. Immediately after Mr. Seeley came Enoch Young, Joseph Fuller and G. C. Sleeper, all making claims on sections 4 and 5. In April of the same year came Joseph Ford and his son, Orville D., and George Maxwell; the last two named are still residents of the village, where O. D. Ford located at that time. During the same season the following located within the township: Anson L. Carrier, Nelson B. Smith, Turner Preble, Francis A. Stowell, John E. Hyde, Elijah Lont, J. B. Miller, James H. Sandford, Lewis Blunt, George Duncan, Charles Fox, Isaac Nicholls, George Bailey, and possibly others.

The advantages of the water-power and town site were at once perceived by the Fords, who made their claims thereon. All of the west half of section 6 lying east and north of the river was by them platted for a village. They offered the water-power to Mr. Nicholls if he would build a mill thereon. The offer was at once accepted, and preparations were immediately made for the erection of a saw-mill. This was set in operation during the winter, and timbers were at the same time prepared for a gristmill. William Amsbry became associated with Nichols in the construction of the gristmill, and subsequently bought out the latter. Amsbry & Barber completed it and began business in the fall of 1856. They were succeeded by Augustus Ambler, and the latter by the Forest Mills and Mazeppa Mill companies.

A sawmill was built in the fall of 1856 on the main river, half a mile above the mouth of the north branch, by Alexander Somers and Rhoderick Drinkwater, and set in operation the next spring. It was kept busy night and day cutting lumber for settlers' shanties. In December, 1857, Somers' body was found in the river. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that he did not come to his death by drowning. Foul play was suspected, but there was no evidence fastened to any one and the matter was dropped. From that time the mill was neglected, and the dam subsequently washed away.

In the spring of 1857 a sawmill was built on Trout brook by Ralph Frasier on Sleeper's claim, section 9. After the settlers began to seek for pine lumber, the dam was neglected and washed away. The mill was purchased by A. H. Bright with the land on which it stands, and is now used by Bright's sons for the manufacture of beekeepers' supplies. They use steam to drive their machinery.

In 1858 a distillery was built about halfway between the present upper and lower bridges in the village by Loyd, Robi & Franklin, and the manufacture of whisky was carried on there till 1862. I. T. Nichols then built farther up the stream and removed the machinery thither, and the first distillery was torn down. Nichols shortly built a mill on Trout brook. Augustus Ambler bought the distillery and tore out its machinery, which he removed to his mill. He paid eight hundred dollars for the property in order to stop the manufacture of whisky here, and refused to sell it, lest it be turned to the same use again. Beside being an ardent temperance advocate, Mr. Ambler was a firm observer of the sabbath, and would not permit the operation of his mill on that day. The Trout brook mill changed hands several times, and has long since been swept away by flood. There are but two mills now in the town, both within the village, and described below.

In June, 1855, J. E. Hyde began the erection of a log building for a store and residence. This was completed in September, and he returned to Galena for his family and a stock of goods. These arrived on October 1, and from that time supplies were kept here for the convenience of settlers. Hyde's original building still stands, on the corner of First and Walnut streets, but has been clapboarded and finished inside, and none would suspect it is built of logs.

The need of postal facilities was soon felt among so large a colony, and steps were taken to secure a postoffice. John E. Hyde

was appointed postmaster, his commission bearing date January 2, 1856, and the Dubuque and St. Paul stages were made to pass through Mazeppa and take and supply mail.

Schools and churches were also very early provided for.

In the summer of 1856 a school was maintained in the claim shanty of Mr. Hyde, on the south side of the river, with Mrs. Sidney Munson as teacher. Here the first religious service was conducted in July, 1856, by Rev. Christopher McManus, a Methodist local elder, residing south of Pine Island. During the same season Rev. A. E. Standish preached in the mill. The first church edifice was that of the Congregationalists, built in 1869.

In 1858 a large two-story frame schoolhouse was built at a cost of about seven hundred dollars, most of which was secured by subscriptions. The preparation of lumber and timbers was begun in the fall of 1857, and J. A. Martin, then operating the sawmill, cut it as part of his share in the cost. Various additions have been made, and there are now four departments, in which are instructed one hundred and seventy-five pupils. The principal receives a salary of sixty dollars per month.

Early in the summer of 1856 a Sunday school was organized, with Francis M. Skillman as superintendent. This was also held in Hyde's shanty, and formed the nucleus from which grew a large school. The place has never been without a sabbath school since. During the year 1858 a school was taught by Miss Huldah McManus (now widow of G. W. Fowler, residing at Lake City), in a log building erected for that purpose by the settlers in the valley of the Zumbro, on its western side, about a mile above the site of Somers & Drinkwalter's mill. The flood of 1859 swept this building away and it was never rebuilt.

Lewis, son of Francis A. Stowell, was born here in the fall of 1855, and Roxie H., daughter of Enoch Young, was born December 14 of the same year. These were doubtless the first children born to white parents within the township. Zarah Cornish, Jr., passed away June 1, 1856, and thus furnished occasion for the first funeral.

The first town meeting under the state organization was held at the residence and hotel of Elijah Lont, in the village of Mazeppa, May 11, 1858, in common with all other townships. John A. Marten was made chairman, G. Maxwell was elected moderator and Charles F. Fox and H. M. Stanton clerks. The next annual

meeting was there fixed, by a vote of twenty-nine to thirteen, at the residence of C. F. Fox. One hundred and three votes were polled. For chairman, C. F. Fox had 57 votes; F. A. Stowell, 46. For side supervisors, James H. Sandford received 102 votes; R. W. Drinkwater 50; C. F. Fox, 40; scattering, 4. For town clerk, Ansel F. Fox, 57; H. M. Stanton, 45. For assessor, George W. Fowler, 98. For collector, Ansel F. Carrier, 102. Overseer of the poor, William A. Preble, 57; Otis K. Gould, 43. Constables, A. F. Carrier, 102; W. A. Preble, 59; Orville Ford, 9. Justices of the peace, Corydon Avery, 60; John Reimund, 69; James Bent, James L. Bent, Ladd Robi and G. Maxwell, received each a number of votes. In each case, the persons first named under the respective offices are the ones elected.

At a meeting of the supervisors on July 10, following, the town was divided into three road districts, the main and north branches of the Zumbro river making the dividing lines. At that time the whole of the government township was embraced in the organization, and this was a fair division.

The following list includes all the principal town officers for the several years following 1858, down to the present:

YEAR.	CHAIRMAN.	SIDE SUPERVISORS.	TOWN CLERK.
1859...	Wm. H. Amsbry	J. C. Fifield, Jas. L. Bent	R. F. Maxwell.
1860...	I. O. Seeley	John C. Fifield, R. J. Lord	Ladd Robi.
1861...	O. D. Ford	J. H. Sandford, O. S. Smith	Ladd Robi.
1862...	J. H. Sandford	Geo. W. Fowler, F. A. Burdett	W. B. Emmons.
1863...	J. H. Sandford	Geo. W. Fowler, James A. Henry	John A. Martin.
1864...	I. O. Seeley	L. J. Fifield, D. W. Drinkwater	Frank Shepard.
1864...	O. D. Ford	P. Robinson, F. A. Stowell	John A. Martin.
1865...	P. Robinson	Oliver Smith, M. Redfield	John A. Martin.
1866...	I. O. Seeley	A. F. Fox, J. H. Sandford	John E. Hyde.
1867...	A. W. Mathews	A. F. Fox, L. J. Fifield	John E. Hyde.
1868...	William Robi	A. F. Fox, Jonathan Davis	John E. Hyde.
1869...	I. O. Seeley	B. E. Low, Ziba Boughton	E. Skillman.
1870...	I. O. Seeley	Pratt Drinkwater, Ziba Boughton	E. Skillman.
1871...	Z. Boughton	Geo. W. Fowler, W. W. Black	E. Skillman.
1872...	A. F. Fox	R. F. Maxwell, P. Drinkwater	Tie vote.
1873...	A. F. Fox	R. F. Maxwell, Jas. A. Henry	J. E. Hyde.
1874...	O. S. Lont	Chas. F. Fox, J. H. Sandford	J. E. Hyde.
1875...	A. F. Fox	O. S. Lont, J. H. Sandford	J. E. Hyde.
1876...	E. V. Dickey	Z. Boughton, J. H. Sandford	W. W. Black.
1877...	R. F. Maxwell	A. F. Carrier, D. L. Philley	J. S. Huntley.
1877...	R. F. Maxwell	A. F. Carrier, D. L. Philley	E. F. Hopkins.
1879...	G. Maxwell	Orrin Boughton, J. H. Sandford	E. F. Hopkins.
1880...	D. L. Philley	Orrin Boughton, L. J. Fifield	E. F. Hopkins.
1881...	D. L. Philley	Orrin Boughton, L. J. Fifield	E. F. Hopkins.
1882...	D. L. Philley	Orrin Boughton, L. J. Fifield	George Sandford.
1883...	D. L. Philley	A. W. Mathews, L. J. Fifield	W. B. Smith.

On December 9, 1865, at a meeting of the board, O. S. Lont was appointed chairman, and G. W. Judd supervisor, to fill vacancies caused by resignations of Prosper Robinson and M. Redfield.

It is evident that several of the officers elected at the regular town meeting in 1864 failed to serve, as a second election was held in the May following. Their names are shown in the above table, with the exception of A. H. Bright, who was elected assessor in place of L. B. Matthews.

In 1866 Lyman E. Thorp was appointed supervisor in place of J. H. Sandford, who failed to serve. At this meeting it was decided that two days' labor be required to pay each poll tax.

At the town election in 1872 the vote on clerk, treasurer and constable was a tie, and the following persons were appointed to those offices in the same order: J. E. Hyde, G. Maxwell, Adelbert Randall.

On April 22, 1876, a special election was held to vote on the question of voting bonds to the amount of twelve thousand dollars in aid of the Minnesota Midland railroad. A majority of seventy-eight votes was cast, out of a total of one hundred and thirty-six, in favor of the proposition. The road was built and operated in accordance with the conditions, and the bonds were issued. The bonds were to run twenty years, with the privilege of earlier payment. Nothing has yet been paid except interest.

Three bridges are now maintained across the north branch of the Zumbro, one over Trout brook, and a joint bridge between Zumbro and Mazeppa towns, over the main Zumbro river. The latter is a combination of wood and iron, and cost forty-five hundred dollars. Two of the former are within the limits of Mazeppa village, which corporation furnished most of their cost.

Elections have been held, from and including 1860, at the village of Mazeppa. An entry in the town records says: "By notice given, a special meeting was held August 20, 1864, for the purpose of voting a tax as a bounty for the payment of volunteers, which gave a majority for bounty of ten."

A meeting was held in due form on January 23, 1865, at which a majority of eleven votes was cast in favor of "issuing orders against town for the purpose of raising moneys to pay volunteers."

An entry made in the town records October 12, 1865, reads: "The amount returned to county auditor to be assessed for bounty purposes, thirty-five hundred dollars."

On the organization of the county under territorial administration, Moses Hall was appointed justice of the peace for this precinct, and Enoch Young constable. The precinct included Chester, then called Bear Valley.

This region abounds in natural curiosities. Near the junction of Trout brook with the Zumbo river is a cave in the side of the bluff, on the farm of A. H. Bright. This is probably fifteen feet high and nearly as wide, extending thirty or forty feet into the ground; a small passage at some distance above the floor of the cave runs back as much farther. The side, roof and walls of the cave are solid limestone rock and are covered with Indian hieroglyphics representing the leading birds, fish, and game animals of the region. There are numerous other characters whose significance is known only to a few. It is said by some of the early settlers that the Indians who remained here after settlement were made refused to enter the cave, saying "the devil lives there." It served as a shelter for some of the early prospectors after claims, and their horses. It was walled up by Mr. Frazier, who shortly came into possession of the claim on which it was situated, and has ever since served as an outdoor cellar.

In the fall of 1883 a well was dug in the rear of W. W. Day's livery barn on Walnut street, Mazeppa, and well preserved pieces of wood were taken from it at a depth of over forty feet. They appear to be some kind of willow, and the circumstances clearly show that an immense deposit of soil has been made since they grew. Roots and pieces of timber were encountered at various depths. Several similar discoveries have been made in digging wells in the vicinity.

Mazeppa township is not essentially an agricultural one. By far the greater part of it was covered with a natural forest growth, and it still furnishes fuel for a large tract of adjacent country. Almost the first enterprises, as above related, were the erection of sawmills; these have now disappeared and husbandry is the chief occupation. A goodly proportion of the surface has been cleared, and furnishes the best kind of field for the husbandman. With the home markets now supplied, Mazeppa offers an advantageous prospect to the farmer.

The experiences of the last five years have taught the people of this region that grain-raising is a delusion, as the farmers' sole dependence. Stock-raising is steadily growing in favor, and swine are being quite extensively grown. During the month of September, 1883, there were three severe, successive frosts, which completely

ruined the corn crop, and those who were depending largely on hogs were severely pinched. This will discourage some, but as this was the first total failure of corn ever known here, this branch of agriculture will receive only a temporary check. Mr. E. F. Hopkins, of Mazeppa, is quite extensively engaged in breeding pure Berkshire swine, and is doing much to encourage stock-raising among farmers.

MAZEPPA VILLAGE.

By an act of the state legislature during the session of 1866-7, section 6 of Mazeppa township was incorporated as a village under the same name. The organic act appointed E. L. Ford and N. J. Majerus as judges of the first election, and fixed March 17, as the date thereof. Accordingly on that day the legal voters assembled at Huntley's hall and proceeded to ballot in due form. There were eighty-six votes, and the following officers were elected: O. D. Ford, president; P. Robinson, D. Van Vliet and Wells B. Smith, trustees; George Maxwell, treasurer; Wesley Kinney, recorder; J. S. Huntley, justice; Alvin Kinney, constable.

The next election was held on the first day of 1878, resulting in choice of the following officials, eighty-four ballots being cast: O. D. Ford, president; P. Robinson, D. Van Vliet and E. S. Hyde, trustees; W. Kinney, recorder; G. Maxwell, treasurer; D. A. Gilbert, constable.

For the ensuing years the following were elected:

1879—President, W. W. Day; trustees, P. Birkenfurth, A. J. Taft, F. L. Boney; recorder, J. W. Kingsley; treasurer, G. Maxwell; constable, William Richlag.

1880—President, W. W. Day; trustees, A. J. Taft, M. Olsen, Peter Birkenfurth; recorder, John W. Kingsley; treasurer, G. Maxwell; justice, O. S. Lont; constable, F. Kinney.

1881—President, trustees and treasurer, same as previous year; recorder, D. Van Vliet; constable, H. Robinson.

1882—President, N. C. Elston; trustees, R. F. Maxwell, M. Olsen, J. H. Clear; recorder, D. Van Vliet; treasurer, G. Maxwell; justice, O. S. Lont.

1883—President, R. F. Maxwell; trustees, P. Birkenfurth, W. B. Smith, E. F. Hopkins; recorder, D. Van Vliet; treasurer, Wm. D. Angell; constable, W. M. Rice.

In June, 1880, there being a vacancy in the office of village constable, John B. Gregoire was appointed to fill it.

Three vacancies occurred after the election of 1883. D. Van Vliet resigned the office of recorder in April, and A. J. Myers was appointed in his place. The death of W. B. Smith caused the appointment of M. Olsen to the office of trustee in July. In February, Frank Kinney was appointed constable, in place of W. M. Rice, who failed to qualify.

At the first meeting of the village council, March 21, 1877, the license of liquordealers was fixed at one hundred dollars per annum, and it was resolved that licenses should be granted for no longer than three months at a time.

On March 31, the road poll-tax of each citizen was fixed at two days' labor or three dollars in lieu thereof, and a property-tax of one-half per cent be assessed. An appropriation of seventy-five dollars was made for improving the road leading north in the village, on what is known as "Cemetery Hill."

The ordinances in regard to sale of liquors have undergone many changes. At one time the yearly rate was fixed at \$150. The records show quarterly payments of \$35, \$37.50, \$27.50, \$28 and \$25, at various periods in the village history.

On April 25, 1879, by official action, a village prison was located on the northeast corner of lot 1, block 24, where a comfortable building is now maintained for that purpose.

A village park was established early, and is still maintained, south of and adjoining the school grounds, Cherry street intervening. At a meeting of the council in May, 1883, an appropriation of thirty-five dollars was made for the benefit of the Mazeppa brass band. Concerts are given by said band at the park on summer evenings.

At the same meeting, last above named, it was decided to purchase two hand fire extinguishers for the use of the fire brigade. At the meeting in February, 1883, A. J. Myers was made chief of the fire brigade, and all its members exempted from poll-tax.

As above noted, the village is on the extreme western boundary of the county. The flat was at first bounded on the west by the Zumbro river, but in 1876 an addition was made by Ford and Wells, carrying it to the Goodhue county line. This western addition contains many fine residence sites, overlooking the village and valley. It is sometimes called Coopertown, from the fact that the Mazeppa Mill Company's cooper shops are located on that side of the river, and many of the men there employed reside in that vicinity. The center of a line drawn from Red Wing to Rochester will locate this

village on the map, being twenty miles from either point. A line drawn from here to Lake City and thence to Red Wing will, with the first line named, enclose a nearly perfect triangle.

From a description of the village and its business, written by E. F. Hopkins, and published in the Lake City "Sentinel" in the spring of 1877, we make some extracts: "Whether you approach the town from the north, east or west, you see a valley containing about two hundred acres, and a handsomer one you might go far to find. We consider the view from the hill north of the town the best. As you round the point of the hill on the Red Wing road, a full view is offered of the main street (First), the churches and the north and west part of the village, while only the southeastern portion is hid by the rise of ground upon which the land reserved for a park is located, known as 'Schoolhouse Hill.'

"At your right is the mill-pond, now almost a lake, and farther down all the buildings of the Mill Company and the suspension bridge.

"Twenty-two years ago [now twenty-eight], when Joseph Ford, in company with his son Orville, saw this valley from the brow of the hill east of town, he said, 'We will go no farther; this valley shall be our home.' And so it has been to this day. [Joseph Ford has gone to his reward, but his son still remains.] Though nothing but oak brush could then be seen on the east side of the stream, and heavily-wooded timber land on the west for fifteen miles, yet he saw the prospect of health, wealth and happiness in the useful combination of wood, water and protection from cold and storms which the timber would give to a home here. Since that time the bulk of the timber has been removed in the immediate vicinity of town; yet still enough remains to satisfy the market, while probably not less than five thousand cords have been taken from these woods the present season. Prices have ranged this winter from one dollar and a half to two dollars for hard wood, which does not show a scarcity of fuel at present. [The deep snow of 1882-3 interfered a great deal with the operations of wood-cutters, and at this writing—fall of 1883—prices are about double those quoted by Mr. Hopkins. Many people, in both town and country, are adopting coal as a heating agent.]

"Not until the year 1876 did the village begin to attract attention from outside the circle of its regular trade, and for this reason no great effort had been put forth by its citizens to attract attention

and trade or promote its growth. The immense water-power, which all knew to be of great value to the town, had never been used to a tenth of its capacity. The fact was apparent that much would depend upon the improvement of the Zumbro, and the success of the Mazeppa Mill Company was eagerly watched and talked of by all. During the winter of 1875-6 this was the theme of conversation by citizen and stranger, and all looked for business to revive and take a grand stride forward. Progress has been so marked and rapid that all must admit we have not looked in vain, and the Mazeppa of today is far in advance of the village of a few years ago. Our propertyholders are firm and do not seem anxious to transfer title, and we venture to assert that not more than five thousand dollars' worth of real estate has changed hands inside of or adjoining the town plat during the year, while many inquiries are made for lots and lands by parties who could purchase for cash." At this time houses for rental are in great demand, and every boarding-place is full. Not an empty store or business stand can be found, and building operations are numerous and active.

During the year 1876 the buildings and improvements of the Mill Company cost sixty thousand dollars, and those of other parties made a total of eighty thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars. During the same year a business of three hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars was transacted in the following lines; drygoods stores, 3; groceries, 5; clothing, 3; boots and shoes, 4; drugs, 2; hardware, 2; furniture, 2; confectionery, 7; shoemakers, 2; blacksmith-shops, 2; tinsmith, 1; harness-shop, 1; wagon-shop, 1; lawyer, 1; hotelkeeper, 1; physician, 1; meat market, 1; livery stable, 1; millinery stores, etc.

The business of the Mill Company alone furnishes one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the above total. At that time the capacity of the mills was one hundred and fifty barrels per day. Eleven coopers were employed, and all flour was transported by wagon to Lake City for shipment.

The principal business of the village is now transacted by the following establishments: Mazeppa Mill Company, making six hundred barrels of flour per day; four general stores, where are retailed dry goods, clothing, groceries and boots and shoes; three groceries, one of them also carrying footwear; two drug stores, one complete hardware store and tinshop, two shoeshops, two blacksmith-shops, one wagon-shop, one tailor, one hotel, one law office,

one livery stable, two warehouses and grain elevators, and five saloons. A custom flourmill is in course of construction, and will be in operation with four sets of bulrs before this reaches the eye of the reader. There is also a stone-quarry and limekiln within the village limits.

CHURCHES.

The earliest church organization was a class of the Methodist Episcopal church, under the auspices of Presiding Elder N. Hobart, of Winona. Rev. J. W. Rogers had a circuit including this charge. A. E. Standish was the local elder, and F. S. Skillman class-leader. There were eight members in the first class, as follows: Francis S. and Julia Skillman, James and Mary Ann Jackson, James Standish, Mary McLeach, Alvin Stoddard and Thurza Fraser. While other sects have multiplied in numbers, death and removals have diminished this flock of believers. Four communicants of the church now remain, namely, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McManus and daughter Loa, and Miss Salome Stoddard.

To the Congregational society belongs the honor of erecting the first church edifice. This was completed in 1869, at a cost of thirty-five hundred dollars. Its dimensions on the ground are 50×32 feet, and it has seating capacity for two hundred and fifty persons. The society was first organized under the ministration of Rev. Henry Willard, May 17, 1860, including the following persons: Ezra and Asenath Robinson, Anna Stowell, Charles H. and Rosina L. Goodell, Eliza J. Day, Nellie G. Ormsby, Eliza A. Hyde and Freeman Pearson. The first ordinance of baptism was administered to Freeman Pearson and Rosina L. Goodell; all the others being admitted on the recommendations furnished them by their respective churches from whence they came. Charles H. Goodell was elected deacon and treasurer, and Freeman Pearson clerk. Since Mr. Willard's pastorate the following have served as pastors: Warren Bigelow (died here), J. E. Burbank, E. P. Deeda, J. B. Ladd, S. H. Barteau, Wm. M. Weld, H. K. Painter, N. H. Pierce and Bradshaw.

A Sunday school has been kept up, and now numbers about eighty members, presided over by S. H. Wyatt.

The society now includes thirty resident members, and is steadily carrying on its work. The church stands on the southeast corner of Walnut street and Broadway, fronting the latter and overlooking the business part of the village.

The Catholic Mission Church of St. Peter and St. Paul was organized as early as 1867 by Rev. Father Stariha, of Red Wing, and he continued to visit the charge at intervals till the summer of 1878. At this time the mission was attached to Belle Chester church (in Belvidere, Goodhue county), and the several pastors there have ministered to the spiritual wants of this people. From 1878 to September, 1881, Father John Meyer presided, and was succeeded at that time by the present priest, Rev. John Tori. When organized, the flock was small and scarcely able to build a church. During the same year of its inception, however, a small edifice was erected—the bulk of its expense being contributed by one member, Peter Clemens—and was used for public worship until 1876, when the present handsome structure was completed. Its cost was fifteen hundred dollars. It stands on the east side of and fronting First street, just north of the railroad track. Large grounds surround it, and it is thronged with people at the bimonthly services. Owing to demands upon his time at Belle Chester, Father Tori is able to hold only one Sunday service here per month, the other being on Thursday. The cemetery of this body is north of the village, on a bluff running down to the riverside. At the present time there are forty families in communication with this church.

Free-Will Baptist Church.—In March, 1880, Rev. J. N. Haskell organized a society of Free-Will Baptists here, this faith having been cherished by a few for many years. The following persons formed the original class: Charles and Jane Troxell, Wilson, Mrs. Mary and Miss Jane Hutchins, Elmer and Phoebe Stotts, James and Angeline Oliver, W. W. and Eliza Dean, and Misses Emma, Minnie and Lydia Dean, Rosa and Flora Oliver and Martha Harrison. Services were held in the schoolhouse, where the first quarterly meeting was held in 1881. During this year a church edifice was begun on the corner of Broadway and Chestnut streets, fronting the former, and was completed next season at a cost of about eight hundred dollars. It is a plain and neat appearing frame building, with room for one hundred and fifty people within its walls. Mr. Willard was succeeded by Rev. E. J. Keville, who remained a year. There is no pastor at present. A sabbath school has been kept up ever since the organization of the society. It was at first under the superintendence of Miss Emma Dean, who was succeeded by the present superintendent, Miss Loda McManus.

SOCIETIES AND ORDERS.

The first secret society organized here was the masonic. On January 11, 1871, this lodge was instituted with fourteen charter members. The organization was christened Tyrian Lodge, No. 86, and E. W. Robi was designated as Master; James Oliver, Senior Warden, and James Maxwell, Junior Warden. The other members were as follows: E. Skillman, A. J. Taft, W. M. Evans, George B. Franklin, M. Skillman, Ziba Boughton, G. W. Judd, O. D. Ford, E. W. Ford, W. W. Black, W. W. Day. Some work had been previously done by Masons resident here, under a dispensation from the grand lodge. During the existence of this organization eighty-nine persons have been in full membership, and over sixty now retain their standing. With the large number of removals that characterize this region, this is an excellent showing for thirteen years of work. In 1874 the lodge built a hall for its use, on the east side of First street, between Walnut and Chestnut. It consists of one story built above a store, and cost over five hundred dollars. Considerable furniture has been added to the room, and the lodge is in fine working shape. The officers for the term closing December 1, 1883, were: G. Maxwell, W.M.; G. W. Hall, S.W.; A. J. Myers, J.W.; H. Hallaway, treasurer; J. B. Gregoire, secretary; E. S. Hyde, S.D.; A. J. Taft, J.D.; S. H. Wyatt, Chaplain; A. Marshall, Tyler.

I. O. O. F.—On August 6, 1879, a lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows was instituted here, to be known as Mazeppa Lodge, No. 71. The following were named as charter members and held the offices of the lodge as here noted: S. Phillips, N.G.; F. L. Boney, V.G.; M. Schram, secretary; G. W. Judd, treasurer; E. W. Black and James Hickox. At the second meeting other officers were installed as follows: C. C. Emery, Warden; R. A. Johnson, C.; E. W. Black, I.G.; W. King, R.S.N.G.; Alvin Kinney, L.S.N.G.; R. Black, R.S.V.G.; J. B. Gregoire, L.S.V.G.; William Ritschlag, R.S.S.; Daniel Macky, L.S.S.

During the existence of the lodge twenty-nine persons have been connected with it, and twenty-two are now in active communication. A neat hall is rented and fitted up comfortably for lodge meetings, which occur every Tuesday evening. For its age and the population of the town, this lodge is doing well.

I. O. G. T.—An organization of this order has been three times effected here, but it has twice died out through lack of interest. The

present lodge is a very efficient and prosperous one. It was instituted on January 31, 1883, under the auspices of Col. J. T. Long, state organizer. There were forty charter members, with officers, as follows: W. W. Day, P.W.C.T.; S. H. Wyatt, W.C.T.; Clara Preston, W.V.T.; W. H. Day, W.R.S.; Murray Philley, W.F.S.; D. L. Philley, W.T.; J. B. McManus, W.C.; Hazen Runnells, W.M.; Mary Marshall, W.I.G.; L. S. Judd, W.S.; Lodge Deputy, Lucy J. Bigelow. For a month the lodge meetings were held in the Baptist church, and ever since the lodge has met every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' hall. The membership has steadily increased until it now numbers seventy-two, with finances in excellent condition. The officers for the current term, ending January 31, 1884, are: Charles Woodworth, W.C.T.; Mrs. Cliff, W.V.T.; Rachael Phillips, W.R.S.; W. H. Day, W.F.S.; Julia Hyde, W. T.; Carrie Day, W.C.; J. W. Turner, W.M.; Nora Judd, W.I.G.; Wilford McManus, W.S.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.—This was first organized on April 15, 1878, with eighteen or nineteen members, and had at one time thirty-five. The last meeting under this organization was held in April, 1879. On September 24, 1881, a new start was made, with the original number, and a good work is being accomplished in the distribution of temperance literature, and upbuilding and fostering a right public sentiment. There are now twenty-eight members of the union, with the following officers: President, Miss Julia R. Hyde; vice-presidents, Miss Lucy Bigelow and Mrs. J. E. Hyde; recording secretary, Miss Eliza Hyde; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ed. Noonan; treasurer, Mrs. W. W. Day.

A reform club was at one time maintained here, but long since disbanded, and its records have been destroyed or mislaid.

A lodge of the Sons of Temperance also existed over two years, into which over a hundred members in all were initiated. No records of either of these organizations can now be found.

On January 8, 1878, a lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen was instituted, and started off under very favorable prospects, but so many of its members shortly removed as to very materially weaken it, and it was abandoned.

MILLS AND WAREHOUSES.

The leading industry of the village is the manufacture of flour, carried on by the Mazeppa Mill Company. This corporation was organized under the laws of the state in 1871, with a capital of one

hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The water-power and buildings were purchased from a part of the incorporators, and large improvements were at once instituted. The company was composed of four individuals. L. F. Hubbard (now governor of the state) was president and treasurer, O. D. Ford secretary, and W. S. Wells general manager. The other partner was W. P. Brown, and all save the secretary were residents of Red Wing. A dam of twenty-six feet depth was built in and upon solid rock, and a frame mill was built, 56×72 feet in size and four stories high. The Zumbro furnishes a steady supply of water sufficient to run eight sets of buhrs, and these were placed in the mill, with all the necessary appliances necessary for first-class merchant milling, and a capacity of one hundred and seventy-six barrels per day was thus secured. In 1878 an addition 60×70 feet in size was made for engine and boiler rooms. A Harris Corliss engine of two hundred and twenty horsepower and three boilers are now used in connection with the water-power to drive the machinery. In 1881 the buhrstones were removed, and there are now in operation thirty-eight sets of rollers for making patent flour, of which all but one set are double, making really seventy-five sets. During the season of 1883 an elevator was erected east of and close by the mill, with capacity of one hundred thousand bushels. This is covered with sheet iron to protect it from sparks. About three thousand bushels of wheat are now daily consumed by this mill and turned into six hundred barrels of flour. The product of this mill is largely shipped direct to London, Liverpool and Glasgow. The principal home market is in the New England States. One hundred standard-gauge cars are owned by the company, which has ten elevators and warehouses along the valley of the Zumbro, and furnishes the bulk of freight traffic for the narrow gauge railroad in the shipment of grain and flour.

During the season of 1883, a custom mill was built at the south end of the village by Turner J. Preble and Alonzo Comstock. This building rests on a splendid stone basement, and is 32×40 feet in area, with twenty foot posts. It is the intention to do only a custom business, and four sets of buhr stones are being placed in position at this writing. Ground was first broke for the dam in March, 1883. It stands on outlet 1, of Hyde's addition to Mazeppa. The dam is seven and one-half feet high, and sufficient fall is secured in the flume to give a ten-foot head of water. The mill stands far above the level of the river, at the brow of a steep bank, and the

power is conveyed from the wheel to the machinery by means of a wire cable. This will be a great convenience to the farmers of the vicinity, as the other mill does only a merchant business.

In 1878 Prosper Robinson built a warehouse for storing grain near the railroad track, south of the depot. This building was 60×30 feet on the ground. In 1883 it was raised and elevating machinery put in, and it now has storage for thirty-five thousand bushels of grain. Mr. Robinson and the mill company purchased all the grain brought in, making business very lively during the fall season. Ever since the advent of the railroad in 1878, and in fact before that time, this has been a better market for the sale of wheat than Rochester, and has drawn a large trade from Olmsted county.

BRASS BAND.

In November, 1880, a musical society, or cornet band, was organized, partly for amusement and mutual improvement. There were twelve members at first, and, although changes have occurred, that number is still maintained. Under the leadership of George Westphall and business management of John W. Kingsley, it has made steady advancement and is a source of gratification and pride to our citizens. Weekly practice is kept up, and aid and encouragement from the people is earned and received.

NEWSPAPER.

In the fall of 1877 the publication of the Mazeppa "Tribune" was begun by Schram & Clark, the first issue bearing date November 3. In a little over four months Matthias Schram became sole proprietor, and has so continued ever since. From the beginning the paper has been an eight-column folio, one-half printed at home, and will compare favorably in appearance and ability with country journals throughout the land. Mr. Schram is a practical printer of many years' experience in Chicago, and when his ire is aroused by any of his contemporaries, they find his mettle has the true ring. The beginning of this venture was made with second-hand type, and has now been supplied with a neat dress. A building has been erected for an office by the proprietor, in which he is comfortably established.

Some of the incidents related by early settlers may not be out of place here.

The survey of the village plat of Mazeppa was begun soon after the site was located by the Fords. G. Maxwell was employed for this labor. During the summer the subdivision of the county was

completed by government surveyors, and Mr. Maxwell's lines were found to vary but a trifle from the variation used by the United States survey, and they still stand.

During the summer of 1855 Messrs. Ford and Maxwell staked out a road to Red Wing. The stakes were made of saplings and peeled, so that one could be seen in daytime from the location of its nearest neighbor. Thus it was comparatively easy to find the way across the prairie. In the succeeding fall, I. T. Nicholls set about the erection of a mill, and to this end employed Mr. Maxwell to go to Red Wing after lumber. Maxwell reached Red Wing one afternoon in time to get a load on his wagon ready for a start in the morning. During the night a heavy rain fell, and next morning both load and roads were heavy. With two yokes of oxen he set out on the return to Mazeppa. At dark he had covered two-thirds of the distance, and found his wagon stuck fast in a slough. In making an extra effort to move the load the tongue of the wagon was broken, and no tools or material for repairs were at hand. In this dilemma Maxwell set out to reach home with the oxen, leaving the wagon and load. But now a new difficulty arose. The stakes that guided his course were not visible in the darkness, and he was several times at a loss as to directions, and nearly the whole night was consumed in reaching home. Next day he returned with means for repairs and succeeded in reaching Mazeppa with the load. Not a house was to be seen on the way, and the traveler was obliged in those days to depend wholly on his own resources.

G. W. Fowler was among the earliest settlers. On one occasion he killed a fine deer and proceeded to carry the carcass home. On the way he was pursued by wolves, and was compelled to abandon the venison to them in order to save himself. The first coffin made in the town was put together for an Indian by Mr. Fowler.

GOLD MINING.

The famous "gold diggings" that caused so much excitement along the Zumbro, in 1858-9, were located in this town. The base of operations was at Oronoco, in Olmsted county, where a mining company was formed. In 1856 gold was discovered on the river bank by Holden Whipple, who lived near the junction of the north branch with the main stream. Search showed the existence of minute particles of the precious metal all along the stream, and a considerable quantity was found to exist in the village of Oronoco.

In the fall of 1858 a company was organized for the purpose of systematic mining, and sluices were erected on section 22. Here was found a large deposit of clay in the narrow river valley, which yielded a good percentage of "shot gold." By the time the works were ready for operation winter closed in, and a long period of impatient waiting was imposed on the sanguine miners. But their patience was destined to be still more highly taxed, for the melting of the snow in the spring following raised the river very high, and their handiwork was swept away by the remorseless Zumbro. Their courage was, however, unshaken, and the company was reorganized with additions to its membership and capital. More extensive improvements were at once planned and begun, and by the end of June were ready for business. Everything was completed on a certain Friday night, and most of the proprietors retired to Oronoco to rest and prepare for pushing the work on the following Monday. A few of the most enthusiastic or industrious remained over Saturday to set the work going. That night the sluices were cleaned up, and something over twenty dollars' worth of gold was taken out. Alas! how mutable are earthly things!

"The best laid plans o' mice and men
Gang aft a'glee."

On Monday morning the memorable flood of July 3, 1859, had arrived, and the works of the "Oronoco Mining Company" were swept entirely away. The courage and resources of most of the miners having now been exhausted, the work was abandoned, and has thus since rested. There is no doubt that a large deposit of gold exists somewhere on the Zumbro river, and could its original hiding-place be found, a fortune would be secured to the lucky discoverer. It is also quite certain that fair compensation could be wrung from the auriferous earth of Mazeppa township, by concerted labor with proper appliances.

The great flood of 1859, above referred to, caused great suffering and hardship all along the stream. Considerable manufacturing machinery was swept down from Oronoco. The approach of the rise was so sudden and rapid that many settlers along the river bottoms were unable to save anything. G. W. Fowler left home in the morning and returned shortly after noon. His house, which stood on a knoll, was entirely surrounded. The boat, moored by a chain on the river bank, was still there, but in a vertical position, the stem

being just visible above the seething waters. After diving in vain two or three times to unfasten it, he succeeded in breaking the chain and removed his family to a place of safety. Numerous other settlers fared in a similar manner.

A sad accident occurred in the fall of 1856, at the "Whipple Ford," a short distance below the mouth of the north branch. A stranger who was traveling with a gun was set over the river in a boat; on reaching the shore he seized the gun by the muzzle and drew it toward him; the hammer caught on the edge of the boat, discharging the load into his body. The ferryman hastened to Mazepa after Dr. Lont, but when the latter heard his description of the wound he declined to go, for the injured man would be dead ere they could reach him, and so it proved.

An incident in the experience of Dr. Lont will illustrate the severity of the winter of 1856-7. One day he set out with a team to visit a patient seven miles away across the prairie. A furious snowstorm came on and he succeeded in going only four miles and was housed up four days. At the end of this time, with assistance, he was able to make his way through the drifts back to Mazepa. In the meantime he had not seen the patient, and the feelings of his wife, who was at home alone and knew nothing of his whereabouts, cannot be easily imagined.

CHAPTER LXVI.

CHESTER TOWNSHIP.

This township is probably as happily situated for the agriculturist as any to be found in the state. The Zumbro river crosses its southwest and southeast quarter-sections; on the former corner there is no timber save a small grove of second-growth. In the southeastern portion of the town there are several fine groves. The general configuration is quite uneven, the region being traversed by numerous valleys, but a rich prairie loam covers the whole and affords a handsome return to the tiller of the soil. A deep valley tributary to the Zumbo, with its several branches, drains the whole surface. Through this valley a bear was pursued by the early settlers, and the region became known as Bear Valley, a name by which the only postoffice

is still known. When the town was organized, on the admission of the state, its present name was attached. The postoffice was established in 1856, with Joseph Caswell as postmaster, and was supplied by the Wabasha and Faribault stage line for some time. Mail is now received twice a week by the Lake City and Mazeppa stage route. Mr. Caswell kept the office six years, after which it was held by the following persons in succession, the last having held it since February, 1879: Silas Cross, James M. McMillan, C. M. Bontelle, E. H. Smith, William Morris, Charles E. Buckminster.

A permanent settlement was made here previous to any in Mazeppa. During the winter of 1854-5 a party of St. Paul gentlemen who were out on a trapping, hunting and fishing expedition, encamped on Trout brook in the southwestern part of the town. Among the number was James M. Kimble, who was so pleased with the stream, filled with fine trout, that he determined to settle there. On returning to St. Paul he secured tools and supplies and set out with only one companion to establish a claim. There were hundreds of men at Red Wing waiting for the snow to settle, but Mr. Kimble and his companion pushed on. They lived two weeks in a cloth tent on the banks of the creek, while getting out material and building a cabin. Thus a claim was established in February, on the northwest quarter of section 30, and here Mr. Kimble brought his family in April following. The next settler was probably G. Maxwell, now in Mazeppa, followed by Peter Bouillard, an Alsatian Frenchman, who still lives on his original claim, on section 28. He came in May, and during the same month came Joseph Caswell and four sons—Joseph, Jesse, Cyrus and Hiran; Edward Hunt, William Washey, William Davis, and two sons—Robert and James; Daniel Slaymaker and two sons—Reuben and Henry; Greenberry Triplett. This year also saw the arrival of Francis Jerry, W. W. Day, G. W. Judd, Wells B. Smith and Thomas Cliff.

Attention was early given to religion and education. There were two local elders of the Methodist Episcopal church in the town in 1856, namely, A. E. Standish and Greenberry Triplett. Meetings were held under the leadership of these gentlemen during the year 1856 in Joseph Caswell's house. About the same time, or early in 1857, Rev. Ralph Frasier, a local elder residing in Mazeppa, preached at the same place. To Mr. Standish is given the credit of preaching the first sermon in the town. During the winter of 1856-7

Sidney Cross taught a rate school in Caswell's house. During the following winter timbers were got out, and in the spring of 1858 Bear Valley schoolhouse was erected. It was a log structure and stood on the site of what is now known as Bear Valley schoolhouse, adjoining the cemetery. At the town meeting, April 5, 1864, an appropriation of thirty dollars was voted to establish this cemetery.

Isadore, son of Francis and Elizabeth Jerry, was probably the first Caucasian child born in Chester, his birth dating May 13, 1857. He is now in Washington Territory.

In June, 1857, a daughter was born to Nelson B. and Margery Smith, and christened Lottie Ann. She is now the wife of John McCabe, and resides in the town.

On July 14, 1856, Cyrus L. Caswell and Margaret Jenkins, of this town, were united in marriage at Mazeppa. This is the earliest marriage of Chester's citizens. In the fall of the same year two persons, Edward Hunt and Sarah Washey, agreed to live together as man and wife, and had a contract drawn up to that effect. I. T. Nicholls, of Mazeppa, executed and witnessed this unique document. The contractors lived an apparently happy life till Hunt entered the army, four children having been born to them in the meantime. On his return from the war Hunt was disowned by his quondam ostensible spouse, who subsequently married another man, and now resides in Missouri.

The month of May, 1857, also dates the first death in the town. At this time a ten-year-old daughter of William Davis, named Agnes, passed away.

The town was politically organized, under the name of Chester, May 11, 1858. The meeting was held at the house of Joseph Caswell, Jr., and the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: chairman, F. M. Skillman; associate supervisors, R. H. Davis and Jesse M. Caswell; clerk, John A. Slaymaker; he soon resigned and S. J. Buckminster was appointed November 11; assessor and collector, John Rawalt; overseer of the poor, Wells Smith; constables, R. H. Davis and E. W. Hunt; justices, Alfred Ambler and J. A. Skillman. N. B. Smith was appointed collector November 16.

On April 5, 1859, the second town meeting was held at Bear Valley schoolhouse, and thirty-two votes were cast. A committee was chosen to draft by-laws in relation to the restraint of stock, and report at the next town meeting. F. M. Skillman, S. J. Buck-

minster and Joseph Caswell, Sr., constituted this body. Joseph Spaulding, T. J. Cliff and James O. Wilcox were made overseers of road districts 1, 2 and 3 respectively. The supervisors that year were F. M. Skillman, Henry Slaymaker and T. J. Cliff. S. J. Buckminster was clerk until his death, which occurred May 3, 1861. Robert H. Davis was appointed to fill the vacancy for that year.

At the third annual meeting, 1860, V. B. Conklin was chosen school superintendent. The supervisors that year were R. H. Davis, G. Maxwell and N. B. Smith. Fifty votes were found in the ballot box.

In 1874 W. H. Campbell moved away and C. A. McKean was appointed clerk in his stead. October 10, 1876, W. C. Prescott was appointed clerk, and has held the office continuously since.

At the presidential election in 1880 the republican electors received ninety-seven votes in the town, and the democrats had one hundred and three. This most nearly represents the present political feeling of the voters of any data now to be found. At the fall election in 1882 but eighty-seven votes were cast, of which the democratic candidate for congress received fifty-eight and the republican twenty-nine. Local prejudices affected this election.

No draft was resorted to during the civil war to fill out the quota of Chester in the United States army, but some very high bounties were paid. On February 23, 1864, the town board appropriated one hundred and fifteen dollars and ten per cent interest to each volunteer who was accredited to the town. This move was made necessary to avoid a draft, and sufficed for the time. In the autumn of the same year, five more men were demanded of the town, and on September 5, the board appropriated fifteen hundred dollars of bonds drawing twelve per cent to secure them. On January 5 following, the board offered four hundred dollars per man, and a special town meeting was held on the 23d of that month to ratify or annul the proposition. By vote of thirty-six to four it was decided to pay four hundred dollars per volunteer. On March 4, 1865, a contract was made with L. J. Fletcher, W. H. Amsbry and C. W. Hackett, by which these men agreed to procure four volunteers, for which they were to receive sixteen hundred dollars, and did so.

On March 28, 1865, the board appropriated fifty dollars to cover a balance supposed to be due on bounties. It was found on investigation, in August, 1866, that the town had paid bounties for more men than were really required of it, and was reimbursed by the

county to the amount of eight hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty-three cents.

In 1880 the number of acres assessed in the town was twenty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, of which nineteen thousand three hundred and seventy-seven were improved. The lands were valued at two hundred and thirty-four thousand one hundred and forty-five dollars, and buildings thereon at thirty-two thousand six hundred and twenty dollars. Personal property at this time was assessed forty-six thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars. In 1870 but twenty-six thousand three hundred and eighty-eight acres were assessed, the value then placed thereon being one hundred and twenty thousand five hundred and twenty-two dollars, and probably included buildings. Personal property was valued at fifty-three thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars. In that year eighty-two thousand four hundred and fifty-seven bushels of wheat were raised, and fifty-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-three bushels of other grains.

The population of the town in 1880 was one thousand and sixty-seven. Ten years previous it was eight hundred and thirty-five. The number of births from 1870 to 1882, inclusive, are recorded respectively, as follows: 32, 34, 12, 42, 36, 24, 47, 42, 44, 40, 34, 40, 37. For the same period the deaths have been thus noted: 6, 10, 6, 8, 10, 6, 14, 6, 10, 21, 13, 21, 8.

An amusing incident is related in regard to the experience of the first constable, E. W. Hunt. Being required to serve a summons, he sought advice as to manner of procedure, and was told to read the summons to the defendant, and endorse it "personally served." When the document was returned to the justice who issued it, the endorsement read, "bodily served."

A gristmill was built on the Zumbro in the extreme southeast corner of the town in 1866, and did a good business till it was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1882.

No stores were maintained within the limits of the town until 1877. During this year Anthony Caspar built a large store on the north line of the town, at Belle Chester, and has since kept a complete general stock there. In the spring of 1883 John P. Wagner and John M. Weimar built a fine store on the northeast corner of section 5, opposite Caspar's, and put in a large general stock. This building and its contents were totally consumed by fire on the morning of November 22, the same year, causing a loss of seven thousand dollars.

In 1873 E. and M. Skillman, brothers, built a gristmill on the west side of section 19; Trout Brook supplies the power, and two sets of buhrs are kept in operation, one for flour and the other for feed; Evander Skillman is the miller and now principal owner. This mill is a great convenience to farmers of the vicinity, and is kept busy the year round.

RELIGIOUS.

Rev. Frederick Hill, a Baptist clergyman who settled in Zumbro—then Hyde Park—in 1856, soon after held meetings in this town and organized a class, but no records or reliable memories of any organization of this sect can now be found.

The first religious organization was a class of Methodists. This body came together under the efforts of Rev. Nelson Moon, a local elder who settled in Bear Valley in 1864. He at once began preaching at Bear Valley schoolhouse, and the class was formed August 27, 1864. The following persons composed it: Nelson, Casandra and Emma Moon, R. H. Davis, Samuel and Emeline Converse, Mrs. H. J. Crump, Huldah Cliff, Joseph and A. B. Spaulding, Susan Merrill, Hiram, Almira and Frances Stacy, Isaac Waters, David Jones, Margaret Caswell, James A. and Mrs. A. Davis, Philo Tenyke and wife. Of these twenty-one members three have died and many have moved away, and only four now remain. This class was assigned to Gilford circuit, and preaching has been maintained ever since the organization, save one year. A union Sunday school has been kept up with good results. R. H. Davis is its faithful superintendent. Meetings are now held in the grange hall near Bear Valley schoolhouse.

A Roman Catholic mission was early established on the northern border of the town to accommodate the foreign population which was fast taking up that section. At this time fully two-thirds of the town is occupied by natives of Luxembourg, Hanover, Belgium, and parts of northern Germany.

In 1865 the Catholic society purchased forty acres of land in Belvidere, adjoining the northeast quarter of section 5, this town, and next year erected a frame church thereon at cost of one thousand dollars. This is now used as a schoolhouse, to which has been added a residence for teachers, costing, with furniture, fifteen hundred dollars. Three sisters of the order of Notre Dame, from Milwaukee, now conduct the school. Services were conducted by Red

Wing priests until the fall of 1875, when Father C. Walters took up his abode here. The next summer he went away and this again became a mission station. In the summer of 1878 Rev. John Meyer became resident priest, and a parsonage was built at an expense of one thousand dollars. The present pastor, Rev. John Tori, succeeded Father Meyer in September, 1881. A handsome stone church, 90×50 feet in area, was finished and consecrated in 1877. Besides the hauling of material and windows, which were donated by the people, this cost eight thousand eight hundred dollars in cash. An average of ninety families are communicants in this church, represented in Chester by the following heads: Philip and Nicholas Arendt, Dominick and Nicholas Bartholome, Jacob Berend, Anthony Caspar, Peter Glad, Matthias Prom, John Wagner, John Weimar, Nicholas S. and Nicholas Schmitz, Peter Musty, John Delwar, John and Hugh Darcy, Patrick Gillaspie, Michael Hart, William Hofschult, William Janti, Nicholas Kruer, Andrew, Nicholas and John P. Lifrige, John N. and Stephen Meyers, William Nardanger, Adam and Michael Poncelet, John Reiland, Michael Sullivan, Matthias and Stephen Schmieds, Nicholas Threner, Peter and Frank Weber, John Schuler, Michael Coffee, Frank and Paul Conrad, Charles Early. Under an act passed in the legislative session of 1878-9, incorporating Belle Chester church society, the following officers were chosen in the fall of 1879: Councillors—Phillip Arendt, William Nardanger, Henry Straus; trustees—Herman Hofschult, secretary; John Befort, treasurer.

Evangelical Lutheran.—To this society belongs the honor of erecting the first church edifice in Chester. As early as the fall of 1868, Rev. Rupert Weiser came here and held services in the school-house on section 2. Rev. Horst afterward visited the few Lutheran families in the neighborhood and held meetings here. The society was organized by Rev. Christ. Maeurer, of Belvidere, on January 24, 1875. It was named "St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation," and the following, with their families, composed it: Ernest Radke, Louis Winters; Louis, Ferdinand and August Freiheit; Louis and Jule Gray, F. W. Spikes, Louis Kuh, Claus Luchan, Carsten Siems, Henry Feldman, Peter Niegers, Frederick Jette, John Webusth, August Radke—16. In 1878 the membership included twenty families, and in 1883 it had increased to twenty-four. Services were conducted three years in the school-house, and it was then decided to build a church. Frederick Win-

ters donated an acre and a half on the northwest quarter of section 12 for a site, and a frame building was erected there under the supervision of the following trustees: Louis Gray, Louis Freiheit and Louis Winters. Beside the labor donated by the congregation, a cash outlay of fifteen hundred dollars was made to complete this structure. It is 32×45 feet on the ground, with a neat spire. It has a gallery, and will comfortably accommodate two hundred and fifty auditors. It was dedicated on September 29, 1878. The present board of trustees has one vacancy, caused by the recent removal of F. W. Spikes, clerk. The others are Ernest Radke and Louis Freiheit, treasurer. The spiritual wants of the congregation are now ministered through the labors of Rev. A. Krahn, of Belvidere.

Bear Valley Grange.—This organization of the Patrons of Husbandry began its existence about 1870, and over one hundred members have been connected with it. In 1874 a hall was built by the society on the southwest quarter of section 23. It is 28×40 feet in area, two stories high, the lower story consisting of a single room. In the second story are entry and anteroom at the south end. The building cost about five hundred dollars. It is now used for religious meetings, town meetings, etc., but the organization that built it has gone out of existence.

On section 12 of this town is a rare natural cave of large dimensions. It was discovered by Tyler Whipple, in the summer of 1856, and has been visited by numerous exploring parties. Almost every season it is entered by people from Mazeppa and elsewhere. Numerous apartments exist, and several have been entered and examined. The exterior entrance is found on the side of a small mound, and the explorer is obliged to descend a narrow passage to gain admission. The passages leading to some of the apartments are so low that one must lie on the face and creep to reach them. The labor is, however, well repaid by a sight of the beautiful stalactites which depend from the roof. One of these rooms is in the form of an inverted jug, the entrance being made through the mouth. In another place is found a well of limpid water; in another a deep pit has been found, whose depth is shown to be very great by the time occupied by a pebble in reaching the bottom.

Great changes must have taken place in this county at some past time. On section 8, a few years since, a solid piece of wood was found at a depth of sixty-four feet, in a well dug on the farm of Philip Arendt. A part of this timber is now in possession of Mr. Arendt.

CHAPTER LXXVII.

MOUNT PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

GEOGRAPHY.

MOUNT PLEASANT is a full congressional township, and is bounded on the north and west by Goodhue county, on the east and south by Lake and Guilford townships. Its surface is an undulating prairie, sloping to the east and but comparatively little broken by cooleys. At a point a little south of the center begins a ridge which runs westward into the edge of Goodhue county, and in its vicinity are several natural mounds, one of these, the Lone Mound, being the highest point in the township.

The appropriate name was suggested by the magnificent view presented to an observer from the tops of some of the elevations in the south central part, and from the summit of Lone Mound the sight is truly grand. For miles in all directions stretches the expanse of prairie, whose fertility is attested by the neat and commodious buildings everywhere present; neat churches and school-houses add to the effect, while to the northeast the eye catches the river hills of the Wisconsin side, and a glimpse of the blue waters of Lake Pepin through the valley of Boodie creek.

The northern part is drained by Sugar-Loaf creek, and in the eastern part Boodie creek begins its short course to the lake, amid wild and romantic surroundings.

The underlying rocks here are Potsdam lime and sandstone, which appear as picturesque walls along the valleys, with an occasional outcrop on the prairie, and are covered with strata of till, sand, gravel, yellow and blue clay, and rich loam.

A few birch, shrub-oak and poplar grow along the cooleys, but no timber of consequence is found. Wild grapes and plums are abundant in their season.

On the prairie roads are good and usually follow section lines, but in the cooleys much labor is required to keep them passable, owing to the rains which frequently work destruction by washing away or covering with *debris* from the hillsides. These roads are mainly kept in repair at the expense of the county, and in the eastern



S. L. Philley

part a small portion has been macadanized. An Indian trail from Central Point formerly ran through Gilbert valley, and one crossed the southern part of the township. The first road in the township was one from Central Point to Mazeppa, reaching the prairie at the head of Bull's cooley. It was laid out by P. D. Martin and Robert Phillips, of Central Point, and used but a few years. the Mazeppa road, crossing the township diagonally, was early established and until late years saw a very heavy travel, being the main artery through which Lake City received its extensive trade from the southwest.

At first the American element largely predominated in Mount Pleasant, but of late years the population is about equally divided between those of American and foreign nativity. Of the latter class the German and Irish are the principal elements.

In production the township is probably not surpassed by any part of this rich county, grain, of course, being the main product. Stock-raising has lately received increased attention, the valleys being especially adapted to this industry. In the eastern part several attempts have been made to burn lime, but none very successfully.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In June, 1854, the settlement was begun by the location of O. A. Warren on the northwest quarter of section 1. He came with his family from Jo Daviess county, Illinois, and was a native of the Empire State. In 1866 he moved to Pierce county, where he still lives. The fall of the same year saw the arrival of Isaac Horton and William Bean, who settled on sections 12 and 1 respectively. Both of these have since left the county. In the spring of 1855 William Walters and Alfred Hannings settled in the northeastern part, and the next summer brought Milo Bull and Joel Clark. Mr. Clark purchased William Bean's "right of settlement" for two hundred and fifty dollars, and is still on the farm, being the oldest settler now living in the township. In the fall Sanford Gilbert settled on the farm where he now lives. The settlements above mentioned were all made in the valley, and in 1856 the prairie in the southeastern part was settled by William Mann, Benj. Taylor, E. P. C. Fowler, S. B. Clark, George Clark, E. H. Palmer, William Lewis, Jacob Rinns, Alfred Betterly, and perhaps others. The year 1857 saw quite an immigration, and the township rapidly filled up.

Those who came with a supply of money got along well enough, but many who lacked ready cash, experienced considerable hardship. During the "winter of the deep snow" (1856-7) markets were often inaccessible, provisions rather scarce, and trust was not to be had by the moneyless. Stories are told of those who lived for weeks on potatoes and salt, or a similarly scant diet, and one family is said to have existed four weeks on frozen rutabagas. Here, as elsewhere, the monotony of life was broken by visiting with ox teams, merry gatherings, getting lost on the prairie, hunting, etc., and as the settlement grew older, and the virgin soil bestowed successive bounties on the brave pioneers, population and prosperity rapidly increased, and this little spot, but yesterday the home of the buffalo and Indian, has become one of the most desirable places in the county.

An independent, open temperance society has been in operation for about sixteen years, and the interest is yet unflagging. Monthly meetings are held on Sunday afternoons in the Methodist and Presbyterian churches alternately. Popular temperance speakers are secured occasionally, and readings, music and speaking vary the exercises. The life and prosperity of this society through so many years is rather phenomenal.

The first birth in this township was that of a daughter to Mrs. S. B. Clark. In the spring of 1857 death first visited the town, taking from the little settlement the spirit of Mrs. Palmer. In March, 1859, the Rev. Silas Hazlett united in marriage Ephraim Selby and Adaline Clark, which was probably the first matrimonial knot tied in the township.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

In the spring of 1858 a meeting was held at the residence of E. H. Palmer to determine the name of the township about to be organized. Several names were proposed, among them "Huntington," by Wm. Lewis, and "Greenfield," by Silas Gilbert, both seeking to honor places of former residence. After considerable debate the present name was adopted, as before mentioned, being suggested by the views the adjacent elevations commanded. May 11, 1858, the legal voters met at the house of Benj. Taylor, on section 32, twenty-three voters being present. The meeting was organized by choosing Stanton B. Clark, moderator; James M. Knapp, judge; and E. P. C. Fowler and Sidney Cross, clerks. No wirepulling or excited buttonholing characterized this election. The men elected

were the only candidates, having been chosen beforehand by mutual consent, and were voted for regardless of party.

The result of the election is partly shown in the table given below, and besides these the following officers were chosen: J. W. Cross and Silliman Gilbert, assistant supervisors; Harvey Seymour, overseer of town poor; J. M. Knapp and Alfred Betterly, constables, and S. B. Clark and Isaac C. Smith, justices.

This township has always been characterized by an unusual harmony, socially and politically. Party lines have never been closely drawn in local elections, there usually being but one ticket in the field; and so free from domestic difficulties is the community, that the one the justice of peace usually elected is rarely called upon to exercise himself officially.

YEAR.	CHAIRMAN OF BOARD.	ASSESSOR.	CLEEK.	TREASURER.
1858.....	E. H. Palmer.....	Joel Clark.....	E. P. C. Fowler.....	O. A. Warren.
1859.....	Benjamin Taylor.....	F. A. Johnson.....	Sidney Cross.....	O. A. Warren.
1860.....	J. W. Cross.....	E. P. C. Fowler.....	Sidney Cross.....	Harvey Seymour.
1861.....	F. A. Johnson.....	J. C. Sinclair.....	Sanford Gilbert.....	Harvey Seymour.
1862.....	F. A. Johnson.....	No record.....	Frank Tryon.....	No record.
1863.....	F. A. Johnson.....	No record.....	Sidney Cross.....	No record.
1864.....	John Kramer.....	Uriah Veeder.....	Sidney Cross.....	Samuel Sherman.
1865.....	John Kramer.....	Joel Clark.....	Sidney Cross.....	E. P. C. Fowler.
1866.....	F. A. Johnson.....	W. P. Wills.....	W. S. Townsend.....	E. P. C. Fowler.
1867.....	Sanford Gilbert.....	Joel Clark.....	W. S. Townsend.....	E. P. C. Fowler.
1868.....	W. A. Carson.....	Sanford Gilbert.....	V. Hevener.....	E. P. C. Fowler.
1869.....	W. J. Newton.....	Sanford Gilbert.....	V. Hevener.....	E. P. C. Fowler.
1870.....	W. J. Newton.....	No record.....	V. Hevener.....	No record.
1871.....	Sanford Gilbert.....	No record.....	V. Hevener.....	No record.
1872.....	Joel Clark.....	No record.....	V. Hevener.....	No record.
1873.....	Timothy Collins.....	No record.....	Sidney Cross.....	No record.
1874.....	Timothy Collins.....	No record.....	Sidney Cross.....	Joseph Townsend.
1875.....	Timothy Collins.....	George Labbit.....	Sidney Cross.....	Joseph Townsend.
1876.....	O. P. Carruth.....	Mr. O. Eggleston.....	Sidney Cross.....	Joseph Townsend.
1877.....	O. P. Carruth.....	Joseph Fansett.....	Sidney Cross.....	Joseph Townsend.
1878.....	O. P. Carruth.....	Joseph Fansett.....	Sidney Cross.....	Joseph Townsend.
1879.....	O. P. Carruth.....	Joseph Fansett.....	Sidney Cross.....	Joseph Townsend.
1880.....	O. P. Carruth.....	A. Semotr.....	Sidney Cross.....	Louis Burdell.
1881.....	O. P. Carruth.....	J. G. Church.....	Sidney Cross.....	Patrick McCormick.
1882.....	O. P. Carruth.....	J. G. Church.....	Sidney Cross.....	Patrick McCormick.
1883.....	O. P. Carruth.....	J. G. Church.....	Sidney Cross.....	Patrick McCormick.

TAVERNS, POSTOFFICE, ETC.

Until the building of the narrow gauge railroad through the central part of the county the Mazeppa road was the scene of a constant stream of travel, many of the farmers coming long distances. For the accommodation of this portion of the traveling public, in the temporal matters of eating, drinking and lodging, J. Kramer, in 1858, built a small log hotel on section 26. It was run but a few years, owing probably to the competition of the Boston House about a mile down the road. This was a commodious frame erected in the fall of 1858, by Sidney Cross. For several years after it was built it was run by parties who rented the establishment, and in 1866 Mr. Cross himself became host and enjoyed a good patronage until

1878, when the travel was materially lessened and the Boston House was closed to the public.

During and for a time after the war a postoffice was run by Dr. Veeder at his house.

But few tragical incidents in this quarter call for narration. Two or three robberies have been attempted in the lonely cooleys, and shortly after the war a negro, John Newsom by name, was found on the prairie by Patrick McCormick, rigid in the icy embrace of death. Going home on a cold winter's night, half drunk, he became lost and helpless and slept his last sleep in the drifting snow and bitter wind. July 5, 1872, a cyclone crossed the township, demolishing a house belonging to J. N. Williams. Two persons were in the house at the time, and an empty barrel and a grub-pile stood near the house on either side; the occupants escaped uninjured and neither barrel nor grub-pile were moved. Besides taking the roof from another house no further material damage was done.

SCHOOLS.

In the summer of 1856 the residents of the northeastern part hired Miss Laura Eldred to teach a term of three months. The only shelter available for the work was a little claim shanty which stood across the road in the edge of Goodhue county. These were the first educational advantages enjoyed by residents of this township. The first term taught in the township was probably in the summer of 1857, in the northern part, by Mrs. Alexander Graham. Among the other pioneer teachers of that day were Alfred Hannings, who taught the first term in district No. 7; Mary Smith, who began the work of education in No. 12; George Sexton, of No. 10; Mrs. P. C. Tabor in No. 67, and Mary Burleigh in No. 8. The first schools were nearly all taught before the organization of the districts by private subscription, and usually in some discarded claim or log shanty. In some instances schools were held in private houses for several years, and the facilities enjoyed were necessarily very crude. Books from different states, and of many kinds, was one of the difficulties presented to the teacher. In district No. 12 the third term was held in a little log house in which Sidney Cross had formerly "bached it," and he again found himself master in that shanty, this time in a different capacity. In this instance each family provided a seat for its young hopefuls, the size of the family bench being regulated by the number of children. In one district a school was held

in a small granary about the time that very large hoops were the style; as the teacher dressed in fashion when she entered the temple of learning but little room was left for much else. So the hoops had to be dispensed with, making an odd and noticeable change in contrast with her usual appearance. Usually the teachers of that day possessed a fair amount of pedagogical ability, but occasionally one aspired to rule whose capacity and qualifications hardly justified his pretensions. One teacher who didn't know the multiplication table ended his pedagogical career the second week, and another told his class to skip fractions, as they wouldn't have any use for them. He probably didn't believe in doing things "by halves." But since that time the schools have partaken of the general prosperity and progress, and now eight neat frame schoolhouses dot the township.

CHURCHES.

Rev. Silas Hazlett, of Lake City, was the first to hold religious services in this township. In January, 1857, he met about a dozen persons at the log house of Stanton Clark and began the ministration which he has ever since continued. Two weeks later he preached at E. P. C. Fowler's, and for some time his services were held at private houses, or on the open prairie beneath an oak-tree's verdant roof. When the schoolhouse of district No. 10 was built services were there held, and the Presbyterian church was organized with about six members. In 1867 the present frame church was erected at a cost of two thousand dollars. The strength of the church is now about thirty. For twenty-six years has W. Hazlett been pastor of this little flock, marrying and burying those whom in childhood he christened, and he still visits them once in two weeks.

Methodist.—During the war the community in the southwestern part of the township was visited by Rev. Stillwell, who preached a few times; by Rev. Hill, a Baptist, who preached occasionally for about a year; and also by Charles Hudson. In 1865 Henry Goodsell began preaching in the schoolhouse of district No. 10; he awakened considerable interest and organized a class. It was during his ministration that the church reached its period of greatest prosperity, and a church costing seventeen hundred dollars was built and dedicated free of debt. He has been followed by Messrs. Richardson, McMiff, Matson, Lathrop, Wilfred and Rockwood, the present incumbent. A union sabbath school has been

running ever since the start of the church and is held alternately at the Methodist and Presbyterian churches.

The first preaching in the northern part of the township was in the fall of 1865, by Rev. Birch, then a student at the Hamlin University of Red Wing. He continued his visits about two years and organized a class in the spring of 1866 at schoolhouse No. 8. He was followed by Henry Goodsell, and during his incumbency the County Line church was built at a cost of nine hundred dollars.

Rev. Richardson succeeded him, and during his stay this class and the one in West Florence, Goodhue county, united. This charge was visited successively by Messrs. McMiff, Phelps, Matteson, Wright and Noah Lathrop, who saw the breaking up of the class through dissension and emigration.

In 1880 Thomas Hartley, a Wesleyan minister of Greenwood Prairie, preached regularly in the schoolhouse, and the next year was followed by Mr. R. Balbridge, of the same denomination. A revival blessed his efforts and services were transferred to the County Line church. February, 1882, a church of thirteen members was organized by him, and afterward they purchased the church building of the Methodist Episcopal organization. A flourishing sabbath school has been running for many years.

SOCIETIES.

In 1870, T. A. Thompson, of Plainview, then state lecturer in the interests of the grange, visited this neighborhood and stirred up an interest which resulted in the establishment of a grange. Mount Pleasant Grange, No. 53, was organized at the schoolhouse of district No. 10, June 21, 1870, by D. K. G. Clark. It began with thirty-one charter members and the following officers were chosen: W. J. Newton, M.; J. C. Fowler, Sec.; N. F. Randolph, Chap., and T. W. Robinson, Lect. At first meetings were held at the schoolhouse and afterward for several years at the residence of J. C. Fowler. In 1874 the old schoolhouse of district No. 10 was purchased and fitted up for a hall, which was used until the disbanding in 1878. Its greatest membership was forty-nine in 1872, and the interest was well kept up during its existence. The last meeting was held May 8, 1878.

This community has long manifested an interest in temperance and temperance work; and the influence of their work and efforts has been considerable.

Good Templar Lodge, No. 121, was organized July 27, 1875, by F. C. Stow, D.G.W.C.T., at the Presbyterian church, with fifty-six charter members. Soon after this meetings were begun in the grange hall, and there continued until the sale of the building, which deprived them of a place of meeting and was the main element in the death of the organization, no regular meetings being held thereafter. October, 1877, the membership reached sixty-seven.

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

ZUMBRO.

THE territory now covered by Zumbro, Mazeppa and Hyde Park is just equal to two full townships and was originally known as Mazeppa and Concord. Concord was the name of the election precinct, in which it was situated at the time of the government survey. Afterward, in May, 1858, at a town meeting, the name of Troy was adopted by a vote of the people, by which name it was known till 1861; there being another town of the same name in the state, the legislature declined to endorse the action of the town meeting, and consequently it became necessary to call another meeting; this time to consider the propriety of dividing the town as well as adopting another name.

The river Zumbro entered the town of Troy from the northwest, in section 6, a quarter of a mile east of the town-line, and flowed in a southeasterly direction till it reached a point one mile south of the center of the town, where it turned and followed a northeasterly course, and finally leaving the town about on the line of sections 13 and 24, it being the center of the north and south line. This river rendered it so inconvenient for the people to meet, and especially so in the spring, that it was finally decided (the consent of the county commissioners having been obtained) at a town meeting held March 19, 1861, to divide the town, the Zumbro forming the boundary, and also to call the new town south of the river, Zumbro.

The first settlers in this town—at that time Concord—were the Baileys, Thomas, George and Andrew, who came in the early part of 1855, and followed some time in the summer of

1856 by the Jenkins family, father and two sons, and a Mr. Baker. The first school was taught in the late Isaac Jenkins claim shanty in the summer of 1859, by Miss Nellie Walker,* who received twelve dollars for the term of three months, and boarded herself. This school, now known as district 49, was organized in 1861, and the first school after its organization was held in a shanty built expressly for that purpose by York and Jenkins, and which was used for that purpose till 1864, when the red schoolhouse was built, being located on section 31. The first teacher in the red schoolhouse was Miss Hattie Ruber. In 1863, a postoffice, called South Troy, was established, but at the end of two years was discontinued. The present postoffice is located at Hammond, a station of the narrow-gauge railroad. Agriculture was the occupation of the people, but little if any other kind of business being carried on till 1866, when a Mr. John Ralton brought on a stock of goods and opened a store for the accommodation of the people in that section of the country.

The records show the first town meeting to have been held May 11, 1858, when the following officers were elected—then known as Troy: George Fanning (chairman), George Roberts, Edward York, supervisors; John Ritter, clerk; Isaac Jenkins, assessor; Parish Dewitt, collector; Francis W. Shaw, A. J. Jenkins, constables; George W. Fanning, Isaac Jenkins, justices.

The following is the record so far as chairman of supervisors and town clerks are concerned:

CHAIRMAN OF SUPERVISORS.	CLERK.	CHAIRMAN OF SUPERVISORS.	CLERK.
1859. Isaac Jenkins.	Jno. Ritter.	1872. A. J. Anderson	A. J. Jenkins.
1860. J. R. Mack	Jno. Ritter.	1873. A. J. Anderson	A. J. Jenkins.
1861. Henry Everett.	A. J. Jenkins.	1874. A. J. Anderson	A. J. Jenkins.
1862. Hiram Hammond. A. J. Jenkins.		1875. A. J. Anderson	A. J. Jenkins.
1863. Henry Dickman	A. J. Jenkins.	1876. A. J. Anderson	A. J. Jenkins.
1864. Henry Dickman	A. J. Jenkins.	1877. A. J. Anderson	A. J. Jenkins.
1865. Henry Dickman	A. J. Jenkins.	1878. Jonas Rogers	A. J. Jenkins.
1866. Henry Dickman	A. J. Jenkins.	1879. Jonas Rogers	A. J. Jenkins.
1867. Henry Dickman	A. J. Jenkins.	1880. Jonas Rogers	A. J. Jenkins.
1868. Henry Dickman	A. J. Jenkins.	1881. Jonas Rogers	A. J. Jenkins.
1869. Henry Dickman	A. J. Jenkins.	1882. Jonas Rogers	A. J. Jenkins.
1870. A. J. Anderson	A. J. Jenkins.	1883. Jonas Rogers	A. J. Jenkins.
1871. A. J. Anderson	A. J. Jenkins.		

At a town meeting held March 19, 1861, it was voted to divide the town, and all that portion lying south of the Zumbro to be known as the town of Zumbro, and all north of the river to be called Hyde Park, and the first election for the new town was held April 2, 1861.

* Some say Miss Hellen Everet, Miss Nannie Walker, but the majority say Miss Nellie Walker.

The schools of Zumbro are known as district No. 47, located in section 35 ; No. 48, located in section 34 ; No. 49, located in section 31 ; No. 52, located in section 13 ; No. 53, located in section 24.

CHURCHES.

The Wesleyan Methodist church was organized in 1856, by Elder H. E. Walker, William Perkins, A. W. Martin, Mrs. Martin, Francis Fryer and Mrs. Fryer, and the first services were held in the South Troy schoolhouse, Elder Walker officiating and preaching the first sermon preached in the town.

In 1859 a branch of this society was organized by Elder Walker, and services were held in the Red School-house, district No. 49. On alternate Sundays, Elder Walker preached in the morning at the South Troy schoolhouse, and in the afternoon at the red schoolhouse. At the expiration of eight or nine years he was succeeded by Elder Pegler, who officiated for two years. Elders Baldrige, Hartley and Norton were the predecessors of Elder Cox, who is now the officiating preacher.

Since the organization of the branch in the red schoolhouse, some thirty or forty members have been added to the society, rendering their present quarters too small for comfortable accommodation. Accordingly a move was set on foot to build an edifice expressly for church purposes. By the aid of the South Troy society and that extended by the Wesleyan denomination of the State of Minnesota, they were able to accomplish their object, having now nearly completed a church edifice to cost about fifteen hundred dollars, and to be finished in time for fall services.

The only other church in the town of Zumbro is that of the German Lutherans, who have a church located in the extreme south-eastern part of the town in section 36.

The only village in the township is Hammond, which is thirty-three miles west of Wabasha, on the Midland road. The village consists of about one hundred inhabitants, two general stores and one hardware store. The general stores are owned and conducted by E. N. York and Brucher Bros. respectively. The hardware store is owned by M. J. Maldoon. These stores do a very large business.

The Minnesota Elevator Company has erected a very large grain elevator at this place, and it is said this is the largest wheat market on this branch of the road. The elevator is in the charge of M. J. Maldoon.

A postoffice is kept in the store of E. N. York, who is also the postmaster.

In 1883 the German Lutherans erected a church for their use in Hammond, and this is the only church building in the village.

The town dates its existence to the completion of the narrow-gauge road, but the locality was known as Hammond's Ford prior to that time. The name has its origin in Joseph Hammond, an old settler, and the original owner of the site.

The Zumbro river divides the village into two nearly equal parts, they being connected with a bridge which spans the stream at this place.

Some time after the division into Hyde Park and Zumbro, and for the same reasons, all of that portion of Mazeppa east of the south branch of the Zumbro river was set off and added to the town of Zumbro. This gives to the township nearly sixteen miles of waterfront, and the land bordering on the river and its branch is extremely rough and broken, hardly fit for farming, and equal in extent to nearly one quarter of the whole township.

The balance is very high rolling prairie, with an occasional growth of natural timber.

CHAPTER LXXIX.

GLASGOW TOWNSHIP.

This township was named in honor of the city of Glasgow, Scotland, there being several Scotchmen in the township and the first settler was a Scotchman. Glasgow is bounded on the north by Pepin and a small portion of Wabasha, on the east by Wabasha and Greenfield, on the south by Highland, and on the west by West Albany. The physical features of this township are very striking. The Zumbro river enters the township through section 31 and runs a very roundabout way in crossing the township, passing through or touching each of the following sections: 30, 29, 20, 21, 28, 27, 22, 15, 14, 11, 12, and leaves the township through section 13. Many small streams both from the north and from the south flow into this river. All along the river the country is very broken, but is interspersed with beautiful valleys all along the little streams. For a greater

part the Zumbro is skirted on either side with heavy forests of timber. In most of the hills is to be found plenty of limestone of an excellent quality, which is used to a very large extent for building foundations for houses and barns. The soil of the valleys is very fertile; it consists of a blackish loam underlaid with a clay subsoil.

Although well supplied with plenty of natural water, the wells of the township are not so very numerous. No water of any consequence can be reached much less of one hundred feet; many fine springs, however, are to be found scattered through the township.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Wm. McCracken, in 1855, a native of Scotland, was the first to break the sod in the township of Glasgow. Very soon after McCracken came to the township Charles Foreman, Hugh McGowen, Hugh and Robert Cochrane, Fred Bernhart, Mm. Stowman, Henry Smith, and several others, laid personal claim to a portion of this township. The next year this number was increased by John and Wm. Cochrane, Hugh McGinnis, the Ring brothers, Henry Ash, J. B. Roone, and others. Soon after establishing themselves in their new home, in the fall of 1855, Mr. McGowen's wife gave birth to the first white child born in the township. But the life of this child born in the wilderness was of but short duration, it and its mother both dying in a short time after the child's birth. They both were laid to rest within the bosom of mother earth in the same grave. They were the first to depart from this world in this township. In the fall of 1856, Mr. A. Seafar being of the opinion that "he who taketh a wife taketh a good thing," was accordingly bound by that mysterious band which makes man and wife as one. A Catholic priest from St. Paul was called upon to make the two happy hearts beat as one and sent them on their wedded life rejoicing. The first sermon ever preached within the boundaries was preached in the house of Robert Cochrane, in the spring of 1858, by the Rev. B. F. Wharton a Baptist minister. The Baptists still have a society in the township built by the German Methodist society; Rev. Wharton has remained their pastor since the first sermon.

The first and only building built exclusively for religious services was built by the German Methodist society and stands in section 5; it was built in 1869. The first minister who preached in this house was the Rev. Lampbrecht. Rev. Schmitken is the minister who has charge of this society at present.

For many years the people of Glasgow township were exclusively occupied in agricultural pursuits until 1861, when Robert Cochrane and A. T. Lansing put in operation a sawmill on Trout brook, and in 1864 Herman Wing concluded to try his fortune among the people by setting up a blacksmith-shop. The first and only postoffice in the township was at the house of Mr. Boyd Fetzer, and he was the first postmaster. After the narrow gauge railroad was built through the township the Wabasha Elevator Company put up an elevator in the township in 1878; Mr. William Foreman has had charge of the warehouse ever since it was started. The firm handles about thirty thousand bushels of grain from this place, and also deal somewhat in live stock.

A very large portion of the population of this township are Germans, with a few Scotchmen and a slight sprinkling of Irish, and now and then an American.

Glasgow township contains an even thirty-six sections of land. Of this amount of land but seven thousand seven hundred and forty-three acres were in cultivation in 1882, with an increase of eight thousand and twenty-one acres for 1883.

The following was taken from the crop reports for 1882:

Wheat 39,210 bushels, oats 36,325 bushels, corn 46,100, barley 10,600 bushels, potatoes 8,765, hay 689 tons, apples 341 bushels, wool 451 pounds, cows 349, butter 21,370 pounds.

It appears from the records that the first chairman of supervisors was Thomas Mateer, and the first town clerk was John B. Roome, and the following have held those offices respectively:

YEAR.	CHAIRMAN OF SUPERVISORS.	CLERK.	YEAR.	CHAIRMAN OF SUPERVISORS.	CLERK.
1858.	Thomas Mateer.	J. B. Roome.	1871.	John Stewart.	H. McGowen.
1859.	Hugh McGowen.	Jas. C. Burns.	1872.	John Stewart.	H. McGowen.
1860.*	Hugh McGowen.	Wm. Perry.	1873.	John Stewart.	H. McGowen.
1861.	J. F. Rose.	Wm. Perry.	1874.	John B. Roome.	Wm. Foreman.
1862.	John E. Tuck.	Wm. Perry.	1875.	Hugh McGowen.	Wm. Foreman.
1863.	John E. Tuck.	Wm. Perry.	1877.	Hugh McGowen.	Wm. Foreman.
1864.	Daniel Pickett.	A. P. O. Fetzer.	1878.	Hugh McGowen.	Wm. Foreman.
1865.	Thomas Mateer.	John E. Tuck.	1879.	Hugh McGowen.	Wm. Foreman.
1866.	Hugh McGowen.	John E. Tuck.	1880.	Hugh McGowen.	Wm. Foreman.
1867.	Hugh McGowen.	John E. Tuck.	1881.	Wm. Cochrane.	Jacob Howe.
1868.	John Stewart.	John E. Tuck.	1882.	Wm. Cochrane.	Jacob Howe.
1869.	John Stewart.	John E. Tuck.	1883.	Wm. Cochrane.	Jacob Howe.
1870.	John Stewart.	H. McGowen.			

* Resigned. Thomas Mateer appointed.

Near the center of the town, and lying along the banks of Trout brook, is a field of some fifteen acres, known as "Indian field." The aborigines used a portion of this field for burying their dead,

and the balance was planted to corn by the squaws. It was rudely inclosed by a brush fence, portions of which are still to be seen. There are in various parts of the town relics of the former occupants of the soil, reminding the passer-by that, like these now extinct people, they, too, must pass away and yield their loved land and the labor of their hands to others. In the pleasant valleys where the bold warriors with tireless feet pursued the panting deer, and where the Indian lover wooed his dusky mate, and where the hills once resounded with the savage war-whoop, is now to be found happy homes and pleasant farms ; and as the old settlers sit by the roaring fires of winter, how well do their children love to hear them tell of their trials and hardships of the early times spent in this township.

SCHOOLS.

The township of Glasgow is divided into districts as follows : Nos. 25, 27, 68, 87, 101, a part of 26 and 64, and the most of 102. Educational pursuits were first inaugurated in this township in the summer of 1858 by a Miss Mary Cosgrove. She taught school in a small log house which stood on section 9, near where the brick house now stands in district No. 25. (See district No. 25.) In 1858 the people who lived in what is now district No. 25 met and resolved to build a schoolhouse, and in consequence of said meeting the people went to work with a will to build the house. The men turned out en masse, and as a result of their labors a log house was built and covered with home-made shingles, known as clapboards. There being no money to buy lumber for flooring and finishing, each man took a few sacks of grain to Read's Landing and traded it for lumber. And in the house thus constructed was the first school in district No. 25 taught, by Miss Mary Cosgrove, which was also the first in the township. Misses Aurora B. Albertson, Theresa Schmaus, Sparks, Darrigan, Lampbrecht, Carrie Landgraf and Robert Monroe are some of the teachers who have taught in the old house. The old house gave way to the present brick house, which was built in 1870, at a cost of eight hundred dollars, on land donated for the purpose by Hugh McGowen. Miss Darrigan taught the first school in the new house, and since then the following have taught there : G. A. Wanger, Miss Landgraf, Robert Wease, William Barry, Miss Olive Taylor, C. S. Mateer, J. E. Gray and W. J. Brown, who is the present teacher. First board of directors were William Coch-

rane, clerk ; Charles Foreman and Hugh McGowen. The present board are as follows : William Foreman, clerk ; G. Walker and Thomas Mateer.

District No. 26. A part of it is in Glasgow and the rest of it is in West Albany township. The first schoolhouse built in the district was in Glasgow township. The house was built of logs, in 1861, and stood on section 19. The present house was built in the summer of 1879, at a cost of five hundred dollars, and is on section 13 of West Albany township. The first school in this district was taught by Eliza Stohman, now Mrs. George Albertson. The school was kept in the house of George Hall, who then lived on section 18. Harriet Albertson was the first person who taught in the schoolhouse. J. E. Tuck, Rev. Sturgeon, George Miller, Lesslie Gray, Susan Fetzer, Jennie Durand, Ellen Brown, Jennie O'Neal, James Smith and C. M. Hilliard each have taught in the old house. Ellen Brown taught the first school in the new house, and she was followed by C. M. Barry, J. E. Gray, C. S. Fox, Harry Thornton and Miss Ellen Patten.

District No. 27. The first school in district No. 27 was taught about forty rods west of the present schoolhouse, in an old log house owned by John Bricker, who was also the first teacher. The seats which they used were boards with legs in them. The next year a log schoolhouse was erected on the farm of Adam Peters, near where the present house stands, but before it was finished another term of school was taught. This term was taught by Dora O'Neal in a barn owned by John Schouweiller. After the log house was finished the following were the persons who wielded the birch : John Bricker, Miss Albertson, Frank Hamlen, John B. Murray, G. C. Dawley. The present house was built in 1875, at a cost of eight hundred dollars. The first teacher in the new house was G. C. Dawley, and he was followed by John Bricker, Mary E. Calhoun, J. J. Barry, Katie Darrigan, J. T. Corry, Bridget Costello, Coleman Barry, Nettie Brown, Michael Conroy and Maggie Keating, the present teacher. Each of the above have taught one or more terms. The first board of directors were John Schouweiller, clerk, Frank Graff and Antony Schouweiller. The present board are Peter Peters, clerk, Antony Schouweiller and Adam Peters.

District No. 68. The first school taught in district No. 28 was taught by Miss Emma Goodrich in the schoolhouse now in the district. The house was built in 1868, and the first school was taught the same

year. The following have taught in this district since Miss Goodrich taught the first school: Charles Mateer, Miss Halahan, Miss Webster, Mr. Wharton, Giles Roome, Nancy Rose, Miss Fancher, Miss Hadley, Miss Lampbright, Miss Champine, Carrie Higgins, Miss Brown, Mary A. Roome, Mr. Barry, Mr. Scott, Emma Johnson, Patrick Ryan, Katie Enright, Mary Enright, Mary Durand, Ida Bunn, Miss Wilder, Miss Wheeler, Miss McKune, Miss Brown.

District No. 101 was organized in 1875, and schoolhouse was built same fall at a cost of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Miss Clara Rose was the first teacher who taught in this district. She now lives in Kellogg. The following have taught in houses: Levi Emery, Margaret Patten, Marion Sullivan. The first board of directors was M. K. Wolfe, J. S. Harncome and Geo. Licen. This board has been continuously in office since the district was organized.

Districts Nos. 64 and 102 have their schoolhouses in other townships. For their history see townships which contain them.

CHAPTER LXXX.

OAKWOOD TOWNSHIP.

"I cannot but remember such things were,
And were most dear to me."

LYING in the south part of the county, surrounded by West Albany, Highland, Plainview, Elgin, Zumbro and Hyde Park townships, is a township which on account of the necessity for a name rather than to show some prominent feature, has been called Oakwood. A rolling prairie, bordering on Greenwood's prairie, it is cut by the rocky Zumbro valley, separating the several northwestern sections from the main part; by the Middle Creek ravine, separating the several northeastern sections; and lastly, by the Long Creek ravine, which winds through the center from south to north, and opens into the Zumbro valley not far from the opening of Middle creek. Along their route smaller valleys and ravines open into these. The Zumbro valley, with its rocky cliffs varying from two hundred to three hundred and seventy feet in height, overhanging and winding its rocky and wooded sides about in a bewildering manner, affords some very picturesque and romantic

scenery. The rocky headlands protrude as if the elements in their attempt to cover the once limestone surface of this region with clay, sand and loam, had failed to bring enough. While the northern part of the township is chiefly clay, the southern is more black loam and clay mixed, making a fine soil. The oak, hazel, etc., underbrush that once covered the prairie more or less, is now confined to the bluffs, valleys and ravines. In the northern part of the township, in the coolies, there is more timber-oak, elm, cottonwood and maple. Along the Zumbro River valley are river-terraces about half way up the bluffs, some of the larger of which are of sufficient size for a village. The valleys and ravines on quiet days are cooler than the prairies above, but in winter the valleys are much warmer than the uplands, making fine places to winter stock. The limestone cliffs furnish material for limekilns, a few ruins of which ornament the sides of the valley, but are seldom worked at present. The large fall of the Zumbro river, with its narrowness, makes many fine sites for water-power, which, so far, have not been occupied. With the excellent facilities for water in the township, Oakwood makes a fine place for stock. Some excellent springs burst out along the base of the cliffs, one of which, near Ole Fremo's, is said to be among the best.

Let Father Time tell us how Oakwood fared before civilization began to rear it—the kidnapped child of barbarism. Here was the underbrush on the prairie, through which the cunning fox and the lank, grey wolf prowled. Wigwams dotted the valley. Numerous fleet deer roamed the gorges and prairies, ever wary, often in vain, of the stealthy Sioux Indians of Wa-pa-shaw's band, who came to camp and hunt in Zumbro's beautiful valley. The beaver made his home in these waters. The snow, wind and rain were as wild as the country and its dusky sons. Over the encrusted snow, four feet a not uncommon depth, the Keoxa braves chased on snowshoes the deer until the breaking crust exhausted it. The heavy rains, falling on the tough, unbroken soil, quickly reached the Zumbro, swelling its floods to heights unknown at present. The annual rise of the river, not noticed now, was called the "June race."

But Father Time points to 1856, and now comes the ox-team and white-covered wagon—the advance-guard of civilization—to startle this wild scene, and fight, if necessary, with the elements, Indians and animals, for a home such as his prospective eyes selected.

He lives in his wagon until he can make a hut. These first settlers were: Mathew Kinsella and his son Mathew, David and James Foley, Patrick and Lawrence Tracey, the latter now in West Albany township, and William Tope, who came in June. Henry Powell, it appears, came in 1855, but whether he was the first settler is not quite definite. It is said Lyman Gregg visited the township earlier, but did not settle. Also came Barnard McNulty, James McPike, Michael Campbell, Patrick McQuigan, Henry Martin and Patrick Fleming. Many of these came prospecting, selected homes and built huts, then in the fall returned to Wisconsin, Lake Superior, and a few other parts, to get their families. A Mr. Crozier was also here, living in his wagon. The bachelor life led by many of these in their wagon or hut was not enviable. Patrick McQuigan brought for his winter supply seven barrels of flour; the Indians were difficult to convince that his house was not an agency. One of the heaviest snows fell that winter, about four feet on a level. The Indians, with snow-shoes, killed deer extravagantly; finding them in the valley in an open place corralled by the deep snow, they would kill them merely for the skin, so, it was said, that the whites might not get them. About seven hundred were camping in the valley that winter; they were not troublesome, and not many months later left. It is said they used to get whisky at Mr. Tope's.

Mat. Kinsellas, Sr. and Jr., Charles and Patrick Fleming, Richard Leighart and James Perkins kept bachelor's hall on Mr. place for nearly three years. They had five yoke of oxen, and all worked together, each helping the other. Mr. Kinsella, Sr., relates that the arrival of the first woman caused the oxen to take to the woods in flight.

When John H. Pell first drove his cattle before him into these wilds to seek a home, before he ever imagined he would represent his district as senator, he turned his cattle loose in the valley, and sought rest for the night in one of the caves that are found in the face of the bluffs.

The township had been surveyed and named Pell, in honor of John Pell of this township, who was a state senator. The way neighboring townships taunted them with the similarity of Pell and another word ending in "ell" was too much for the sensitive settler. In 1868 the legislature gave it the honorable name of Sherman.

Among the oldest houses is Mr. Tope's, now standing, and Mr. Foley's. Mr. Langer also has a very old one. The first roads were

across the prairie toward Plainview, the nearest way. The first bluff-road was worked by a Wabasha landowner, between Millville site and P. G. Dickman's. The first surveyed road was laid out about 1859, along the south side of section 25, and south and west sides of section 26, north, entering the Long Creek ravine. It was known as the Long Creek road. The second laid out was probably that from Bremen, passing Messrs. Quisel's, Grove's and Pratt's, about 1860. On account of ravines few of the roads follow section lines. The Zumbro Valley Railway Company organized and prospected some in the township, but failed to do anything. James Chapman, on northeast part of section 22, built the first and only sawmill of the township, about 1860, but soon sold it to Abner Tibbets, who continued it for but a few years. The first and only gristmill was built on Middle creek in 1868 by Samuel Irish. The first blacksmith-shop was built by Henry Powell, probably in 1856; the only one until Peter Holstein built his in Millville a number of years later. The first store was started in 1864 by John Behrns, at Bremen, continuing a few years. The first birth was Patrick Tracy's daughter, Elizabeth Tracy, in February, 1857; and Anna Tracy, daughter of Mr. Lawrence Tracy, was born in March following. The first marriage ceremony was performed by Father Tissot, a Catholic missionary, when he gave Mathew Kinsella, Jr., a wife. Henry Powell was married quite early, too, and in a romantic manner. It is said he and his intended stood on one bank of Long creek, while the justice stood on the opposite shore and performed the ceremony. Death made his first visit in the spring of 1858, taking a babe of William Tope, and one of George Martin. The first (private) school was taught either by Mrs. Louis Evans or Mrs. J. H. Bernard, at their homes, in the winter of 1859-60—probably the former. Mr. Evans also taught. The first schoolhouse is No. 24, near Patrick McGuigan's, built in about 1861. The old log house, now used for storing hay, still stands near the new one. Mr. McGuigan says they carried logs on their shoulders from the ravine to make it. Dr. James Chapman, the builder of the first sawmill, was the first "healer of the sick" in the winter of 1858 and after. He also preached some, holding services now and then at his home and Mr. Powell's.

In 1858 Father Tissot first held mass in Mr. David Foley's house. From then until 1867 it was held about five times per year at Mr. Kinsella's. During 1866 the church now known as Oakwood

church, a frame building 20×60 feet, with an addition built in 1878, was built. It was started by Father Tissot and finished by Father Trobec, who followed him. The priests since Father Trobec are Fathers Jeram, from 1880-2; Beinhardt, to April, 1883, and Murray at present, who lives in Highland township. The church is well furnished, and mass is held once a month. A cemetery lies near the church. Since the organization children have been confirmed once, in 1881, by Bishop Ireland.

The first postoffice, called Millville, was located on Ole Christopher's place, about 1869, with Charles Flemming as postmaster. After its removal to the present site of Millville, in 1870, John Huny was made postmaster, and held it until his death, since which his widow has officiated, keeping it in the same house ever since. When first started its income was but about eight dollars per quarter; now it is two hundred.

The first hotel began with the birth of Bremen, in connection with the store in 1864. This was the founding of Bremen, the first village in the township, by John Behrns.

Millville, probably so named from the postoffice, began with one store and postoffice combined, John Huny's, and a blacksmith-shop, by Peter Holtein, about 1870. The narrow-gauge railway, in 1878, gave it new life, and soon there was two stores, J. B. Miller and Mullen & Leonard (now Mullen); next two hotels, J. Behrns and Mr. Plath; then John Behrns ran a store for a time; a wagon-shop; a small grainhouse, in which was the warehouse and telegraph office; next year the depot and addition to the grainhouse; then a fancy-store; shoeshop. In 1880 McGuigan Bros., drygoods and groceries, and J. S. Bisby, hardware, was started, and in 1881 the first permanent physician, Dr. Gove. From about 1879 to 1881 Claus Behrns run the Midland brewery, but it was accidentally burned, and its ruins still remain. Millville controls the trade for a radius of several miles. It has splendid water-power waiting to be occupied.

Kegan, named from the owner of the land, J. Kegan, was started in 1879 as a station. A saloon, blacksmith-shop and store, the last mentioned kept by J. Judge, comprised its business until 1880, when the depot and grainhouse was added. The following year Mr. Judge was made postmaster of the new postoffice. A fine bridge crosses the Zumbro here, which, with the Millville bridge, includes all Zumbro bridges in the township.

After the organization in 1859 down to the present there has been a slow and varied growth. Many of the records are destroyed, so that the chief resource is the old settler's memory. The first election was held at the residence of Patrick McGuigan, by order of the commissioners. The first clerk was Dr. James Chapman; supervisors, James Foley and John Behrns. Mr. Pratt thinks J. K. Smith was chairman. They held their first meeting in Chapman's sawmill. Claus Behrns was probably the first assessor. One of the early assessors, who had acquired but little English, missused the word *piano* for *plow*, in his report of assessment, so that from the number of pianos listed in Pell township, the county officers thought it a remarkably musical region.

The township clerks after Dr. Chapman were: John Behrns, J. C. Rand, George Bairey, William Harlan, M. A. Grove, Collins Pratt, M. Bailey and James McGuigan. The first justices were: J. Evans and John Behrns. Mr. Behrns says his first legal operation was to marry Orson Veon and Ann Winter, in 1859. Louis Steinborn, William Harlan, E. Polson and J. Bisby have been justices since. Before organization they voted in Zumbro township (now Hyde Park).

Mr. Lawrence Tracy was the first representative of the township in the county board of supervisors. The population of the township at this time was probably between twenty and fifty. There was found to be another township of the same name, so the name Sherman was replaced in 1872 by the present name, Oakwood.

Lyman Gregg was the first county commissioner and sheriff from Oakwood. M. A. Grove, of this township, is at present a county commissioner.

The present township officers are P. G. Dickman, chairman; M. McGillion and Emric Polson, supervisors; James McGuigan, town clerk; Ole Christopher, assessor; J. Behrns, treasurer; justices, J. S. Bisby and E. Polson; constables, Nels Christopher and R. H. Anderson.

In the winter of 1858-9 the several northwest sections cut off by the Zumbro were joined to West Albany; but in 1867 the legislature, at the request of the people, made a part of Pell again. The "Half-Breed Treaty" tract, elsewhere explained, includes all of Oakwood north of a straight line running from the southeast corner of section 18 to near the same corner of section 26. The land scrip that was given each Indian, deeding him a certain amount of this

land, has caused the settlers a little trouble and some probably unfounded anxiety. The "adult scrip" was sold to settlers along with minor scrip. The point seems to be that the minors' scrip may have been unlawfully sold. The Oakwood church land was paid for twice on account of this trouble. The trouble continued during about fifteen years. There has been none lately.

The township feeling the great need of an outlet for its produce, encouraged the Minnesota Midland railroad by giving twenty-two thousand dollars in bonds, which were placed in the New York Trust Company's hands to await the completion of the road. During the war the records show numerous special town meetings, held for obtaining money for volunteers.

It is related of a certain "copperhead," who chanced to have his leg broken in an affray, that the physician compelled him to take the oath of allegiance before he would set his leg.

The town meetings, before held in sawmills, shops and residences, were after about 1875 held in the new town-hall on section 15. The hall was sold in 1880 to G. D. Allen for one hundred and ten dollars, and the Millville schoolhouse was chartered for the next twenty years for town purposes. The effect of the cattle law of 1873 has been to remove nearly all the fence except that enclosing pasture. However the increased raising of stock will probably soon make a barbed-wire network of fences over the township. One of Oakwood's citizens, John K. Smith, was representative in 1873. After the new school law of 1862, abolishing the township superintendent, James Hayes, of Oakwood, was the first county superintendent through election by the people. The state change of text-books in the schools, adopting Appleton's publication, was effected quite speedily in this township. The schools have increased until there are now seven, numbered apparently in the order of their age, with county numbers, namely, No. 75 on section 23, No. 24 on section 5, No. 41 on section 1, No. 43 on section 26, No. 44 on section 28, No. 78 on section 16 and No. 89 in Millville. The teachers of No. 24 have been Michael McGillion, M. Redmond, Mary Hayes, Hugh Galliger, Mary Harlan, Miss York, and, beginning with 1872, James Hayes; 1873, Mrs. Galliger; then James Hayes, until 1875; John Quin, 1876; Bridget McCullough, 1877; Mary A. Keliber, 1878; Hannah Sweeney, 1879; Scott Foster, Sophia McGillion, 1880; Michael Powers, 1881; Charles Disney, Maggie Ryan, 1882; James Kating, Maggie Kating, and in 1883,

Mary Galliger. Mr. Hayes says the largest attendance has been about seventy-seven, but is quite small now.

Mrs. Bernard held private school, in 1858-9, in school district No. 41. They then sent to Highland township until 1871. Annie Mullen, the first teacher, was followed by Fannie Calvin, 1872; Bridget Costello, 1873-4; Annie Calhoun, 1875; Michael Powers, 1876; Katie Baker, 1877; M. Powers, 1878; Hannah Sweeney, 1879; Bridget Costello, 1880-1, and Thos. H. Lutz, 1882-3.

In school district No. 43, Mrs. Rand taught an early school. Mrs. Susan Carpenter was probably the first teacher. She held a term in an old blacksmith-shop, in 1867. The teachers since then have been Mrs. M. E. Cooper, R. N. Smith and Ella Rising, 1869; G. C. French, Miss Sprague, Mrs. Lucy French, 1870-72; Lavina Smith, 1873 (no school in part of 1874, when the new schoolhouse was building. The old house was moved from Highland township); Lavina Smith, 1874-5; Lucy J. Smith and Frank Fowler, 1876; Ellen McClaren, 1877; Matt Haney, 1878; Nettie Goss, 1879; J. M. Bates and Miss Goss, 1880; Eliza DePuy and Mattie Darrow, 1881; Hanora Sheilds and Mary Huntoon, 1882 (no school in winter of 1882-3, as they could get no teacher); and Teresa B. Hall in the summer of 1883. School district No. 78 lies near the center of the township.

The records of school district No. 75 furnish the following teachers: R. N. Smith and Pat. Hagerty, 1869; Annie Mullen, 1870; Meril A. Robeson, 1875; Mary McClernan, 1877-8; Henry McClernan, 1879; Hellen Slattery, 1880; Margaret Ryan, 1881; Teresa Hall, 1882; L. M. Kimball, 1883.

The school in district No. 44 was organized by Geo. Bairy in 1869, and the first teacher was probably Miss Taylor. The present building is an enlargement of the first one, a small frame which has been moved about considerably. The teachers beginning with Christina Mitchell in 1869-70; Frank Langer, 1873-4; and William Bairey and Olive R. Taylor, 1875; C. A. Pheifer, Mary C. Christopher and Francis Fomler (?), 1876; Miss French, 1877; Bertha French, 1878-9-80; Geo. French and Anna French, 1881; John M. Bates and Mary Behrns, 1882; Maggie Potor and Mattie Darrow, and in 1883 Mariah Paine. The Millville school was at first private, taught by S. E. Thoresen, in 1878, and in 1879 organized as No. 89, with a good frame building. The teachers have been, beginning in 1880, A. Darrow and Lizzie Leonard, 1881; C. L.

Woodworth, Mattie Darrow, L. Leonard and Sadie Cathown, 1882; Mattie Darrow, 1883; Minnie Gibbons and Rosa Dickman.

The physicians located here have been Drs. Beaufort and Boyd, who remained but a short time, and Dr. Gove, who is at present the only doctor of medicine in the township.

In 1868 the Norwegian Methodist Episcopal church, on section 20, was organized by A. B. Burch, of Grand Meadows, Minnesota, who had preached here previous to this. With few at first, the largest membership reached thirty-five, in 1871, and has fallen off since, on account of many Norwegians going to Dakota. A good frame church, 32×24 feet, was built in 1873. It is valued at nine hundred dollars. The Norwegian Lutherans since 1874 have used this building more or less, also, but have had no services for a few years past. The ministers, since 1869, have been: Rev. Olson; Rev. Knudson, 1872-4; Rev. A. Johnson to 1877, Rev. E. Arveson to 1879, Rev. J. Peterson to 1882, when Rev. A. Knudson became the first resident minister of the township. Services are held regularly on Sunday at 10:30 A.M., with a sabbath school at 12 M. The sabbath school, Supt. M. A. Grove, was organized some years ago. The church belongs to the Plainview circuit. The trustees are E. Polson and M. A. Grove. A cemetery for Scandinavians lies near the church. The Swedes, in 1874, organized and built a church in Millville. The building is of limestone from the bluffs and about 30×40 feet in size. At first there were about thirty families, with a minister from Lake City, but Dakota's rising wealth has reduced the number to but five families, who have had no services for several years. The Norwegian Lutherans, not organized, used this building some also. Near the building is Millville cemetery. Services in these churches are occasionally held in English. M. A. Grove has preached some in the Norwegian church, filling the place of the regular minister in his absence.

On account of the peculiar characteristics of the Scandinavian, German and Irish churches, and their different languages, there has never been any revivals in the township. Some temperance work has been done, however, and with such effect that in attempts to abolish liquor license, about 1876, they came within four and six votes of having her territory unspotted by saloons. The temperance sentiment is not that high at present, as four patronized bars within her borders would indicate.

The Grange society organized in about 1872 on Lyman Gregg's

farm, and continued in their hall there for about one year and a half, then with a few meetings at schoolhouse No. 43, they sold their effects and disbanded with an oyster supper and dance. Lyman Gregg was worthy master. Clark Champine, Eben Farnsworth and A. Darrow were among their officers.

About 1880 the Good Templars were organized at the Norwegian Methodist Episcopal church. It continued actively about one year. The first, second and third worthy chiefs were, E. Polson, C. Christopher and M. A. Grove, respectively. They talk of reviving it again.

Debating clubs were quite numerous from 1879-81, and attended by old and young.

In the eastern part of the township, in 1874, was organized Father Matthew's Total Abstinence Society, which has held meetings once per month since. John Harlan was its first president, and the office has since been held by either Matthew Kinsella or him. Mr. Kinsella occupies it at present. In 1878 about fifty members started by subscription a temperance library, and now have over one hundred volumes. J. Powers is librarian, and the books are kept in the church.

There are but five events in the history of the township that may be called tragic. Three men were drowned: one at Millville, while swimming; Mr. McBride, some distance below this, while crossing this river on the ice in 1880; and a miller from Potsdam who drove in the river at high water. Two suicides have occurred. The causes were probably monomania caused by sickness. Both were Germans. One hung himself by a suspender, and the other choked himself with a bag string.

The immense crops of wheat in early days caused an extravagance in trading, that resulted in a reaction a few years later, that, combined with the overworking of the land, caused many failures. Men traded on credit for years, and when a settlement was necessary, a mortgage was necessary, and finally they had to give up their homes. So extensive was this trouble that the population was very materially decreased. The settlement of the Wilcox estate was the occasion of one severe blow to the township. Buying extravagantly in machinery was one cause of these troubles.

The wheat crop for four or five years, beginning with 1877, has nearly failed, so that many farmers contemplate making stock a specialty. It may be a question whether stock as a *specialty* will

be a success any more than wheat. Those who have tried a rotation of crops with a fair amount of stock find but little to complain of.

In 1869 there was 17,529 acres of farm land. The value of the improvements, \$63,199, and the personal property, \$26,041. The number of acres cultivated was 4,862, from which 60,693 bushels of wheat was raised, beside other grains.

In 1880 the number of acres under cultivation was 7,598. The population, 946. The productions were as follows: Bushels of wheat, 30,943; oats, 30,470; corn, 33,800; barley, 22,281; potatoes, 5,755; and apples, 1,961. There were 500 tons of hay, 200 pounds of wool, 189 cows, 5,415 pounds of butter and 200 pounds of honey.

Stating them in the order of their number beginning with the largest, the population is composed of Irish, Germans, Norwegians, Swedes, Americans and Austrians. The mass are German and Irish.

CHAPTER LXXXI.

WEST ALBANY TOWNSHIP.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND PRODUCTION.

WEST ALBANY township lies nearly in the center of the county, being a full congressional township, and consisting of fine rolling prairie, considerably broken in the southern part by eroded valleys and gorges. The streams all lie at a depth of from one to two hundred feet below the surrounding country, affording perfect drainage, and swamps are entirely unknown. Through sections 34, 27, 26, 25 and 36 in the southeastern part, winds the picturesque Zumbro, with its limestone cliffs, wooded banks and fertile bottoms, receiving the united waters of several smaller streams, which take their rise in the central, western and southern parts. These deep valleys or canons, which are the result of ages of erosion, appear to have been at one time considerably deeper than at present. The rock strata, which consist of Potsdam limestone, lie at an undiscovered depth below the streams, overlaid by a deposit of sand, clay and loam, which is rapidly increasing, and which indicates a long continued

reversal of the process of erosion. The drift, which on the prairies overlies the rock to a depth of from five to fifty feet, consists of clay, topped by a layer of rich clay loam, which twenty-five years ago nourished a thick growth of buffalo grass and grubs, now supplanted by the products of intelligent industry.

Nature here spreads riches for the artist and poet, as well as broad acres for the practical husbandman. The picturesque valleys, bounded by perpendicular, moss-grown walls and steep hillsides, broken by glen and gorge and covered with blooms, shrubs, oaks and conifers, and the winding streams which flow by mill and meadow, hemmed by vine-hung elms and willows, challenge the admiration of the lover of Nature, and invite the artist's pencil. Leaving the valley, the vision sweeps miles of

“Unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful,
For which the speech of England has no name,—
The Prairies.

Lo! they stretch

In fairy undulations, far away,
As if the ocean in his gentlest swell
Stood still with all his rounded billows
Fixed and motionless for ever.”

In the earlier days of the settlement, wheat was the staple product, and the abundant harvests which in those days invariably rewarded the settler's trust to this crop, soon made a prosperous community and gave this grain a monopoly of the farmer's attention. Corn was supposed to be ill adapted to this climate, and barley was yet to be introduced to any considerable extent. Passing years brought a decrease in the wheat production, with an occasional failure, and barley, corn and oats soon claimed a large share of the acreage, though wheat is still king and is likely to be for many years to come. Within the past few years increased attention has been given to stock-raising, owing to partial failures in grain, and the indications are that this industry will grow to considerable importance, though scarcity of water will always be one drawback to complete success in this line. The statistics given below are from the assessment rolls for 1882.

	ACREAGE.	BUSHEL.		VALUE.
Wheat.....	6,780	81,570	Horses.....	\$ 16,531
Oats.....	1,240	39,690	Cattle.....	5,510
Corn.....	960	24,700	Real estate.....	189,750
Barley.....	1,190	23,460		

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

In June, 1855, the hitherto undisturbed reign of nature and the Indian, in what is now West Albany township, was broken by the appearance of Samuel Brink, who erected on the southwest quarter of section 21 a two-story log hotel 24×46 feet. A few weeks later John McCollom settled on section 28, accompanied by a Dr. Spafford who left shortly after the death of Mrs. McCullom in August of that year. This was the first visit of "that grim ferryman" that poets write of,—a visit that has too oft been repeated. In the summer of 1855 came also Abram Lyons, followed in the early fall by Leroy, Eugene, and Cornelius McCollom. These settlements were all made in the valley near the future site of the village of West Albany, the first comers being attracted by the supposed superior fertility of the soil and the advantages of water and wood not found on the prairie. In the spring of 1852 Abram Lyons took unto himself a helpmate in the person of Miss Jane McCollom; this first marriage of the township was blessed by the appearance of a daughter the following spring, Laura Ann Lyons, who was the first child born in West Albany.

The summer of 1856 brought several new comers; their names, as far ascertainable, being as follows: Wm. Wright, of England; Frederick Jacobs, of Hanover; Andrew Hook, of Baden; Charles Wise, of Baden; John M. Welsh, of Ireland, and Patrick Cronan, of Ireland. This summer saw the destruction of Brink's tavern by fire; he had remained but a short time after his location here, and when he took his departure he left the hotel in charge of a Mr. Smith. At the time of its burning it was occupied by Frederick Jacobs. For some time afterward the settlement was designated as "the Burnt Tavern."

In the spring of 1857, Lawrence Tracy, of Irish nativity, who had previously settled in what is now Oakwood, moved to West Albany. In the same year came Sylvester and William Applegarth, of Canada; Henry Schmuser, of Holstien; Wm. Funk, and some others. In 1858 began the establishment of the Scotch settlement in the northeastern part of the township. In this year came George and William Wilson, William Duffus, Henry Glashen, Geo. and William Perry, Charles Forest, Alexander Thoires, William Sterling, David Munro, and William Corry; these have since been followed by many others from Scotland and Racine county, Wisconsin, some also from Canada. Many of these came here poor, but all

are now successful farmers, and the Scotch settlement will be found a christian, hospitable community where peace and prosperity reigns.

Thus we see the early establishment of three nationalities in this township, German, Irish and Scotch, and to these three the population still mainly belongs, but very few being of American descent.

Like the early pioneers of every part of the country the first settlers of West Albany saw their share of hardship and privation, and here as elsewhere bitter cups were often sweetened and brooding clouds lighted by the merry meetings which varied a life of toil, and a generous spirit of equality and neighborly kindness, over the departure of which many an old settler will be seen to shake his head regretfully. Money was scarce, and settlers were sometimes in actual want of food or reduced to a diet of johnnycake or potatoes. The abundance of game was often a great advantage, and the numerous flocks of prairie chicken and grouse, and the occasional deer that haunted the valleys, frequently increased an otherwise slim bill of fare. Sometimes the men would devote a day to ball or "shinny," and braking and hauling bees were quite common, often being a necessity, as teams were rather scarce. In the winter, sleigh-rides, singing-schools, lyceums, spelling-schools, donations, etc., varied the monotony and will always be remembered with pleasure by the participants.

An Indian trail from Wabasha to Blue Earth passed through this township, over which the Indians often passed, frequently stopping along West Albany creek to fish for the brook-trout that haunted its deeps. Winter sometimes saw them camped in the valleys, generally along the Zumbro, and though they often visited the settlers, to beg or bring in a little game, they gave no serious annoyance. Mr. Tracy's cabin, which then consisted of one room, was a favorite resort, and on cold winter evenings they would invade this warm retreat, lay around on the floor, in the way, and play cards, sometimes until midnight. In 1862 the settlers were badly frightened by the rumor that the hostile Indians from the north were coming, and many wakeful nights were passed on this account. Some left temporarily, some would go to neighbors' houses to spend the night, and some talk of fortifying a retreat was indulged in, but the Indians never came and no scalps were lost.

Having taken this brief glance at the planting of civilization from a social standpoint, let us return to the year 1857 and consider other

matters which time and change have given to the historian's pen. About this time the first road in the township was established. This was a road from Read's Landing to Oronoco and Mazeppa, passing through the village of West Albany. In the spring of 1857 Leroy, Engene and Cornelius McCollom bought of George H. Fari-bault the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 28, on which they laid out a town, naming it West Albany. William Applegarth built a store, which he stocked with a small supply of general merchandise, and the proprietors erected a sawmill. Upon the petition of the McColloms a postoffice was established, being located at Applegarth's store, with E. B. McCollom, postmaster. The future prospects of the town seemed very flattering, but the plat was never recorded, and this was the extent of its growth. The store was sold, about 1866, to R. Barry, who carried on the business until within two or three years, and was postmaster until 1878, when the office passed into the hands of Thomas Smith. The mill was run a few years, when it was abandoned, and in 1874 it was sold to Hiram Fellows, who removed it to the present site of Brandt's flouring-mill. In the same spring (1857) John McCollom platted the town of Union on the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 27, but agriculture was the only business ever carried on within its limits.

On the first Monday in May, 1858, the township was organized as West Albany, though to whom the credit of naming the town is due, could not be ascertained. The election was held at William Applegarth's, resulting as follows: E. B. McCollom, chairman of board; William Applegarth, clerk; Leroy McCollom, justice of the peace; and Cornelius McCollom, constable.

In the spring of 1859 Sylvester Applegarth laid out the village of Albany, on section 29, about a half-mile west of the town started two years before. The plat was recorded May 3, 1859, and the place soon became the metropolis of the township. Richard Dawson erected a hotel, Sylvester Applegarth a gristmill, S. McIntyre a store and saloon, and Jacob Fister a blacksmith-shop. About this time a small land office was run by E. Foster, who did business of various kinds for the settlers, but upon his election as auditor he left this part of the county. July 4, 1861, the blacksmith-shop was burned. Its destruction was the result of a quarrel about the possession of an anvil with which the inhabitants intended to demonstrate their patriotism. The same year saw the burning of the hotel. Both were soon rebuilt. In 1862 the hotel passed into the hands of

Frank Ryan, who ran it as a hotel and saloon for a few years. This place became a favorite resort, and dances were often held under its roof, with their attendant mirth and uproar.

These were the hamlet's palmiest days, though to those most interested in its progress hope whispered that these were but beginnings. In the minds of the proprietors and others this location was destined to become the capital of Wabasha county; and eligible sites for the county buildings were pointed out with confident predictions as to the bright future of West Albany. But shortly after the war its star began to wane, and now business of all kinds has entirely deserted this part of the township.

In the early days of the settlement the leading spirits in this part of the township were the McColloms and the Applegarths, all of whom are now gone. Perhaps more than casual mention is due to some. Leroy McCollom is remembered by those who knew him as an "odd genius," and his influence in "affairs of state" was considerable in those days. He was rather a successful pettifogger, a justice of the peace several years, and always took a great interest in local squabbles. He was a good neighbor and a man of shrewdness, but his time was largely passed, with legs crossed, whittling a stick and discussing the various topics of conversation that presented themselves. About 1867 Charles Nunn put a good-sized stock of general merchandise in the house now owned by Thomas Smith, and did a flourishing business for two or three years. In 1867 Ryan's hotel was purchased by the Catholic congregation, who used it as a church several years. Besides the business institutions mentioned, shoe and blacksmith shops have been in operation at different times; but all have now departed, and the little vitality left at the time was extinguished by the advent of the railroad in 1878.

SCHOOLS.

In the establishment of a new community schools are, of course, a matter of early consideration. The condition and advantages of society are in a measure reflected in the schoolhouses and attendant educational facilities, and the best educational means available are often very crude. Such was the case in West Albany, and the first terms in the different districts were generally taught in abandoned claim shanties and cabins, or perhaps in a private house. The first term of school in this township was probably taught by Augustus Applegarth, in the summer of 1858, in a building owned by William

Haines. Further than this nothing could be learned. Good frame schoolhouses now dot the township, and the schools are generally in a prosperous condition.

CHURCHES.

Baptist.—The majority of the members of the organization are residents of West Albany; but meetings were for many years held in the schoolhouse of district 26, which, until 1878, was located in Glasgow township. At that time a new schoolhouse was erected in West Albany, where services were afterward held. The first Baptist preacher who ministered to this community was Benjamin Wharton, a native of Virginia, and at that time a resident of Wabasha. This was in 1858. His first services were held in the log house of John Owens of this township, and until the erection of the schoolhouse of district No. 26, in 1861 or 1862, he held meetings at intervals of two or three weeks, here and at the residences of William Corry and B. B. Fetzer. July 14, 1861, he organized the church at the log schoolhouse. Eight were enrolled as members, viz: Isaac Corry, William Corry and wife, Charles Forest, John Owens and wife, by letter from the Baptist church of Wabasha; B. B. Fetzer and Martha Fetzer, from Clarion county, Pennsylvania. The first officers chosen were B. B. Fetzer and Isaac Corry, deacons. Wharton was succeeded by William Sturgeon, who preached about one year, when Wharton returned, remaining several years. He was followed by Rev. Cummings, and one year later by Levi Ross, under whose charge the church saw its season of greatest prosperity, the membership reaching thirty-three. After a ministration of two and a half years he was succeeded by T. F. Babcock, who remained but a short time, and was the last to visit the church. About this time the ranks were greatly thinned by emigration westward; so much so that services have been discontinued about two years. In 1859 a sabbath school was organized, and was kept up until the breaking up of the church.

Catholic.—In the early days of the settlement the Catholics were favored with occasional visitations by Father Tissot, of Wabasha. He repeated his visits until 1866, when he was succeeded by Father Trobec, also from Wabasha. In 1869 Father Herman divided his time between this charge and Lake City, and was followed by Father Quinn. In the fall of 1879 Father Jacobs took charge of the church, being the first resident priest, and remaining four years. In the spring of 1883 the present priest, Father Boland, began his

ministration. About 1863 the congregation purchased sixty acres of land near the village of West Albany, and two years later they bought twenty additional acres, with Frank Ryan's hotel, which they used for a church several years. The new church was begun during the ministration of Father Herman, and will be completed in 1884, at a cost of about twenty-two thousand dollars. A commodious parsonage was begun in 1881 and will be finished at an expense of fifteen hundred dollars. The church is prosperous, and has a membership of seventy-nine. A Catholic school at this place is one of the probabilities of the near future.

United Presbyterian.—At the request of a few persons, residents of West Albany township, they were visited in September, 1860, by Rev. James McCartney, who preached at the house of William Sterling on the evening of September 13, 1860, and in schoolhouse No. 21 on the 14th. Though preaching was earnestly desired, other engagements prevented him from returning until January, 1861. From this time until July he preached here half the time. The Caledonia congregation of the United Presbyterian church was organized March 19, 1861, with nine members. Seven of these were by letter, from Yorkville, Wisconsin,—William Wilson, Jeanette Wilson, Henry Glashen, Jane Glashen, William Sterling, Lucretia Sterling and George Perry; and two joined on profession,—William Perry and Martha Perry. In the summer of 1861 Rev. J. K. Black visited them a few times, and July, 1862, A. B. Coleman was sent by the general assembly and preached half the time for a year. He was followed by H. McHatton, James P. Rait, James M. Wallace, J. Tate, James Rogers, and perhaps others. July, 1882, A. Y. Houston, the present incumbent, took charge. The present membership is about thirty. The year 1884 will probably see the erection of a frame church, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. A sabbath school has been in progress at various times since the organization, and is now in a prosperous condition.

Lutheran.—About 1863 Prof. Moldenke, of Milwaukee, made this section a visit and preached at the house of Henry Schmuser, on section 16. Through his influence the few adherents to the church in this neighborhood were visited in 1864 by William Vomhof, of Olmsted county. During the fall of that year he organized a church of six members, as follows: John Dankwart, Henry Schmuser and wife, John Haase, Fritz Lange, Henry Lange and John Schmidt. The succession of ministers since that time has

been as follows: F. Seifert, A. Hoffman, M. Stulpnagel, P. Rubreih, and P. Bechtel, the present incumbent. Their church, a neat frame, was erected in 1868. At the same time a parsonage was erected. A sabbath school has been running eight years.

German Methodist.—The exact date of the first preaching was not ascertained, though it was probably in 1861, by Rev. Grechtenmeyer at C. Furlman's house. The following are the names of ministers who have followed him: Wm. Schreiner, Philip Funk, August Lamprecht, Adam Willer, Frederick Hermismeyer, Frederick Hogrefe, Louis Thoele, Henry Schnitker, and Frederick Hermismeyer, of Wabasha, who still preaches to the congregation. A frame church was built in 1866 at a cost of about eight hundred dollars.

SOCIETIES.

July 26, 1875, Good Templar Lodge, No. 120, was organized by F. C. Stow, G. W., secretary of I.O.G.T., with forty-one charter members. The first officers were: J. P. Owens, L.D.; A. G. Sulton, P.W.C.T.; John Munro, W.C.T.; Jennie Ritchie, W.V.T.; John Brown, Secretary. Meetings were held regularly in the schoolhouse of district No. 26; then in Glasgow township. Through dissatisfaction, carelessness and emigration, the organization was disbanded April, 1878. The greatest membership (73) was reached April, 1877.

MILLS.

West Albany creek offers the advantage of good water-power to industries of this kind, and its hurrying course was first checked by a water-wheel in 1857, when the McColloms' sawmill was put in operation.

In 1859 Sylvester Applegarth built a gristmill, in his town, with two run of buhrs. Three or four years after he sold it to Patrick McNamee, and after passing through different hands and experiencing several changes, it was destroyed by fire and never rebuilt.

In 1867 Wm. Applegarth built a feedmill on this stream. It was soon sold, and in 1877 it passed into the hands of its present owner, John J. Hoffman. He reconstructed the mill at a cost of about two thousand dollars, putting in a new dam and machinery, and now has three run of buhrs,—two for flour and one for feed.

As before mentioned, the sawmill built by the McColloms was purchased in 1874 by Hiram Fellows and moved farther down the

stream. In 1877 it was purchased by the Brandt brothers, who removed the machinery and erected their present flouring-mill at a cost of twenty-four hundred dollars. In the fall of 1882 improvements were made to the extent of one thousand dollars, and more are contemplated. They have a turbine wheel, three run of buhrs, with first-class machinery, and are doing a prosperous business.

We must not omit mention of the Gopher Prairie postoffice, established about 1860, on section 2, with Benjamin Dodge as postmaster. This became a favorite place of resort for the neighbors to gather in, tell stories, discuss politics, or read the newspapers of which Dodge always had a plentiful supply. In the course of two or three years it was moved to the house of Wm. Wilson and shortly after to the town of Lake.

The only practicing physician who has resided in this township was Dr. Miller, who located on section 14 several years ago and remained about two years.

RAILROAD.

In 1878 the Minnesota Midland railway was completed, following the course of the Zumbro river through the southeastern part of the township. The history of the road will be found elsewhere, and only one thing need here be mentioned in this connection. Before the building of the road, agents of the company went among the farmers and got a majority of the voters to sign a petition for the road agreeing to aid the company to the extent of five thousand dollars in case the road was completed. This afterward created considerable dissatisfaction in the township, and when the road was completed they declined to grant the bonus. The case was carried to the supreme court where the law under which the petition was gotten up was declared unconstitutional, thus relieving the township of their obligation to pay the amount.

TOWNS.

Since the advent of the railroad two little towns have sprung up in the township.

Tracy was so named by Mr. Lakey, superintendent of the road, in honor of Lawrence Tracy, on whose farm the station was established. Since 1878 the Mazeppa Mill Company has been buying wheat at this place. In the summer of 1879 P. J. McGinn built a two-story frame building and put in a stock of general merchandise, valued at about five hundred dollars. He met with fair success,

increasing it from time to time, and in the spring of 1863 he sold to P. J. Fox, who continues the business. In 1880 the postoffice was moved from West Albany to Tracy, McGinn assuming the duties of postmaster. In 1883 he was succeeded by P. J. Fox, the present incumbent. The postoffice is called Lakey, there being another Tracy in the state.

Theilmanton is on the railroad in section 36, pleasantly located on a terrace in the valley, and about forty feet above the Zumbro river. It was named in honor of Christian Theilman, through whose influence the station was established, and by whom the town was platted in 1877. In January, 1878, Peter Hall completed and occupied the commodious two-story frame, where he still holds forth, putting in a stock of general merchandise, valued at about one thousand dollars. He was the first to locate on the site of the town, and his stock is now worth about four thousand dollars. In the spring of the same year he was followed by Nicholas Reil, who erected a good frame building, which he has since occupied as a boot and shoe shop. During the same season William Morris built a blacksmith-shop, and Henry Sommerholder a wagonshop, which he yet occupies. In the fall two saloons were started by William Colegraff and Nils P. Christianson respectively. The latter afterward sold to John Will. Upon the petition of Peter Hall a post-office was established, December, 1878, with the petitioner as postmaster. During 1878 a commodious grainhouse was erected by C. Theilman, who then began buying grain. In 1882 it passed into the hands of the Wabasha Elevator Company. About forty thousand bushels of grain were shipped from this place in 1882. The population numbers about sixty, and is now almost entirely German.

CHAPTER LXXXII.

HYDE PARK TOWNSHIP.

In the early part of May, 1855, Paris Devitt and Samuel Parker settled in the district of country now known as Hyde Park. The next day after their arrival came John Ritter, Charles Holzman, William McCloud; and it was but a very short time until George and Seymore Fanning and the Baker families arrived and took up homesteads.

It was the rolling farm-land, dotted with poplar groves, which attracted these men, some of whom came from northern Pennsylvania, while others from Maryland. The close of the summer of 1855 found almost every quarter-section "claimed," and a log cabin erected to shield the pioneer from Minnesota's wintry blasts. The winter of 1855-6 is a notable one in the history of the country as the "cold winter," and the early settlers suffered greatly since they were so far from mill and market, besides their means were very scanty. Many tales of hardship are related of that "cold winter." When the snow became so deep and the weather so cold that it was impossible to get the grain to mill, the old coffee mill was used, and the words "Flannigan's Mill" bring back to many old settlers recollections of pioneer life in the winter of 1855-6.

At the time of the government survey the tract of land now included in the townships of Zumbro and Hyde Park was called Concord. This name, however, for some reason, did not suit the people, and at a meeting held in May, 1858, the name Troy was chosen. The legislature would not accept this, however, as another town in the state held the same name, so it was named Zumbro, after the river which divided it. The larger part of the population lived on the south side of the river, and all township elections and meetings were held on that side. This was a source of trouble to the north side people, for at the spring and fall elections the river was swollen so much with the rains that they could not cross but with a risk of their lives, so a general feeling of dissatisfaction arose, which culminated in the spring of 1862, in dividing the township by the river, the south part retaining the name Zumbro. At the first meeting held north of the river the name Hyde Park was suggested by an Englishman, so that the township is named after one of the most famous places in London. This is only a fractional township containing about ten thousand acres, four thousand and eighty-nine acres being under cultivation.

The land is varied. Along the Zumbro river, and extending two miles northward from its banks, the land is very rough and hilly. Dense forests of heavy oak cover the ground, and even at the present day the fox, wolf and deer are found, with an abundance of smaller game. In the north part of the township may be found fine rolling farms suitable for grain and corn. The present population is largely Irish. They are kind and hospitable, and their appreciation for learning is shown by the character of the schools. They are

hardy and industrious, caring more for an abundance of the necessities of life than for superfluities.

The first settlers of this township coming from centers of christian influence, were not unmindful of spiritual things in their new homes, and with the foundations of their log cabins they erected altars of prayer and praise. As early as 1856 religious services were held in the cabins of the farmers, and people old and young came to the meetings. The first preaching services in the township were held at the home of John Ritter, and the minister was the renowned pioneer Jas. McArdeU. These meetings were continued for several years, but no Protestant church has ever been established, and at the present time there are but few Protestant families in the township. There is a Roman Catholic church at Hammond. It was erected in 1881, and is a frame structure 26×36 feet, with a wing 12×16 feet, and twenty-two feet high. The membership consists of about eighty families, and services are held every two weeks, at which a priest from Lake City officiates. At a very early day Sunday schools were established, and through the earnest efforts of some good ladies the work still goes on.

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people. Minnesota has always been called the great wheat state, and as good crops have been raised in this township as in any part of the state. The past four years have been rather unfavorable to wheat-growing, and the farmers are now turning their attention more to corn and barley growing and to the rearing and feeding of stock. The following is a summary of the products of the year 1882: Wheat, 16,271 bushels; oats, 23,223 bushels; barley, 20,525 bushels; corn, 19,773 bushels; potatoes, 2,950 bushels; apples, 203 bushels; hay, 427 tons; butter, 9,550 pounds; wool, 152 pounds.

Hyde Park has an I.O.O.F. of which she is justly proud. The first movement toward organization was begun in the summer of 1877, and public interest in the lodge became so intense that before the summer was half over it was organized and started with a large and effective membership. It is generally conceded that Scot Foster was the prime mover in the organization of the lodge, largely aided by the venerable John Ritter, who held the first office of Noble Grand. The name of the lodge is the Hyde Park I.O.O.F., although many of its members are residents of Gillford and West Albany townships. The place of meeting is in Gillford township, at a place called "Grange Corners," where they have a pleasant room 18×22

feet, and comfortably furnished. The lodge holds weekly meetings and is in a very promising condition. The following is a list of its charter members: Scot Foster, Fred Foster, Albert Foster, Clarence Foster, Geo. A. Roberts, Joe Roberts, Wilson Roberts, Albert Roberson, Louis O'Harra, L. A. Doty, Robert Disney, John Disney, David Williams, J. Clark, E. D. Southard, Russel Warren, Frank Warren, Samuel La Mont, Ed. Clifford, John Ritter.

TOWNS.

This township has two small towns which furnish a market for not only the people of Hyde Park but also for the townships adjoining it.

Jarretts is a thriving little village, situated in the southeastern part of the township, on the C. M. & St. P. narrow-gauge railroad, just thirty miles from Wabasha. Before there was an inhabitant near the present site of the town, there was a ford in the Zumbro where the old settlers in an early day crossed, and since the nearest dweller was Mr. Jarrett, the place came to be called "Jarrett's Ford," and when a postoffice was established it received the name of Jarretts. The village consists of one general merchandise store with postoffice, one flouring-mill, one grain elevator, a sugar manufactory and about one dozen dwelling-houses. The town really had its birth in 1878, when the narrow-gauge railroad was built. The flouring-mill, run by water-power, was built in 1878 by Kimball & Kitzman, and is the only mill in the township. The elevator is a frame structure with a capacity of five thousand bushels, and is used as a feeder to the large flouring-mill at Mazeppa.

Hammond is a village of about two hundred population, situated three miles west of Jarretts, on the C. M. & St. P. narrow-gauge railroad. The place derives its name from a Mr. Hammond who owned the land where the village now stands. The town is divided into two parts by the river Zumbro, and the two parts are connected by a large bridge of wood and iron work, mounted on stone basements. The first building was erected in 1877, and from the increase in the past the prospect is encouraging for its becoming a town of more than county reputation. The elevator owned by the Mazeppa Mill Co. is a large wooden structure, erected in 1879, with the dimensions 40×80 feet, eighty-five feet high. It has a capacity of seventy-five thousand bushels. This is the largest elevator in the county, and its erection and operation has greatly benefited the citizens of Hyde Park and the surrounding country.

SCHOOLS.

There are three schoolhouses in the township all of which have a large attendance and which are well conducted. It has always been the desire of the people to have good schools, and the trustees, realizing this desire, have aimed to secure able teachers. The results of good training are attested by the fact that now men and women educated in these schools are teaching in all parts of the county, some even holding the responsible positions as principals of the high schools of Elgin and Plainview.

The first schoolhouse in the township was built in the summer of 1856, on the northeast corner of section 3, on the land now owned by Robert Fish. This schoolhouse was in the district now numbered 45. The first teacher was Miss Mary Shaw, who received twelve dollars per month for her services. There were three families in the district: Shaws, Parkers and Yorks.

The first school held in what is now known as district 46, was taught by Unus Potter in 1857 at a private house. The next year it was held in a barn owned by Mr. Peter Kelley, and the next year a log schoolhouse was built by the settlers. The first school in district 84 was taught by Miss Lucy Roberts, the date being uncertain, probably about 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.

In 1866 the county bought of John F. Ross one hundred and sixty acres of land in this township to be used as a county poor-farm, but for convenience it was exchanged for a farm near the county seat.

In 1856 Wm. Parker opened and stocked the first store in the township, which he operated until 1865. He was the first postmaster in the township. John Reller was the first blacksmith, and he opened the first shop in 1858. Francis Shaw had the first shoe-shop, which he opened in 1857.

The first birth was that of Effie Woodward, born February 14, 1856. The first marriage was that of Jacob York and Mrs. Jane Shaw, June 22, 1856.

At the time of the construction of the narrow-gauge railroad through the township, the question whether the township should bond itself was voted upon. At the first election the "bonding" was defeated, but after a few days the decision was reversed and the people agreed to pay six thousand dollars, giving seven per cent

payable semi-annually. This was a large amount for so small a township to pay but they have gained great benefit from the road, since now they have a good market close at home, whereas, prior to the construction of the road, the grain and marketing had to be taken by wagon twenty to twenty-five miles.

The year 1883 is the first year liquor license has ever been granted in this township.

Politically the township is strongly democratic. The township has a population of about four hundred and eighty-five, of whom ninety-one are voters.

CHAPTER LXXXIII.

GILLFORD TOWNSHIP.

In the early part of May, 1855, Messrs. Wm. McCloud, George and Seymour Fanning came to this township, and after taking claims and working through the summer season, they returned to Illinois for the winter and in the following spring they returned here with their families. The same year, 1855, Jos. Fuller took a claim near Mazeppa, but being discouraged by a heavy frost in June was about to return to Illinois when his brother-in-law, Mr. Gill, dissuaded him, and they both settled in Gillford. In the fall of 1855 Mr. Gill returned to Illinois for his family; after spending the winter there and when returning here he was taken sick and died. Mrs. Gill, however, settled in this township, and on account of her amiable character the township was named for her. Much might be said in commendation of all those old settlers, but one deserves particular notice here. Mr. McCloud was a man of very great worth to county and township. He laid out the roads in the township; he was a great patron of schools; he did his utmost to promote religious interest in the community; as regards hospitality he could not be surpassed. In the spring of 1856 Messrs. E. M. Hoyt, E. F. Hoyt, W. F. Green and F. Lamb came to this township and took claims in the northwestern part.

The first town meeting was held at the house of L. W. Manning on May 11, 1856. The result of the first election was as follows: E. M. Hoyt, L. W. Manning, David Fanning, supervisors; E. M.

Rider, town clerk; James Morehead, William McCloud, justices of the peace; S. Tysdel, assessor; William Green, overseer of poor. The number of votes cast was thirty-four.

LAND.

The land of this township has a gentle roll, and is exceedingly suitable for grain-growing. It is situated midway between the forests and rough land, bordering on the Zumbro on the south, and the similar land along the Mississippi on the north. There is an abundance of clear-running water, which renders stock-raising comparatively easy.

PEOPLE.

In the early history of the township the people were mostly natives of New England, New York or Pennsylvania, but the last ten years has seen quite a change. A large number of the old settlers having moved farther north and west, their places are now occupied by Germans. A careful investigation has shown that more than one-half of the present population are German, who occupy the eastern and northern parts of the township; of the other half, quite a large number are Irish, who reside in the southeastern part, and the rest living in the western part of the township are for the most part natives of New York and Pennsylvania. The present population numbers about two thousand, and the largest vote cast was two hundred and six.

TOWNS.

There is but one town in the township, Zumbro Falls. It is situated in the extreme southwestern part of the township and has a population of about two hundred people. The river Zumbro divides it, the dwelling-houses being on one side, in Chester township, while the business-houses are in this township. A large bridge connected the two divisions until recently, when a storm, which did much damage to the village and surrounding country, completely destroyed the bridge. A new one will soon be constructed. A man by the name of Tuttle first owned the land where the town now stands. Mr. Tibbitts owned it next, and then Mr. Whaley, who is still a resident of the place and owner of considerable property in that vicinity, purchased it. The town really began to exist in 1878, when the narrow-gauge railroad was laid through this township. Mr. Haradon is the present postmaster.

There is a postoffice in the northern part of the township with

which is connected a general merchandise store. Mail is received and taken twice a week by stage. The name Oak Centre was given to this postoffice by Mr. C. C. Lowe on account of the abundance of oak-trees in that vicinity.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Until the summer of 1859 no religious services were held in the township, the principle reason being there was no leader. In that summer Haradon organized a Sunday-school at Oak Centre, and after that was in successful operation, two more were organized. As yet there was no preacher or preaching. In the spring of 1860 a man by the name of Stillwell came into the township and took a claim. It was soon rumored around that he was a Methodist exhorter, so he was waited upon and asked to preach at Oak Centre the following sabbath. He preached, and the people were so well pleased that he made several appointments, and thus the work continued throughout the summer. In the course of several months a great revival took place, which was so widespread that three new churches were organized, which still exist.

Mr. Stillwell was one of those quiet, modest men, with little self-confidence, but he won the respect and admiration of all the people with whom he came in contact, and the good he was the means of accomplishing cannot be overestimated.

There are three churches in the township. A Methodist Episcopal church, on section 16, which was built in 1862, but which has no regular services at present. There is a large cemetery connected with this church, where many of its members and others are laid to rest. A woman's mission organization hold regular sabbath services in the schoolhouse, district No. 19. The German people have a Lutheran church at Jacksonville. It is a handsome frame structure, 30×16 feet, comfortably furnished and surrounded by one-half acre of land covered with beautiful shade-trees. About twenty-five families attend this church, Mr. Mire having been the pastor since the church was organized in 1878. All these churches sustain large Sunday schools, and an annual union picnic is held, which is one of the grandest occasions of the year to all.

There are two Good Templars lodges in the township, one at Zumbro Falls, with a membership of eighty-six, and the other at Oak Centre, with a membership of forty-five. They are in a prosperous condition, holding weekly meetings, at which literary exer-

cises form a part of the evening's programme. Games and social pleasures are also indulged in, and many pleasant as well as profitable evenings are spent together by the young people in uniting themselves against the common foe, intemperance.

SCHOOLS.

There are five schools in the township, Nos. 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20. The first teacher in the township was Miss Lizzie Green (Bartlett), who taught a select school in a "claim shanty," 10×12 feet in dimensions, in the summer of 1858, in the bounds of the district now known as No. 15. The second school was established on section 12, near the present schoolhouse No. 19, and the first teacher was Miss Rosa Montgomery. It is a lamentable fact in connection with the schools of this township, that the records, including names of teachers, number of pupils, salaries, dates, etc., have not been preserved.

GENERAL FACTS.

The first marriage was Mr. E. S. Fanning and Miss Hannah Fanning in the spring of 1865. The first birth was Miss Mary Fanning, a daughter of the above.

The first death was that of Mr. Samuel Fanning, in the fall of 1856.

A liquor license has never been granted in this township. During the war there was not a man drafted from this township; a sufficient number enlisted.

At the time of the construction of the narrow-gauge railroad through the township a vote was taken whether the town should bond itself. It was lost by a few votes. There are six thousand two hundred and sixty-nine acres of land under cultivation. Politically the township is republican.

CHAPTER LXXXIV.

LAKE CITY.

THE citizens of that section of Wabasha county lying along the shores of Lake Pepin and contiguous to the county of Goodhue on the north, did not aspire to corporate responsibilities, honors and burdens at a very early date. That portion of the county, for years known as the town of Lake City, had been organized as a township for nearly thirteen years before any attempt to incorporate a village or town within its territory was attempted, and it was more than seventeen years from the date of the permanent settlement of the town before any effective attempt at incorporation was made. During those years there had grown up here an intelligent and thriving community of twenty-five hundred souls. Under no government other than that of the township organization, effected on the admission of the state into the union in 1858, a prosperous mercantile and shipping trade had been developed and successfully fostered; churches had been organized and built; schools established and well provided with all necessary appliances of buildings and apparatus; streets had been opened, graded and furnished with sidewalks; police and sanitary regulations adopted, and in short the whole paraphernalia of village organization introduced and successfully manipulated under that old township organization of May 11, 1858, supplemented by some special legislative acts to which specific attention will be necessary in order to arrive at a true understanding of the status of this city, which was only a town: and of this portion of the town of Lake City, which was so much more than a township, as was only too apparent when the city of Lake City was carved out of the old township of Lake City, which one year thereafter received by legislative enactment the curtailed name of "Lake," as it now is. The state census returns for 1865 give as the population of the town of Lake City for that year, fourteen hundred and eleven souls. Deducting the population of the township outside of the corner occupied by the afterward city, and making allowance for the increase of population during the year ending March 31, 1865, and it will

not be far from the actual figures if we place the population of that section of Lake City township, now included with the incorporated limits of Lake City, at about eleven hundred, in the spring of 1864. By special legislative enactment, of date March 3, 1864, the supervisors of the town of Lake City were given special powers, which special powers were equivalent in general terms to those usually exercised by the board of trustees of an incorporated village, or the common council of an incorporated city, but these special powers were only made applicable to a particularly specified section of the town of Lake City, to wit: The S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Sec. 4; and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 5; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots Nos. 1 and 2 of Sec. 5; and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots Nos. 1 and 2 of Sec. 9, all in T. 111 N., of R. 12 W., according to United States survey. This tract, as above described, included very nearly so much of the present city limits as is laid off in plats and blocks. Or, to describe it otherwise, it included that portion lying between the railroad track and the lake, with the addition of some small territory on the south side of the railway tracks about the depot, and also in the lower part of the village. It was a strip of land lying along Lake Pepin, a distance of a little over one and a half miles in length and extending backward from the lake a distance varying from one-half to three-fourths of a mile. It was this portion of Lake City township, that while still continuing an integral part of that township, was practically cut off from it, by the special act of March 3, 1864, above referred to. The powers conferred by this act upon the supervisors of the town of Lake City, were to the effect that within the above specified territory, they could enact and enforce ordinances for a variety of purposes, which briefly stated were:

1. To compel owners and occupants of slaughterhouses, groceries, cellars, stables, sewers, vaults, or any unwholesome or nauseous house or places, to cleanse or abate the same as deemed necessary for the health and comfort of the town.
2. To direct the location and management of slaughterhouses, markets, and to regulate the sale, storage and conveying of gunpowder and other combustibles.
3. To prevent the incumbrance of streets, alleys or sidewalks, with anything whatever.
4. To restrain cattle, hogs, sheep, dogs, poultry, etc., from running at large, and to provide for impounding, selling or destroying them as the case might be.

5. To prevent the bringing into the district as above described, any putrid carcass or other unwholesome thing, or in case of its being so brought in, to provide for and enforce its removal.

6. To regulate the burial of the dead, and provide against the spread of contagious diseases and their introduction.

7. To prevent any persons from doing damage to the crossings and sidewalks.

8. To prevent open drunkenness, brawling, obscenity, etc., and provide for the arrest and punishment of those guilty of thus offending against the general peace.

9. To prevent the dangerous construction and condition of chimneys, fire-places, ovens, boilers and boiler-stacks, etc., the deposit of ashes in the highways, or in unsafe places; to regulate the use of fireworks and firearms, and in general to prevent and provide for the extinguishment of fires as might be considered necessary and expedient.

10. To provide for the maintenance of suitable sidewalks and street-crossings on both sides of Washington street, at the expense of the owners of the adjacent properties.

11. To establish a grade for Washington street, under direction of a competent surveyor, cause profiles thereof to be made and registered as town plats are recorded, and make regulations for excavating or filling in streets as may be required.

12. To prevent and punish noise at public meetings and assemblies, riots, disturbances of all kinds, and generally to promote and preserve the public peace.

It was made the duty of the township supervisors to enforce the regulations that should be made in the interest and for the furtherance of the above objects, and the manner of procedure in such cases was duly set forth; all by-laws, regulations or ordinances passed by them for this purpose were declared to have the force of law provided they controvened no existing laws, and severe penalties could be enforced for their violation. The justices of the town of Lake City were given original and exclusive jurisdiction in all cases arising under the act, and no appeal could be taken in any case where the fine imposed did not exceed twenty dollars. The supervisors of the town of Lake were also empowered to appoint a marshal, and it was made their duty to so appoint within thirty days of the annual town election. Said marshal was required to furnish bond, and given all the authority of constable under the statute of the state, to receive fees for his services, and such other compensation as the supervisors should determine, subject to limitation. The supervisors were also authorized and required to vote a tax upon the taxable property of the district thus governed sufficient to pay

the expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of the act; that tax was to be by majority vote of the town supervisors, and the town clerk was required to file a copy of record of such vote upon which the tax was to be levied and collected, as all other township taxes were. The assessor of the town of Lake City was also required to make a separate list of the persons and personal property of all residents of the specified district in the same manner as was required to be done in the case of residents of incorporated towns. The act took effect from and after its passage, and thenceforth the town supervisors of Lake City had a corporation to look after, which was not incorporated, and the district above described had all the honors and privileges of an incorporated village or city without its liabilities and many of its burdens. The legislature of 1866 made some additional provisions, supplemental to the act of 1864, by which the special regulation concerning the building of a sidewalk on Washington street became a more general one, and included all the streets of the special district. In addition to this the town supervisors were authorized to direct so much of the poll and road tax, derived from the tax of the special district, as they deemed to be best, to the maintenance of bridges and highways in adjacent townships. This was only in effect to empower the town supervisors to do officially what the public spirit of the citizens, of the village which was not a village, had been doing privately and unofficially for a number of years. Of this more specific mention will be made in another place.

By act of legislature, approved March 9, 1867, some very material additions were made to the powers of the supervisors of the town of Lake City, by which they were authorized to license and regulate exhibitions and shows of all kinds, caravans, circuses, concerts, theaters; also, all auctions, billiard tables, tenpin alleys, bowling saloons, etc.; also, all taverns, saloons, and persons dealing in spirituous, vinous or fermented liquors. They were also given authority to prohibit gaming, card-playing, and restrain persons from engaging in the same, or from vending any article for which license to sell was required, until the license so required had been duly granted. Another important addition to their powers was that of establishing fire-limits, and prescribing what character of material should be allowed in building within such fire limits; also, to prevent the reconstruction within such limits of all wooden build-

ings, where such buildings had been damaged fifty per cent of their value. It was also enacted that they should provide a place for the confinement of all arrested persons, no matter from what cause, until discharged by due process of law or committed to the county jail. They were finally empowered to lay out a street through the center of a certain block (No. 1), levy a tax to compensate owners for damages, and to lease so much of the levee as to them shall seem just, provided it does not seriously affect or injure said levee, and provided also that said leases should not extend for a longer term than ninety-nine years. The supervisors and town clerk were allowed two dollars per diem compensation each for all time actually employed in discharging the duties set forth in the above act and its amendments; and with this the special legislation ended for this special district which was virtually the incorporation of the city of Lake, and yet did not exist as such incorporation until eight years thereafter.

There are few cases that can parallel this, and none that have come under our own notice. This existence of eight years in which the inhabitants of a favored corner of Lake City township were privileged with all that actual incorporation could confer, relieved of its financial burdens, might well mark an era in their history and be designated by a white stone. Not one substantial benefit that could be secured through a city charter that they did not reap; not one responsibility, which as a city they must have assumed, that they did not in this manner largely avoid, and that without working aught but good to them. They could open streets and tax property therefor; lay sidewalks, grade, condemn property, lease the levees, prescribe fire limits, regulate sale of specified articles, require licenses, construct their own courts of municipal justice, issue their writs, execute them and enforce penalties without recourse (within certain limits); take the taxes for road purposes and appropriate them where they could do most good—and in every conceivable way exercise all the privileges of an individual or body corporate; but they were not a body corporate in law, had no existence in fact, could not sue or be sued, could not contract any obligation, could not be forced to meet any; and all the expense of carrying on this machinery was the sum of two dollars per capita for the township supervisors and town clerk for every day actually expended in the direction of affairs. True the township officers could be sued, but there was no provision for their contracting any

obligations for this specified district as such, and the arrangement all through was one on which Lake City, unincorporate, might well congratulate herself. The verdict of one of her citizens—that she fortunately stumbled upon the peculiar legislation which this conferred privilege without responsibility, was after all, perhaps, not very wide of the mark. Early in 1867 the question of formally organizing as a city was discussed, and meetings held to consider the question. The matter was finally disposed of in a meeting of the citizens held at Williamson's hall, on the evening of Saturday, January 19, 1867. The objection to the existing order of affairs was urged, on the ground that as now administered, the town authorities lacked the power properly to administer the affairs of a community like this, and corporate powers had become a necessity. To this it was answered that the powers in the hands of the supervisors was ample, and only needed to be exercised. Also that if more legislation was needed it could be obtained, but that it was unadvisable to saddle the town with the burdens of maintaining a corporate existence. The test question, as submitted, was that a city charter be drawn up, and the proposition was negatived by a very decided majority. The meeting instructed the supervisors to rigidly enforce such by-laws and ordinances as were already in existence, and a committee chosen to draw up amendments to the present regulations, increasing the power of the town supervisors so as to include the various subjects afterward specified in the legislative act of March 9, next ensuing. Matters remained in this state so far as the exercise of governmental powers was concerned, until the formal incorporation of the city—although one more attempt to incorporate was made, which led to no definite result. By act of legislature of 1870, it was provided that any community, within any specified district, numbering not less than two thousand souls, and not more than fifteen thousand, might, upon filing with the judge of probate for the county within which such district was located, a petition for incorporation signed by not less than two-thirds of the legal voters of said district, become thereby incorporated, and it was made the duty of the judges of probate, before whom such petition should come, to order an election for the purpose of filling the various offices set forth in the charter as petitioned for. Such petition so signed by three hundred and twenty-two legal voters residing within a certain described district (substantially the corporate limits of the present city of Lake City), came before A. Z. Putnam,

judge of probate for the county of Wabasha, on May 15, 1871. The judge gave notice of election to be held July 1, 1871, for the purpose of filling the various offices, and designated the place of holding such elections. Caucuses were held, and a full ticket nominated, but owing to opposition on the part of some, and a general distrust of the legality of such an incorporation, the polls were never opened, and the election passed. The friends of the measure were not satisfied with this disposition of the case, and C. N. Sterry, Esq., secured the opinion of Hon. Thos. Wilson, of the city of Winona, and also of Messrs. Bigelow, Flaudrau & Clark, of St. Paul, as to the constitutionality or otherwise of the city charter. The opinions in both cases sustained the action of the citizens as legal, and the incorporation as a valid act. The opinion of the St. Paul attorneys was also to the effect that failure to hold the election in no case vacated or dissolved the corporation. The recourse as contained in the opinion, was to re-petition for a designated day of election, or apply to the legislature to appoint a day. The former was not done, and instead of the latter, an act of incorporation was duly passed at the next session of the legislature in accordance with which Lake City was incorporated as a city, and the long-vexed question finally settled.

The condition of the city, its growth and development as a corporate body, virtually dates from the year in which, under special legislative enactment, the inhabitants of this particular portion of Lake City township began to assume the methods of city governments; and in this view of the case we will speak of Lake City as existing from 1864. Little change requiring note appears to have transpired in 1864, and the early part of 1865. The attention of all classes was directed to the great struggle between national authority and organized rebellion, to the exclusion of almost all else; and it was not until the nation emerged from the conflict, and her brave defenders came trooping homeward, regiment by regiment, what was left of their decimated ranks, that the great heart of the country breathed free, and the life of all industries resumed their natural flow. At this time, midsummer of 1865, the township of Lake City had a population of fourteen hundred and eleven; of these from eleven hundred to twelve hundred were included within the city limits. The citizens of the little mart on the shores of Lake Pepin were aspiring to the direction of so much of the trade of the sur-

rounding country as a liberal policy would enable them to control. They had reached out a liberal hand over the adjacent townships, and attempted the creation of a market for grain at this point by providing the best roads possible, along which the loaded wagons might reach their warehouses and wharves. They had steadily resisted all seductions to combine against the producer and depress prices, and by this policy had gained the confidence of the wheat-growers in adjacent counties, many of whom, as far as practicable, brought their surplus grain to Lake City market, the advance in price secured here more than compensating for the remoteness of the market. By this means the little city-to-be soon became noted as a profitable market in which to sell cereals, and successfully disputed the palm with older and more populous centers of trade. The season for grain shipments during 1865 lasted two hundred and forty-eight days; and in that time there were shipped from this point, of wheat alone, 660,394 bushels; and there was in store 66,000 bushels, as seen by the warehouse receipts—an aggregate of 726,394 bushels of wheat brought to this market in wagons. Prices ruled for the year about one dollar and five cents on the average, and had it not been for the rapacity of the transportation companies, it was claimed that the average price for the season would have ruled ten cents per bushel higher—a difference of seventy-two thousand six hundred and thirty-nine dollars and forty cents in the pockets of the wheat-growers. This ten cents represented the increase above what was claimed to be a fair price for transportation. This exaction led to attempted combinations on the part of the shippers, out of which new lines of freight-carrying vessels originated; and competition, as far as practicable, restored the balances to something like equity. The tonnage of the vessels passing this point, and receiving and discharging freight at Lake City docks, was computed at twelve thousand six hundred and thirty-one tons, and the whole number of vessels fifty-three. To these were to be added one hundred and twenty-nine barges and lighters, with a farther capacity of nineteen thousand three hundred and fifty tons. The increase in population of the town of Lake City for the semi-decade from 1860 to 1865 was five hundred and forty-five, an increase of sixty-three per cent. No separate census returns were kept of population within the village, and how much of the increase was in town or how much in country cannot now be ascertained. The substantial improvements in building

alone during the year aggregated nearly eighty-five thousand dollars, about one-third of which was on Washington street. The improvements on the various streets, as shown in round numbers, and these very largely new structures, were :

Franklin street, 8 buildings, valued at.....	\$ 5,000
Washington " 14 " "	27,000
Main " 7 " "	5,500
High " 8 " "	8,500
Oak " 16 " "	19,000
Garden " 11 " "	10,000
Prairie " 9 " "	4,500
Miscellaneous, 8 " "	5,000

During the year 1866 there was no very marked improvement in the volume of business transacted, neither was any decrease noted. The aggregate of city improvements was nearly the same, the total being eighty-seven thousand six hundred dollars. A board of trade was organized in February, officered as follows: H. F. Williamson, president; A. B. Doughty, vice-president; S. B. Munson, Jr., secretary. Directors: A. Tibbitts, J. L. Armstrong and C. F. Rogers. Most of the leading men of the city were identified with this organization, which had, among other objects, that of securing more equitable freight rates for grain and merchandise. An anti-monopoly convention had been called, representing the merchants and shippers of the state, to meet at St. Paul on February 9, and to this convention the Lake City board of trade sent its representatives. The result of the deliberations at St. Paul was the determination to build a line of boats and put them on the river—to be known as the People's line—the people holding and owning the stock. Committees were appointed to secure subscriptions to such stock, and President Williamson, of the Lake City board of trade, was appointed solicitor for this section. The organization of the Minnesota Transportation Company was the result of this convention; but as the old monopolies were breaking up, and it was thought that the resulting competition would equalize freight charges, the building of boats was abandoned. The beginning of this year 1866 was marked by a decided interest in temperance matters on the part of the public at large. A Good Templars' lodge was organized here January 20, with a membership of sixty, and only one week later the number was increased to one hundred. A genuine wave of temperance feeling tided over the county; lectures were common, lodges multi-

plied, the recruits were numerous, and the interest was well sustained throughout the year. There was also a proposition made to the citizens by the state conference of Congregational churches looking toward the establishment of a college here under the auspices of that body. The matter was taken in hand by the citizens, meetings held of the legal voters of the town of Lake City, and the supervisors were ordered to issue the bonds of the town to the amount of twenty thousand dollars in aid of such an institution. Further conference with the church authorities having the matter in hand elicited the unexpected fact that if the college was established Lake City would have to build the structures, and provide largely for the expenses, the Congregational church throughout the state endorsing the school and recommending contributions and endowments from the friends of education within that denomination. The matter dropped there. From the ledgers of the merchants doing business in town, it was ascertained that the volume of trade for the year ended August 1, 1866, aggregated a little over one and a half millions of dollars. The returns, however, are quite incomplete; oats, corn, barley, manufactures in general, saloons and some other branches of business are not mentioned. The list, as tabulated, is:

Drygoods.....	\$166,000	Flour and feed	\$ 26,000
Groceries	164,000	Harness.....	7,500
Clothing	90,500	Bakery.....	8,000
Agricultural implements	74,800	Horses sold	65,000
Hardware	51,500	Butchers' produce	20,000
Drugs	15,000	Lumber	60,000
Boots and shoes	47,500	Wheat	765,350
Not scheduled	60,000		

The price of wheat ruled high during the shipping season, and fifteen thousand dollars a day was quite frequently paid by the buyers here. The shipments for the season were 652,054 bushels, a decline of 57,544 as compared with the shipments of the previous year. The amount in store at close of navigation was 6,800 bushels. The decreased shipments all over the state were doubtless owing to the partial failure of the crop. The shipments at Red Wing fell off 300,000 bushels from corresponding period of previous year; Hastings showed a decline of 78,000 bushels. In November the price paid here on the streets rose to \$1.75, the Milwaukee quotations being from \$1.80 to \$2.12. The year 1867 was ushered in with a fire, which broke out in the livery stables of Russell & McNeil, on

Franklin street. The flames sped so quickly that only a portion of the stock could be saved, and seven horses were burned to death. The total loss, building and contents, was twenty-five hundred dollars, on which there was three hundred dollars insurance.

The questions of supreme importance that engaged the attention of the citizens of Lake City during the year 1867 were those of railroad aid and county-seat removal. The Chicago & St. Paul Railway Company had come to a standstill in their efforts to secure the construction of the road. A prejudice was felt against the road and eastern capitalists would not invest in its bonds; it was therefore attempted to secure the placing of some of these bonds at home, or at least a sufficient number of them to convince eastern capitalists that the road enjoyed the confidence of the residents of that portion of the state through which it was to pass. A conference between the representatives of the railroad company and leading citizens of Lake City was accordingly held June 26, and after some preliminary investigation into the character of the investment a motion was made by Judge Stout, recommending the supervisors of the town of Lake to subscribe for first mortgage bonds of the Chicago & St. Paul Railway Company, to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, on the conditions embodied in the report of the committee that had been previously appointed and whose report was then under consideration. No result was reached, and the old company was reorganized in November, with Hon. W. B. Ogden, of Chicago, at its head. On March 6, 1868, by special act of the state legislature the town of Lake City was authorized to issue its bonds in aid of the construction of the Chicago & St. Paul railway. This act was amended February 2, 1869, and on the 6th of that month the supervisors of the town passed an ordinance, submitting the question to the legal voters thereof. Due notice was given, and the election was held Tuesday, February 26, 1869, at which a total vote of four hundred and thirty-seven was polled. The amount of the proposed issue was seventy-five thousand dollars, and the poll stood: for issue, 306; against issue, 131. The issue of the bonds thus voted and their transfer led to litigation, in which the corporation of Lake City was made defendant and won the suit as against the railway company. Judgment was subsequently recovered against the town of Lake, so much of as was not included in the corporate limits of Lake City, and the matter compromised by the payment of the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars. The history of this litigation will

appear in another place. The county-seat question was one equally tedious of settlement, and much more provocative of animosity and sectional bitterness. On March 7 of this year, 1867, an act legislative was passed, submitting to the voters of the county the question of the removal of the county-seat from its then location, Wabasha, to Lake City. The act was passed upon a petition of the citizens, and competition for the capital honors became lively. Lake City bid for the removal by pledging her bonds to the extent of twenty thousand dollars for the erection of suitable county buildings in case the county seat was located here. It was urged that this would be a saving of at least ten thousand dollars to the county, as that amount was imperatively needed to provide a jail at Wabasha, and the matter of issuing county bonds for that amount had already been under consideration by the county commissioners. The legality of the issue of twenty thousand dollars in bonds as proposed by Lake City was submitted to the attorney-general Hon. W. Colville, who affirmed the legality of the issue. The bonds were duly issued and deposited with the county treasurer as the property of the county in case the removal should be effected. These bonds were to bear interest at the rate of ten per cent annually, and were made payable in five yearly installments of four thousand dollars each. The press of the rival cities waxed heated in the contest which ensued, and no means were left untried to secure a possible victory. The resources of the language were somewhat severely taxed, as well as the upper cases of the printing-offices, in supplying epithets and capitals, and so the day of election came on. The voting was something extraordinary, and the immense number of 9,480 votes were polled in a county not exceeding 13,500 population all told. The contest was carried into the courts and a hearing had before Judge Barber, of the third judicial district. Case was adjourned for months to take testimony, Judge Mitchell, of Winona, acting as referee, together with Counsellor Benedict, of Rochester. The conclusion finally was that 2,531 legal votes had been cast, of which number 1,457 had been cast in favor of Lake City, and 1,074 in favor of Wabasha. The case was carried to the supreme court and a decision rendered in January, 1871, reversing the judgment of the district court, on the ground that it requires a majority of the legal voters of the county and not a majority of the votes cast to effect the removal of the county seat, and in this manner the matter was disposed of three years and a half after the vote was taken.

The city suffered quite a loss on August 30 of this year by the destruction of the planing-mill of J. W. Harding, which, with the warehouse of Amsbry & Fletcher, was totally destroyed by fire. The planing-mill was quite an extensive establishment, and the loss was probably not less than ten thousand dollars, upon which there was no insurance. The warehouse was 30×90, valued at five thousand dollars, insured for half that amount.

This year marked an era in the history of the United States post-office here, which was made a money-order office September 9.

The price of wheat rose to \$1.83 for No. 1 early in October, and for the first four days of the month the sum of \$75,000 was paid by the buyers of the city to farmers for wheat. Two weeks later one firm in this city took in one hundred and ten loads, and barges were loaded at the rate of 2,000 bushels per hour. There was a decided falling off in the wheat shipments this year; only 342,622 bushels were forwarded from this place, and at close of navigation 25,855 bushels remained in store.

The improvements in the way of buildings footed \$74,600.

With the year 1868 the town reached its first decade as an organized part of the governmental system of the state. A comparison of the votes cast at the opening and also at the close of this period of ten years, shows that the increase was from one hundred and thirty-four votes in 1858, to five hundred and twelve in 1868. The area of the township, exclusive of town lots, in acres, 17,408 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, which was valued at \$100,602, or about \$5.77 per acre. The aggregate value of town lots in 1868, including buildings thereon, was \$180,639, making a total real-estate valuation for the town of Lake City of \$290,241. The total value of the personal property of the town was rated at \$149,374, a little more than one-seventh of all the personal property of the county, which was returned at \$1,005,856, about \$75,500 less than the real property as scheduled by assessor. While the vote of Lake City in 1868 had increased to almost four times that cast in 1858, the vote of the county at large had increased to a little less than three times the vote cast at the general election of ten years ago. Chester, Elgin, Gillford, Richland, Highland, Plainview and Zumbro, all showing a larger rate of increase than Lake City, the balance of the township a much smaller ratio. There was a decided increase in the amount of grain shipments from Lake City during this year as compared with 1867, but prices did not rule so high. Total wheat shipments were 502,288 bushels, and about 4,000

bushels of barley. A census taken in this year by Abner Tibbetts, the assessor, gave 3,031 as the population of the town of Lake City, an estimate a little higher than the United States census returns of two years later seemed to warrant. The amount expended in building improvements for the year was about \$28,000 in excess of that of 1867, the total amount for 1868 being \$102,750. The inhabitants of the city were forcibly reminded in the beginning of this year that they were not quite out of the woods, by the advent of an immense wild-cat, which crossed the lake on the evening of January 11, and raided the chicken-house of David Lalaw, near the lake, and piled his poultry in a heap, after sucking their blood. On being discovered, he went out through the sash, and, taking refuge in Willis' warehouse, was shot. He was described as of immense size, almost as large as a wolf. These "varmints" were quite common in the Wisconsin woods across the lake, but their advent in the streets of Lake City was something unusual. During the year 1869 the question of voting aid to the reorganized St. Paul and Chicago Railway Company was the all-absorbing theme. Of this mention has already been made. On July 9 a tornado, the first ever seen in Wabasha county within historic periods, struck the county, inflicting considerable damage in Mount Pleasant township, where three dwellings were destroyed, some stock killed, but no persons injured, with the exception of L. C. Carson's little girl, who was carried about one hundred and fifty feet and considerably bruised. The storm seemed to be identical in character with those that have recently devastated portions of this and Olmsted counties, and its descent into Lake Pepin and passage across, about one mile below town, are described as peculiarly grand and terrible. It appears to have formed on the highland between Read's Landing and the West Albany roads, and swept over the bluff back of Morrison Lake, near the O'Hara House, and descended to Lake Pepin. Its path was nearly three hundred yards wide, and where it descended the steep bluff, brush and sapling were scooped out by the roots and scarifications made in the soil. Trees, fences, telegraph-poles, and whatever came in its path as it swept toward the lake, was carried into the air and hurled in all directions, its progress being accompanied by a tremendous roar that drowned the noise of the hoarse thunder then reverberating through the air. As it approached the lake, so says an eye-witness, it appeared a funnel-shaped cloud whirling about one hundred yards above the surface of the water, diagonally

inclining toward the water. It gradually assumed an upright position, descending in its course until it commenced drawing up the waters of the lake, which rose to meet it. It was about fifteen minutes in passing over the lake, and the waters for nearly three hundred yards diameter were in a state of agitation impossible to describe. The water was mixed with the dust and débris carried from the shore, and there was a strange play of light within the cloud, which gave it the appearance of a lake on fire. When it reached the Wisconsin shore it had greatly diminished in breadth, but swept the waters out on the beach in a column thirty to forty yards wide and twenty feet above the ordinary lake level. As it rose, the bluff side, to pass over into the valley beyond, the trees that it lifted were plainly seen from the watchers on the shore at this point sailing away in the whirling death-dance of the tornado. Its force was so great that whole oak-trees, thirty inches in diameter, were twisted completely off, their stumps remaining to tell how powerful must have been the force excited. The storm crossed the lake about six o'clock in the evening, and when about midway the lake, the sun broke through the dun-colored clouds in the west, and a beautiful rainbow crowned the head of the tornado and rode upon it as upon the wings of the wind over to the Wisconsin shore,—Nature's presentation of "beauty and the beast" on a gorgeous scale, within the beautiful amphitheater of bluff-crowned Pepin.

The city continued to show a gratifying increase in trade and improvements. The amount expended in buildings was \$109,000. The shipments of grain were much in excess of previous years; barley began to assume importance as an item of freight, and flour shipments largely increased also. The shipments of wheat this season were 618,531 bushels, which, with the 23,800 barrels of flour, equivalent to 119,000 additional bushels at that time, and the 86,165 remaining in store, would give a total of 823,696 bushels of wheat as the season's business. To this may be added 20,645 bushels of barley, and some other shipments of oats and corn not tabulated, which would bring the grain business of the season to about 850,000 bushels.

The year 1870 was that in which the United States census was taken, and the returns as filed by the enumerator gave the town of Lake City a total population of two thousand six hundred and eight, of whom two thousand one hundred and seventeen were within what may be denominated the limits of the city. This was some-

what less than was expected, as from the assessor's returns of 1868 it was confidently believed that the population would not fall below three thousand. The winter of 1869-70 a rivalry arose among the various drivers along the stage-route from La Crosse northward as to the quickest possible time between the terminus of the railroad, La Crosse, and Lake City. On Wednesday, February 9, one of the up-stages left La Crosse at 7:15 A.M., and making stoppages aggregating fifty-eight minutes at Winona, Minneiska and Wabasha, reached Lake City at 4:38 P.M., making the distance of eighty-eight miles in nine hours and twenty-three minutes, or, deducting stoppages, in eight hours and twenty-five minutes. It was not always, however, that the drivers were so fortunate. The south-bound stage on December 28 went through the ice about three miles above Read's Landing, drowning the wheel horses and losing express, mails and freight. Two passengers on board escaped, one dry-shod, one with an ice-bath in Pepin. The mails, express and freight, with the coach, were hooked up by a party of volunteers from Read's Landing, and the horses only were a total loss. This year witnessed the organization of the First National bank, and the completion of the Methodist Episcopal church so far as to enable the society to occupy the basement, which they did, on December 18. These matters will be more fully treated of under "Churches" and "Banks." The expenditures for buildings during the year footed up \$88,125. The volume of grain business was: Shipped, wheat, 861,000 bushels; barley, 62,100 bushels; oats, 27,000 bushels; corn, 3,000 bushels. The shipments of flour were not tabulated. There is a record of one shipment of eight hundred barrels, and as there was considerable local Wisconsin demand, it is within bounds to say that of wheat (and the equivalent in flour), barley, oats and corn, the actual shipments from the wharves here were in excess of one million one hundred thousand bushels. The year 1871 marked an era in the history of the town of Lake City, and was the beginning of the end of that anomalous existence in which the city that was not a city enjoyed all the privileges of a full-fledged corporate existence. As before cited, it was during this year that the attempt to incorporate through petition to the judge of probate was made. The retiring board of town supervisors made a tabulated report of the town business at the close of their term of office, March 14, 1871, for which, at the town meeting held on that date, they were handsomely complimented in a resolution of thanks, as also for their efficiency and economy in the

management of the town business. The meeting also expressed the hope that their successors would imitate their good example, and furnish each year a full statement to the press for publication. The year's expenditures for bridges, roads, streets, drains, tools for road-work, etc., were \$853.48. The ordinary town expenses were \$536.26. Legal services in the county-seat contest were \$591.53, and for building a lock-up they had expended \$378. With uncollected taxes, taxes levied, delinquent highway tax and cash, the total assets of the town from these sources were \$9,128.89; town bonds, town orders, and bond orders outstanding, with interest to date, \$4,533.31, showing a balance in favor of the town of \$4,595.58. The treasurer's report showed total receipts for the year, \$7,140.73; all accounts audited and a balance in the treasury of \$334.47. The Patrons of Husbandry organized a grange of the order in Lake City, June 3, and steps were taken to consolidate the work of the grange throughout the county, so as to secure some practical results. This year was rendered memorable by the completion of the railway to this place, and the arrival of the long-expected locomotive. The track-layers crossed the county-line from the north on Tuesday, July 11, and by nightfall the rails were laid half-way through town. On the 25th regular trains were put on between Lake City and St. Paul, and the road at the south was rapidly extending itself up the river. Work on the depot here was being rapidly pushed and matters wore a very businesslike air about the railroad terminus, the only objection to which was its location so far from the business portion of the city. The first through train for Winona came down on Wednesday, September 6, and the following day regular trips commenced over the road. One train a day each way, meeting in this city at 1:15 p.m., was the arrangement, and it was no longer possible to say the upper river towns were out of the world six months of the year. On Friday, October 13, the United States mails were brought in on the trains, and so closed the old era of stages and steamboats as mail transports for Lake City. The new order of things was brought about by the personal attention of congressman Averill, who gave a day of his time in Washington to matters and secured the benefits of railway mails without the usual delay. This year was also marked by the organization of the public library and the opening of its shelves to the reading public. The matter was consummated August 22 by the organization of the Lake City Library Association, with the following board of officers and trustees, who also constituted the directory: J. Fletcher, president; Mrs. C. A. Jewell,

vice-president ; W. J. McMaster, secretary ; C. W. Hackett, treasurer ; L. H. Garrard, C. A. Wood, Mrs. Hulett, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Guernsey, trustees.

About the middle of November the reading-room in Richardson's block, on Center street, was opened. It was a free reading-room, neatly and comfortably furnished, and provided with all the leading northwestern dailies, as also those of New York and Washington. Foreign reviews and home periodicals were provided, and the doors thrown open every evening at half-past six o'clock, made it a very desirable place for young people to visit, and was a decided rival to the saloons. The library began to arrive about the middle of December, the first installment consisting of two hundred and seventy volumes, to which, two weeks later, many more were added. These, with occasional donations, gave at the close of the year a very respectable selection from which to make choice, and the opportunity was not neglected. To add to the attractions of the association, a lecture course was organized, and during the winter seven lectures delivered under its auspices. The report of the school directors of the Lake City district also showed a very satisfactory condition of educational affairs, as will appear under the head of "Lake City schools." Elevators were erected during the fall and winter along the railroad track, and a decided impetus was given to business, already flourishing, by the advent of railway communication. Other things seemed also to have come in with the railway, which were not so acceptable. Lake City wheat buyers had long before established the policy of paying as high prices for grain as the market would possibly justify, and this because it was just to the producer, conserved the interests of the trade of the city, gave the market at this point the preference over others, and so centered trade at this point. In order to compete with the buyers in this market, shippers at other points were therefore necessitated to pay the very top price the market would justify, and the speculators concluded to manipulate the market at this point. All the large wheat-buying houses were interested in the scheme: Culver & Graves, of Duluth ; Kellogg & Mann and Angus Smith & Co., of Milwaukee ; the Davidson and the Diamond Jo line of steamers were all interested. An arrangement was effected with the Lake City warehousemen by which a uniform price of twenty-five cents below the Milwaukee quotations should be paid for wheat in this market, and all profits were to be pooled. The monopoly extended wherever the river and railway lines extended,

and as the freight was only twelve cents, commissions one cent, elevator charges one cent, and cost of buying three cents — at which there was a good profit — the cost of wheat here was justly within seventeen cents of the Milwaukee quotations, a clear gain beyond legitimate trade profits of eight cents per bushel, or a dead loss of that amount to the wheat raisers of the state. The merchants and press of the city opened upon the combination, and an agitation was begun by which, within thirty days, the ring was completely “busted” — as it was graphically expressed — and a return to honorable competition became once more the order of the day. Controlling as they did the whole wheat purchases of the market, the transportation lines forbid all warehousemen from paying more than the dictated price, from buying any wheat or shipping on his own account, or from receiving into the warehouse grain which had been purchased above the stipulated price. The large wheat merchants of the centralized markets and the transportation companies enforced, or attempted to enforce, their measures, by making non-compliance a ground of expulsion from the market, and set their own spies, with power to enter a warehouseman’s office and examine his books, as a special police to enforce these regulations. The reputable wheat merchants of the city had entered very reluctantly into the arrangement at the outset, and only acquiesced under protest, to see how matters would turn out, not clearly seeing the depth of the business to which they were asked to commit themselves. The “ring” lasted about three weeks, and then collapsed, dishonesty getting so distrustful of its partners, that the Duluth members, finding their own interests suffering through the keener operations of their eastern partners, suddenly withdrew from the combination, and wheat went up by a rebound to within ten cents of the Milwaukee market. During the continuance of the monopoly, wheat here was lower than in the adjacent cities off the river and St. Paul railway, and the receipts were largely diminished. As a result, the members of the ring, no longer in combination, were pitted against each other, and the following week (after Duluth withdrew) the price ruled twenty to twenty-five cents higher than at Rochester, and by Saturday night the grand total of \$130,520.20 had been paid for grain received in this city. The improvements for the year 1871 were largely in excess of all previous years, and some of them of a very costly and substantial character. The list aggregated \$150,000. The more important structures were: W. H. Lyon’s brick block, on Lyon avenue,

\$35,000; C. F. Young's block, \$12,000; the Chicago & St. Paul railway depot and improvements, \$9,400; John McBride's brick store, \$8,000; George Patton & Son, store, \$8,000, dwelling, \$8,000; H. Gillett, foundry, \$5,000, and Amsbry & Fletcher, elevator, \$5,000. The most important—or certainly not the least important—of the changes and improvements made this year, was the widening of Pearl street, now Lyon avenue, from a width of seventy to that of ninety feet. This work was the liberal donation of Mr. W. H. Lyon, of New York, who had extensive property interests in the city, and has always been liberal in devising for the little city by the lake. What property he did not own he purchased from High street to the lake, and, setting the buildings back the required distance, opened a street ninety feet in width. Purchasing some blocks about the depot, also, he meditated the widening of the entire street from the lake to the city limits, but was temporarily prevented by the owners of some property along the streets. The city, however, in 1873, took the matter in hand, condemned the lots that jutted out into the street (of which there were only three), and gave the city a beautiful avenue of the uniform width of ninety feet throughout its entire length. Other improvements meditated at the time, and which would have been of immense advantage to the city, were prevented by shortsighted opposition to Mr. Lyon's plans, which so nettled him that he abandoned them and made his investments elsewhere.

From the assessor's books of this year we gather the following statistics of the property, real and personal, and the agricultural products, stock, etc.

	ACRES.	BUSH.
Wheat	3,493	60,407
Oats	589	23,760
• Corn	411	16,960
Barley	158	5,205
Buckwheat	15	425
Potatoes	10	1,215
Beans	1	60
	ACRES.	TONS.
Hay, cultivated.....	133	228
Hay, uncultivated	15	25
Honey, number of hives 50, product	1,200	pounds.
Apples, number of trees in bearing 5,987.....	2,000	bushels.
Strawberries, acres 5, produce.....	6,000	quarts.
Wool	98	pounds.
Butter.....	18,975	“

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTIONS IN VALUE.

Whole number of acres cultivated	4,874
Number of farms	77
Number of horses	358
Number of mules	22
Number of cows	253
Number of sheep	22
Number of hogs	176
Increase of acreage over 1870, oats	209
" " " " " wheat	353
" " " " " corn	168
Amount of personal property, 1871	
Increase of personal property over 1870	

The report of the board of supervisors for the year ending March 12, 1872, the last in which the town and city were to be included together, showed that the total expenses for highways, bridges, sidewalks, crossings, sewers, city marshal's salary, etc., was \$2,025.25. The assessed valuation of town property was \$638,767.00.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT SHOWED:

Cash on hand	\$ 334 47
Licenses	1,651 05
Justice Court fines	78 00
Bounty tax	70 80
Town tax	2,812 75
Delinquent road tax	326 11
Special or bond	3,308 40
	<hr/>
	\$8,641 58
Bonds redeemed	\$2,992 72
Orders redeemed, issued for road purposes	837 38
" " " " lumber	839 35
" " " " road damages	65 00
" " " " town expenses	1,728 41
Interest paid on bonds and orders	363 95
Treasurer's fees	100 14
Cash on hand, March 2, 1872	1,648 63
	<hr/>
	\$8,641 58

INCORPORATION OF LAKE CITY.

Notwithstanding the failure to incorporate the city under the provisions of the general law of 1870, known as the judge of probate act, and under which, as before noticed, an attempt at incorporation was made in 1871, the incorporation at an early day was accepted as certain. The failure in 1871 arose from the uncertainty of the

nature of the act, more than from any other cause. Accordingly, on the assembly of the legislature in the winter of 1871-2, an act of incorporation for the city claimed attention. A charter had been duly prepared embodying the views of those who had interested themselves in this matter, and a bill granting the charter prayed for was introduced by Mr. Thompson, representative from this district, early in the session. This bill passed the house under suspension of the rules on February 19, was as favorably received by the senate when it came before them the following day, was approved on the 26th of the month, and became of effect from and after its passage. The city limits as defined under the charter were materially enlarged from what had constituted the special district exercising municipal powers under the administration of the supervisors of the town of Lake City. The new corporation retained the old name "Lake City," and its boundaries as described in the act were: "Beginning at the northwest corner of the N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 6, in T. 111 N., of R. 12 W., running thence south one and one-half miles to the center of section 7 in said township, thence east along the quarter-section line and the continuance thereof to the center of Lake Pepin, thence up the middle of said lake to a point due east of the termination of the line between townships Nos. 111 and 112, thence to and along said line west to the place of beginning. Otherwise described, the city limits, so much of them at least as were not covered by the waters of Lake Pepin, extended west from the lake shore, along the line separating Wabasha and Goodhue counties, a distance of one and a half miles, thence south one and one-half miles, thence east two and one-half miles to the lake shore, thence northwesterly along the irregular shore line to the boundary of the county on the north. The landed area of the city as thus defined embraced about three and one-quarter sections of land; and there was not far from the same area covered by the waters of the lake. The city as thus limited was divided into wards, as follows: All that part of said territory lying and being westward of a line beginning in the southern boundary of said territorial limits at a point twenty-seven and one-half [rods] west of the center of section 8, in T. 111 N., of R. 12 W., thence along the middle of the public road north to a point where a line running through the center of Pearl street in the plotted town of Lake City continued southwestward will intersect the same; thence northwestwardly by said line running through

middle of Pearl street and the continuation thereof to Greenwood avenue, thence through the alley between blocks E and F in said town of Lake City, thence northerly to the northern boundary of said territorial limits, shall constitute the first ward. All that part of said territorial limits lying and being eastward of said described lines constitute the second ward. The error in this description is in making Pearl street run northwesterly,—should be northeasterly. The division of the city into wards may at present be practically stated to be by a line running through the center of Lyon avenue and extending from the southern limits of the city to the lake. This does not differ materially from the division as expressed in the act, the city limits and ward boundaries remaining practically as they existed at the time the charter was granted. The elective offices, as established by the charter, were: For the city—mayor, treasurer, recorder; for the wards—one alderman (except at first election, when one should be elected for one year), one justice of the peace and one constable, for each ward, whose terms of office should be for two years. The terms of office of city treasurer and recorder were fixed at two years, mayor to be elected annually. All candidates to office, to be eligible, must be residents within the city limits and qualified voters. The first Tuesday in April in each year was designated as the day for holding the charter election, of which ten days' previous notice was to be given by the common council, in which notice time and place of holding election, and the offices to be filled, should be set forth. Provision was also made for removals from office by a fourth-fifths vote of the aldermen of the city, all such removals to be for cause after due trial or notice of trial to accused, the specific process in which was fully laid down. The city wards as established by law were to constitute the electoral districts for all state and county elections as well as municipal; a refusal on the part of any officer-elect to qualify within ten days of his election, or his removal from the city, vacated the office; the ward alderman and one legalized voter from each ward, to be designated by the council, should constitute the board of judges of elections, and all elections were to be conducted in the same manner as provided for in holding state and county elections; officers-elect were to be duly notified by the recorder of their election; terms of office were to be from the second Tuesday of April in the year in which the election was made, and continue one year, unless otherwise specified; failure to elect on the day designated was made cause sufficient for holding a new

election, of which, as in the case of the regular elections, the council were to give ten days' notice. The appointive officers of the city were attorney, marshal, assessor, street commissioner, and such others as the council might see fit to elect, and the terms of office of city attorney and assessor were fixed at two years each; that of street commissioner, for one year. The mayor and aldermen were debarred from receiving any compensation for their services as such officers, and the compensation of the city recorder was limited to the sum of one hundred dollars per annum. The treasurer's fees were made to conform to the law fixing the fees of town treasurer, and the recorder was prohibited from being directly or indirectly interested in any contract, job or loan, in which the city is a party or negotiator. Provision was also made for city printing, by designating one paper printed in the city, in which all proceedings, ordinances, acts or by-laws requiring to be published shall be printed, and it was made the duty of said city printer to file with the recorder a copy of all such publication, with affidavit of time that same has been published, and such affidavit shall be conclusive evidence of its publication. All city contracts in which any alderman might be interested were thereby rejected, and money paid on such contracts was made recoverable by law, as against all such contractors. The general powers of the council were amply set forth in the charter, and covered all matters to the well-being, peace, healthfulness, good conduct and safety of the city, as well as all matters affecting her credit and finances: as, to regulate and prescribe fees for all exhibitions, shows, auctions, sports, sale of liquors, spirituous, vinous or fermented; to abate gambling, drunkenness, disorderly persons, houses of prostitution, and all nuisances, physical and moral alike; to prevent fast and reckless driving in the streets, or the incumbrance of streets, sidewalks, public grounds, etc., by any unnecessary articles; to prevent all cattle, swine, poultry, etc., from running at large; to make and establish public cisterns, hydrants, and other receptacles for water, and control all waterworks established; to regulate and control all carrying of passengers and freight within the city, by hacks, omnibuses, trucks or other like vehicles, and to provide for lighting the public streets and grounds; to make all necessary market regulations, provide for board of health, establish hospitals, to regulate runners or porters, and other soliciting agents, for boats, cars, hotels, etc.; to regulate the sale of combustibles, and prevent the use of firearms in such way as to endanger

life, comfort or property; to provide standard weights and measures, and for the inspection of liquors and provisions, measurement of materials for building, and the appointment of the necessary officers for such inspection; to prescribe fire-limits, and make all needed regulations to prevent their occurrence and spreading; to provide workhouse for persons convicted of offense, and put such offenders at work therein, or upon the streets of the city; to establish a fire department and purchase the necessary engines, hose, and other apparatus, and to exempt members of such fire department, after certain terms of service, from poll-tax, jury service or militia duty. All ordinances were to receive the affirmative vote of a majority of the council, be approved and signed by the mayor, and published in the official paper of the city for ten days before becoming law; and provision was made for auditing all accounts of officers and agents of the city, and making full record of the settlements made. Their powers in levying taxes, collecting and disbursing same, were duly declared, as also their control of the streets and sidewalks, alleys and public grounds, and methods of procedure in all cases specifically set forth. All property of the fire department, or of the several companies that might compose it, all markethouses and their furniture, city-hall and council-room furniture, pounds and the lots on which they stand, and school property, was exempted from levy and sale under execution, save in the case of action of sellers of property to recover for property thus sold to the city. All private property was exempted from levy and sale for city corporation debts; all contracts for city work were to be to lowest bidder, of whom a bond was to be required for all contracts in excess of twenty-five dollars, unless work was done under supervision of some city officer. All city property was made free from taxation, and the power of the city to purchase, hold or lease both real and personal property for the city was specifically declared. By the same act of incorporation it was enacted that "all that part of the town of Lake City, not included in the limits of the said city of Lake City, under this act, shall constitute and be a town by the name of 'Lake,' with all the authorities, rights and powers of towns under the laws of this state."

Section 11 of chapter 8 of the charter authorized and empowered Asa B. Doughty, Merrell Dwelle and Carlos Clement to appoint three discreet and judicious persons in each ward to act as judges of the election to be held on the first Tuesday of April, 1872; and also

to locate and provide a place in each ward for holding the election. March 30, 1872, under call previously published, a union caucus for the nomination of city officers, irrespective of political parties, was held at the opera house, and a ticket put in nomination. The ward caucuses were held after the general caucus, one at the opera house and one at the Washington street school building. The caucus was numerously attended, and the proceedings were of a character to show a deep interest on the part of the best citizens that a city government of approved ability should be chosen. The nominations were made, and on the following Tuesday, April 2, 1872, the polls were opened for the first charter election for the city of Lake City. The official returns are as follows:

CANDIDATES AND TERM OF OFFICE.		First Ward.	Second Ward.	Total Vote.	Majorities.
Mayor	{ Joel Fletcher	169	170	339	149
	{ Elijah Stout.....	56	134	190	
Recorder	M. R. Merrell.....	225	301	525	525
Treasurer	W. A. Doe.....	224	303	527	527
	J. C. Bartlett, two years ...	174	.....	174	125
Aldermen	G. D. Post, two years.....	49	.....	49	
	M. A. Baldwin, one year...	132	.....	132	42
	H. K. Terrell, one year....	90	.....	90	
	G. M. Dwelle, two years.....	.....	296	296	296
	J. Manning, one year.....	.....	190	190	80
Justices of the peace.	Ed. Wise, one year.....	.....	110	110	
	Geo. F. Hatch.....	167	.....	167	117
	J. C. Lawrence.....	35	.....	35	
	J. E. Favrow.....	15	.....	15	
Constables	W. J. Jacobs.....	.....	302	302	302
	L. E. Thorp.....	114	.....	114	4
	J. W. Matthews.....	110	.....	110	
	Oliver Young.....	.....	206	206	119
	H. M. Powers.....	.....	87	87	

The total vote cast was five hundred and twenty-nine. The vote in the town of Lake (the election in March having gone by default, that the city and town elections might be held on the same day and all conflicts avoided) was seventy-six, making a total vote in city and town of six hundred and five, an increase of ninety-seven over the vote polled at the presidential election in 1868, and an increase of sixty-six over the state election of the previous fall. The ratio of five inhabitants to one vote would thus give Lake City at the time of incorporation a population of twenty-six hundred and forty-five. It was generally conceded that the city officers-elect were as good timber for the new city government as could have been selected, and the result was hailed by the citizens as an omen of a

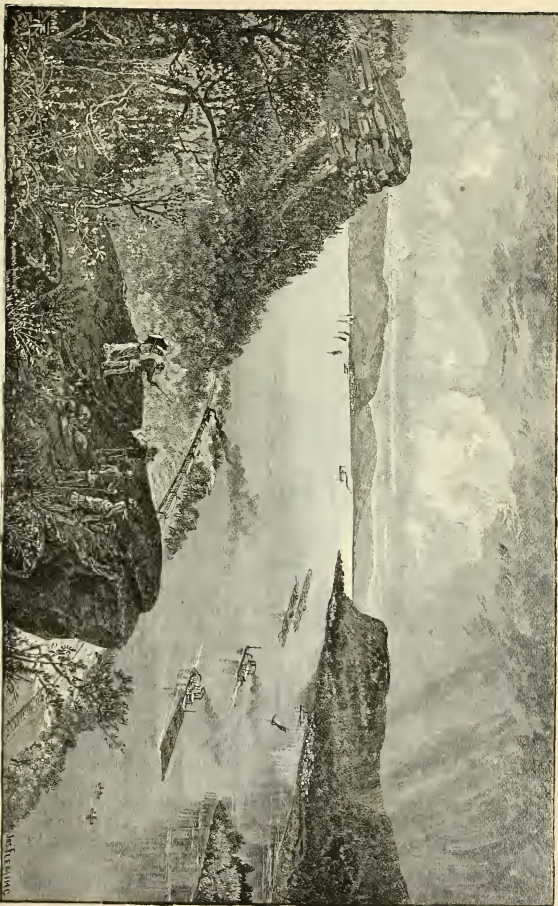
good administration of city affairs. The first informal meeting of the officers-elect was held on April 6, and an adjournment made to the evening of the 9th, at which time the members of the council were all present and took their respective oaths of office. Treasurer's bond was fixed at twenty thousand dollars; constables at one thousand dollars each; a copy of the city charter (official) was received. The city printing was awarded to Messrs. McMasters & Spaulding, and a committee of two appointed to complete contract for printing. F. M. Wilson, Esq., was elected city attorney, and J. W. Matthews street commissioner. The city attorney-elect, with aldermen Dwelle, Bartlett and Manning, were appointed a committee to draft ordinances and report as early as practicable. Messrs. Manning and Bartlett were appointed a committee to secure valuation of taxable property in city and town, for the purpose of an understanding settlement between the city and the town of Lake. At the meeting of council held on the 28th inst., Elijah Stout was chosen assessor by a unanimous vote, street commissioner's bond was fixed at one thousand dollars for the current year, and the committee on settlement between the city and the town of Lake reported, and they were instructed to draw up an agreement to be signed by the proper officers, to perfect settlement. This was accordingly done, and the settlement made. By the terms of this agreement all moneys on hand, whether in hands of town or city treasurer, were to be divided between the city and town, according to the assessed valuation of property in each, and all unpaid accounts were to be paid by each in the same proportion. The assessed valuation of city property was found to be \$536,787; of town property, \$102,000; the money standing to the credit of the former town of Lake City, after all outstanding orders were paid, amounted to \$1,932.60. Of this sum the town received \$337.13 and the city \$1,595.47. The committee on city ordinances performed their work as expeditiously as possible, and presented the results of their work to the council before the close of the month. The ordinances as reported, and adopted by the council during this month, were by title as follows: Restraining the running at large of horses, cattle, swine and other animals; licensing shows, caravans, circuses, theatrical performances, billiard tables, bowling-saloons, auctioneers, ordinaries, hawkers, pawn-brokers, money-changers and other persons; licensing and regulating the sale of spirituous liquors and the keeping of billiard tables, pigeon-hole tables, shooting-galleries and ten-pin or bowling alleys

in saloons; creating a board of health and defining its duties; relating to misdemeanors; relating to disorderly houses and houses of ill-fame; establishing a city prison; regulating the planting of shade and ornamental trees within the city and for protecting the same; also to prevent the obstructing of streets, sidewalks and crossings of streets; establishing the duties and powers of city marshal; concerning streets, sidewalks and alleys; relating to nuisances; establishing a night police within the city; to provide for the safe keeping of powder; licensing dogs. An ordinance creating fire limits, and establishing regulations for the erection of buildings within such limits, was passed on May 4; and on December 21 following, an ordinance providing a market for the sale of hay, straw and wood within the city, and for weighing and measuring the same, was adopted. The fire limits included all of blocks one, two and three, blocks nine to sixteen inclusive, and twenty-three to twenty-six inclusive. All buildings within the limits were to be of fire-proof material, but some portions of this territory were exempted from a rigid construction of this ordinance, at the discretion of the council. This limit included practically that portion of the city enclosed between Chestnut, Park, High and Dwelle streets. The portion in which this ordinance was to be strictly enforced without exception included the territory bounded by Franklin, Main, Pearl and Marion streets, the lots in the surrounding blocks facing these streets.

LAKE CITY FERRY.

The situation of Lake City, on the shore of the lake, at some distance from its outlet or its inlet, has always had the effect of curtailing its trade, cutting off as it practically does almost all, or at least a great part, of the trade to the north and east and southeast. Repeated attempts have been made to overcome this disadvantage of location by establishing ferries or subsidizing them to a certain extent, with the view of drawing trade from the lake villages and the territory contiguous thereto on the Wisconsin shore. This attempt has not been very successful, and it is to be doubted if the maintenance of a ferry at this point will ever pay the expenses of its maintenance. The attempt to make successful bids for trade over ferry routes on the Mississippi, under much more favorable auspices, at other points has not as yet been very successful. The ferry at Winona, for instance, costing the city yearly considerable more than the cost of its maintenance, and that over a route less than one-

fourth the distance across Lake Pepin at this point. Not only so, but the little coasting steamers plying upon the lake will always, and necessarily, become formidable rivals to any ferry company attempting to maintain regular communication across the river and return without making trips to the adjacent villages on either shore. The patronage of the one being confined to the direct travel across the lake, the other including all travel across and upon the lake for miles in every direction. The width of the lake and the character of the navigation, the water being at times very rough, require good substantial boats. The cost of navigating and maintaining these is too great for the patronage that can be secured, and loss is the inevitable result, or at least has been, of every attempt to maintain a ferry here. The first regular, or perhaps, more properly speaking, irregular, communication across the lake, for passengers only, was established in the closing years of the war by Capt. J. Hull, of Maiden Rock Village, Wisconsin, who ran a small sloop-rigged sailboat, the Daisy, from Maiden Rock to Lake City, a distance of about eight miles. In 1866 Capt. John Doughty, of this place, put a sloop-rigged sailboat, called the Union, upon the lake. This boat was capable of carrying seventy-five persons comfortably, and for three years it was sailed here by the captain, making trips across the lake and coasting its shores as pleasure-parties or the demands of business required. After doing duty for three years as a sailboat, the sails were taken out, a small engine put in, and the young propeller, christened the Winfred, navigated the lake one year, was a financial loss to the owner and discontinued. Two boats were upon this part of the lake that season, the May Queen being the name of the other, which was afterward taken to Bear lake, and burned there some years later. In the year 1870 Capt. Nelson put a regular ferry on the lake between this city and the village of Stockholm, directly opposite on the Wisconsin shore. This was a sailboat and was exclusively for passenger traffic. Matters were in this condition until 1872, when Wm. B. Lutz and W. W. Scott received a charter, conferring on them, for a period of ten years, the exclusive right of keeping and maintaining a ferry across the Mississippi river at the town of Lake City, in the county of Wabasha, and State of Minnesota, at any point within one and one-half miles northwesterly or southeasterly up and down said river, from a point where the center line of Center street in said town continued northeasterly will strike said river. The charter required the parties therein



LAKE PEPIN.

MAIDEN ROCK.

W. H. W. W.

named to give bonds in the sum of one thousand dollars to perform the duties set forth in the act, which was specific as to the time of running, charges or tolls to be levied for ferriage, fines to be imposed for failure of the said Lutz & Scott to give prompt attendance upon all parties desiring to cross the ferry between the hours of 7 A.M. and 7 P.M. between the dates of May 15 and November 15 in each year, unless prevented by ice, high winds or other cause which would render the attempt to cross dangerous or imprudent.

By act of legislature of 1873 the time of franchise was extended to fifteen years, and the time of opening the ferry from twenty to thirty months, and of filing bond from eighteen to thirty months, from the passage of the act of March 4, 1872. A similar franchise was owned by parties on the Wisconsin shore, and this was purchased, together with a barge owned by said parties, by Messrs. Lutz & Scott, and preparations made for establishing a steam ferry; but Mr. Lutz was stricken with partial paralysis, incapacitated from attending to any business for two years, and nothing was done with the franchise, which expired in due time by limitation. Pending the expiration of this charter in the fall of 1873, a proposition was made to the city to purchase the franchises on both sides of the river (or Lake), together with the two lots on the Wisconsin shore (at their actual cost to the owners of the charter), and give a bonus or loan to some responsible parties, who should undertake, under bonds, to establish and maintain a ferry for a given term of years. Anticipating some necessity of this kind as likely to arise, the city council, in February, 1873, had secured the passage by the state legislature of the ferry-bond act, authorizing them to issue the bonds of the city to the amount of \$2,500 in aid of a ferry, provided the legal voters of the city so desired. The matter was submitted to the electors at the charter election held April 1, 1873, and the proposition was snowed under by a vote of 295 against issue to 83 in favor of issue. This attempt having failed, the sum of \$800, in shares of \$25 each, was subscribed for the purchase of the charter held by Messrs. Lutz & Scott. This sum was raised in April, 1873, but no purchase of the charter was effected, and in the following September negotiations were entered into with Capt. Murphy, looking to the permanent establishment of a steam-ferry. Mr. Murphy's proposition was, that in consideration of the sum of \$2,500, and the franchise for a term of fifteen years, he would put himself under approved bonds to maintain the ferry for that

length of time. The sum of \$2,500 was raised, but the matter had dragged, and before the result was announced to Mr. Murphy, he had made other arrangements, and the whole matter fell through. In the meantime Capt. Murray, of the little steamer Pepin, had been making regular trips around the lake, touching at Maiden Rock, Stockholm and Pepin, on the Wisconsin side, and at Frontenac and Lake City on the Minnesota shore, with occasional trips to Read's Landing. His little steamer was sometimes accompanied by a barge, on which merchandise and passengers were transported, but it was not suited to the purpose. Accordingly in the season of 1874, early in May, a subscription was started to procure money to build a barge or boat to be used in carrying teams and passengers between this city and the Wisconsin shore. Meetings were held, committees appointed, funds raised, a boat built at an expense of about \$500, and Messrs. Doe, J. G. Richardson, Farron, Baldwin and Murray were appointed a committee to make a written contract with Capt. O. N. Murray, of the steamer Pepin, to operate the ferry. On Thursday, July 16th, the first regular trip was made in the city's own boat; the mayor and common council in attendance, and the landing made upon the other shore in seventeen minutes, according to the time given by a local reporter. The city barge had a capacity of six teams and as many passengers as could crowd on. Trips were made at 9 A.M. and at 4 P.M., for which the free use of the barge was granted Capt. Murray. The rest of his time was devoted to his regular coasting trips around the lakes.

That fall, 1874, the charter of the Messrs. Lutz & Scott expired, and in the following spring, by special act of legislature, the franchise for a ferry was granted to the city, with power to operate or lease at their discretion. This charter gave the city the exclusive right to maintain a ferry within the corporate limits of the city, and the territory extending one-half mile beyond said limits on the north and west. In case the city council should lease the ferry to be carried on by other parties, the duration of said lease was not to exceed ten years, and the city was also required to reserve such rights as would empower them to terminate the lease at any time by equitable payment to the lessee for outlay in construction of docks, levees, breakwater, etc. The city council were also empowered to regulate the charges for ferriage and control the place for the landing of boats, and provide such regulations as would insure the comfort and safety of passengers. And all grants or lease on the part of the city

under the provisions of this charter were so by ordinance of the council duly passed and signed as in the case of all other ordinances, and the lessee under such ordinance was to file such bond, for the proper maintenance of the ferry according to the regulations prescribed, as the council should deem sufficient and equitable. During the years 1875 and 1876, the exclusive right to the ferry charter was granted to Capt. Murray, and during those years the communication between Lake City and the Wisconsin shore was maintained as it had been in 1874. Early in the spring of 1877 a joint stock company, with a capital of ten thousand dollars, was organized for the purpose of maintaining and operating a ferry at this point, such as would establish regular communications at all hours of the day with the Wisconsin shores, and not merely for a morning and evening trip. The company was named the Lake City Ferry and Transportation Company. This company purchased the franchises held by Milson, Sandburg & Co., of the ferry privileges on the Wisconsin shore, and secured a lease of the Minnesota franchise from the common council of this city, together with the barge or boat belonging to the city, for the term of ten years from and after April 3, 1877. The company, by the terms of the ordinance, was required to provide a good, safe steamboat for the transportation of teams and passengers; that not less than six trips per day were to be made during the season of navigation, and the Wisconsin landings were designated "to or near the village of Stockholm, and to or near the mouth of Bogus creek in the county of Pepin." The city, by the terms of the ordinance, absolved itself from all responsibility in the matter of expenses incurred, which were to be met by the transportation company without claim upon the city, but the city was to furnish them the use of the barge and confer the rights of the franchise without charge. A rate of tolls or charges was established by the ordinance, as follows: Each team of two animals with vehicle, loaded or unloaded, together with driver, fifty cents; single animal with carriage attached, fifty cents; horse, cow, ox or mule, without carriage, twenty-five cents each; each sheep or swine, ten cents; wagon or carriage without team attached, twenty-five cents, and merchandise for the sum of twenty-five cents per hundred pounds. The ferry company were to keep the barge of the city in good repair and return it to the city at the expiration of their lease or use of it, in good condition as when received, except the usual and unavoidable wear and tear. The company was also to own and continue

to own the franchise on the Wisconsin shore as a condition precedent to the continuation by the city of the grant of its charter. The ferry company was composed of responsible business men in Lake City, who were desirous of maintaining more frequent communication with the Wisconsin shore, believing the same would be beneficial to the trade of the city. The books of the company were burned in the disastrous fire of 1882, which almost wiped out the business houses of the city, and it is impossible to give a list of the stockholders. The first board of directors were: John J. Doughty, H. Gillett, J. C. Stout, Wm. Campbell, W. J. Hahn and H. D. Stocker. They immediately purchased the steamer Clipper, which had been sold under the hammer by the United States marshal, Capt. Raney, paying therefor the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

The Clipper was a boat of about twenty-eight feet beam; length over all about seventy feet. Her hull was new, having been built only the season before, and she was really a staunch built craft. Her engines, however, were old and comparatively worthless, and not at all adequate for the work required of her. The company expended about two thousand dollars on repairing the boat, building cabin, etc., and she was run during the season of 1877 with the old engines. During the winter of 1878 she was supplied with new engines, and some other improvements, upon which the company expended a further sum of three thousand dollars. This latter amount was refunded the company by special vote of the citizens, and this was the only subsidy ever received. The cost of maintaining the ferry was too great for the receipts derived from the freight and passenger and other transportation charges, and there was year by year a growing diminution of capital.

When four seasons had been passed in this way, the regular trade over the ferry line, continually cut into by the coasting steamers plying along both shores of the lake, and the low rate of transportation keeping receipts at a minimum, the company called a halt. It was found that the original stock had been absorbed, as also the three thousand dollars bonus received from the city and the amount received for transportation during the four years the company had been operating the line. This latter sum aggregated about as much as the others, making a total sum of twenty-six thousand dollars expenses for four years' ferry maintenance. Under this condition of affairs the directors concluded to wind up the affairs of the company and dispose of the assets. This was done. The

steamer was put up at auction and bid in by Messrs. Stout & Post, two of the stockholders, for an amount equal to the company's liabilities,—about eighteen hundred dollars. The franchise on the Wisconsin shore had been placed in the hands of the city council, and also a mortgage upon the boats of the company, as security to the city that the company would maintain the ferry a given number of years. This was done in 1878, when the bonus of three thousand dollars was given by the city. These franchises, thus the property of the city, were the property of Messrs. Post & Stout, so long as they fulfilled the obligations of the old ferry company. The city, retaining the franchises, released the mortgage upon the boat, at the request of the directors, upon showing how they had lost thousands of dollars in the attempt to maintain the ferry for the benefit of the city. Messrs. Post & Stout kept the ferry running during the season of 1881, and that fall closed out, having only added to their former losses by the attempt to continue the line in operation. They started their boat for Stillwater when the ferry season closed, intending to dispose of her to the trade there, but on the way up the river the pilot ran her on the government pier near Prescott, and there she remained during the winter. The following spring she was left to break up, her machinery taken out, and when high water came she floated off and the hull sunk some distance down stream. This was the last of the ferry steamer Clipper, and of the attempt to maintain a regular ferry at this point for the crossing of teams and passengers between Lake City and Stockholm.

In the spring of 1882, Murray & Lenhart resumed trips between the Wisconsin and Minnesota shores; and Murray dying, the firm became Lenhart & Collins, who are now (1883) running the steamer Pepin and barge from Lake City to Maiden Rock, Pepin and Stockholm, on the Wisconsin shores, making semiweekly trips to Read's Landing, in this county. The attempt to maintain a regular ferry here has only proved disastrous to those engaged in it. Thousands of dollars were spent in the public-spirited attempt, from which the stockholders of the ferry company received no benefit, only such increase of trade, so many of them as were in business, that came to them from the Wisconsin shore. As related at the outset, the cost of maintaining the ferry over so wide a stream was too great to be met by the charges for transportation, and the majority of the citizens were unwilling to subsidize the ferry to the extent of guaranteeing the running expenses, not considering the returns in trade sufficient to justify the outlay.

FIRES.

Down to the date of the incorporation of the city in 1872, Lake City had suffered comparatively little from fires. December 9, 1870, the old grain warehouse on the Point, technically known as the Armstrong warehouse, and at the time of its destruction owned by Bartlette & Smith, was burned. The fire occurred at about eleven o'clock. The warehouses of Atkinson & Kellogg and Angus Smith & Co. were in close proximity on either side, and the problem was the salvation of these buildings. The pails standing at the doors of the grocery houses were unceremoniously seized by the hurrying hundred who started on the run for the Point, there being at that time no fire company or engine of any kind in the city. The people present worked with a will. The water of the lake afforded an ample supply, and as fast as the adjacent warehouses caught fire, they were extinguished by the crowds who swarmed upon the roofs and every available spot where an advantage could be taken of the situation and the contents of a water-pail be made effective. Burned hands, scorched faces and singed hair and clothing were the rule; but the situation was fully understood, and had the fire gained headway, there would have been more to follow. Pluck and water gained the day. The adjacent warehouses were saved, and no further destruction of property than that of the old Armstrong warehouse and its contents ensued. There were about seven thousand bushels of wheat in the warehouse at the time, six thousand bushels of which were a total loss, one thousand bushels being saved in a damaged condition. There was an insurance on the building of about thirteen hundred dollars. The grain in the warehouse was covered by about three thousand dollars insurance. There were some other warehouses, one stored full of tobacco, and an elevator at the depot burned prior to the incorporation of the city, but no very serious loss resulted in either case; the tobacco was fully covered by insurance.

On Sunday morning, April 20, 1872, at about three o'clock, an alarm of fire was sounded, and the lurid reflection upon the buildings and sky, as those who were aroused rushed into the streets, proved only too conclusively that a destructive fire was in progress, and had already made no little headway. The fire was found to be in Bessey & Burdett's wheat warehouse, on the lake shore near the city flouring-mills. The wind was fresh from the north, and carried the burning shingles and other light material for a long distance

over the city, requiring constant vigilance and the application of water and wet blankets to prevent a general conflagration. The origin of the fire was never clearly ascertained; the building had taken fire on the afternoon before, probably from the spilling of a can of kerosene upon the floor near the stove, but the flames had been thoroughly extinguished, and a watch kept upon the premises until ten o'clock at night, when Mr. Burdett, who was on watch, went home. There were between eight thousand and nine thousand bushels of wheat in the warehouse at the time, fully covered by insurance. The building was one of the largest warehouses in town, and was a total loss, upon which there was no insurance. These fires had all been in the suburbs, or, more properly speaking, along the lake front of the city, and not in the heart of the business or residence portion.

The next call was nearer home, and up to the date of its occurrence was the most disastrous fire that had yet visited the city, involving a loss of about thirty-five hundred dollars, one-third of which was covered by insurance. This fire occurred in the evening of January 28, 1873, at which time flames were seen issuing from the cellar of Glines & Gould, druggists, on Main street. All efforts to reach the fire were unavailing, and it was only a few moments — so inflammable were the contents of the cellar — before the flames broke out, and it was with difficulty that the books and contents of the safe and money-drawer were saved. The buildings destroyed were, besides the drugstore, an unoccupied building adjoining, owned by Mrs. J. A. Waskey, Oliver Young's residence, which was torn down to prevent the spread of the fire, and for which he afterward claimed remuneration from the city. From the rear of the burning buildings on Main street, the fire communicated to the rear of Wise's block on Center street, cleaning out the saloons there in a hurry, and wrapping Hudderon's brick block adjoining in a sheet of fire. This block was partially occupied by the stock of J. E. Farron, general merchant, who succeeded in saving the greater portion of his goods in a damaged condition. Herrey's brick block (usually known as the Harley block) followed, and this was the last of the buildings consumed. The upper stories of this block were unoccupied, the corner storeroom was in possession of S. S. Ball, grocer and bookseller. Young's brick block and Herrey's wooden buildings, on the opposite side of Center street, were covered with wet blankets to keep the fire from licking them up,

and in this they were successful. Glines, Gould & Co. lost, on building and stock, ten thousand dollars, on which there was about seventy-five hundred dollars of insurance. The occupants of private rooms in this building were losers to the extent of about five hundred dollars additional. Mrs. Waskey lost one thousand dollars, insurance eight hundred dollars; Mr. Young's loss was five hundred dollars, of which about two-thirds was, after much delay, paid by the city council; Were's block was valued at five thousand dollars, insured for sixteen hundred dollars. The saloon losses were about one thousand dollars, no insurance; Mr. Huddleson's loss was over seven thousand dollars, uninsured. J. E. Farron's damage was covered by insurance. Gen. Herrey was insured for four thousand dollars, about one half of his loss. Other losses were all of a minor character, and did not aggregate much in excess of one thousand dollars.

The north side of town was the next visited, and again it was a grainhouse, this time upon the tracks of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. The Boston elevator was the fated structure this time, which was discovered to be on fire about three o'clock on the morning of March 12, 1875. The origin of this fire is also involved in mystery. It was first discovered by the watchman, breaking out overhead in the office, and doubtless originated in the end of the elevator adjoining the engine-room. The watchman, who was sleeping in the building at the time, found the fire had gained too much headway to leave any hope of saving the building. This elevator was built in the season of 1873 by a company of Boston capitalists, who had become interested in the future of the city. It was the most conspicuous building on the town site, was thoroughly constructed, well supplied with the best machinery for cleaning and elevating grain, and cost when finished about twenty thousand dollars. The insurance on building and machinery was twelve thousand five hundred dollars. There was a large amount of wheat in store at the time the fire occurred, probably about sixty-five thousand bushels; nearly one-third of this was saved in a damaged condition. Insurance upon grain was sixty thousand five hundred dollars. The company promptly adjusted all claims of farmers for wheat stored and resumed business in a rented storeroom, pending the erection of a new elevator. The smoke of this fire had hardly cleared from the sky, when the cry of fire again resounded upon the night air; this time a little nearer the business of the heart of the

city, and among its manufacturing industries. This fire occurred not quite two weeks after the destruction of the Boston elevator. The fire broke out March 25, 1875, at the corner of Franklin and Center streets, in the large wooden building occupied by J. H. Emery as a blacksmith-shop. The wind was blowing a moderate breeze from the east, right in the direction of the other shops in the block, and the hotels on the other side of Lake avenue, kept by Messrs. Neal and Sexton, which were so seriously threatened that their destruction was regarded certain. The fire next spread to John Dobner's wagon and blacksmith shop, and then took in A. N. Curtis' carriage-making establishment, which, with Neal's barns with their contents in the rear of the shops, were totally destroyed. The fire had now reached Lake avenue, just across which were the hotels. Here a determined opposition to the further progress of the fire was made by the volunteer pail brigade, and after a heroic fight, in which men were completely exhausted and many burned, the fire was prevented crossing the street. The aggregate losses were in the vicinity of ten thousand dollars, upon which there was little insurance. Mr. Emery's loss was five hundred dollars, in tools; no insurance. The building he occupied was owned by David Timmerman, of Utica, New York, and was insured for twelve hundred dollars, about one-half its value. Mr. Dobner's loss, mostly in seasoned material and manufactured stock, aggregated six thousand dollars; insured for eighteen hundred dollars. A. N. Curtis' loss was fifteen hundred dollars; no insurance. Neal's barn, insured for four hundred dollars; loss above insurance, five hundred dollars. As before said, these fires, following so soon one upon the heels of the other, awakened public attention to the need of an efficient fire department, and its speedy organization was the result.

The fire department had been organized a little over three and a half years when it was called to battle with the most destructive fire that had heretofore visited the city, and whose ravages were not stayed (owing to an unfortunate circumstance over which the department had no control) until the First National Bank building, a brick structure, corner of Center and Washington streets, and seven wooden buildings were laid in ashes, involving a total loss of nearly seventy-five thousand dollars, about one-third of which was covered by insurance. The origin of the fire was never definitely ascertained. The flames were seen in the back part of J. E. Favrows' store, and spread rapidly in every direction. The alarm was given

about one o'clock on the morning of November 16, 1879. The fire department was promptly an hand, and a telegraph despatch for aid was sent to Red Wing, which, owing to delays on train, did not reach here until about four o'clock, by which time the work of destruction was as complete as it was likely to be. The new arrivals did good service in cooling off safes and quenching the smouldering flames, for which the exhausted firemen of the city were deeply grateful. The fire gained headway through a whole hour, in which the fire engine was rendered absolutely useless by the supply pipe becoming choked with sand. About three years before the fire, after the other fire cisterns had been completed, it was deemed expedient to provide a water supply near the corner of Center street and Lake avenue, which would save about one hundred and fifty yards of hose connection with the lake in case of fire in the eastern or southeastern part of the city. The well was dug in the low ground east of Neal & Johns, to a point considerably below that to which the water would rise through the sand in case of extreme low water in the lake. This well was not cemented on the bottom, and the suction of the steamer's supply pipe drew the sand into this pipe and into the engine pumps, completely choking the engine, in fact packing it solid with sand and rendering it absolutely useless. During the hour spent in getting ready for even such work as in its damaged condition it could perform, the fire made fearful headway, sweeping round the corner of Washington street, and making clean work of everything between the bank corner and the heavy stone and brick-work of Patton & Son's store. The fire on Center street was not so destructive, and its progress was checked by the pail brigade and Babcock extinguishers so effectively that only one wooden building on the street adjoining the bank was burned down. Others were damaged, and stocks of goods so materially injured as to involve almost total loss; but the progress of the fire was stayed without spreading through the block to Main street. With the exception of the bank building, the structures consumed were wooden, and old city landmarks, representing the early palatial stores of pioneer days; and in their destruction some old relics were forever swept out of existence, the original Masonic and Odd-Fellows' halls among others. The First National Bank block was the pride of the city. It was erected in 1873 on the south corner of Center and Washington streets (the streets all running diagonally to points of compass). The bank was on the corner, with stores on Center and Washington streets.

These stores were the property of the then cashier and president, respectively, L. S. Van Vliet and L. H. Gerrard. It was built of Milwaukee white pressed brick, iron columns, galvanized iron cornice, white draped stone caps, sills and trimmings, plate-glass windows, etc. The banking office was elegantly finished with solid black-walnut counters, desks, doors and casings, and was a model bank office. J. E. Favrow, who suffered so seriously in the fire of 1872, in the adjoining block on the south, was this time completely wiped out. The "Sentinel" office was so completely consumed that not a shooting-stick even was saved. The law office of Stocker & Matchan, over the bank, with its library, was consumed, including account books, old journals, etc. The losses of building were: First National Bank, seventy-five hundred dollars; Van Vliet's & Gerrard's store, seven thousand dollars; and the store of Peter Beck, H. C. Bronco, S. Lindgreen, Mrs. A. W. Ditmars, D. C. Corwin, H. L. Halsey and George Patton, each valued at from twelve hundred to two thousand dollars. The value of the buildings destroyed was about twenty-five thousand dollars, upon which there was an insurance of nine thousand five hundred dollars. The damage to buildings not burned was probably not more than fifteen hundred dollars, and upon these there was ample insurance to cover all loss. The heaviest losses in merchandise and other stock, fixtures, etc., were: J. E. Favrow & Co., sixteen thousand dollars, insured for four thousand dollars; H. D. Brown, printing-office, ten thousand dollars, insured for fifty-five hundred dollars; Stocker & Matchan, law library and furniture, sixty-five hundred dollars, insured for seventeen hundred dollars; Henry Miller, druggist, five thousand dollars, insured for fifteen hundred dollars; E. M. Everson, twenty-five hundred dollars, fully insured; S. Lendgreen, two thousand dollars, no insurance. The total loss on buildings was about twenty-seven thousand dollars, on stocks forty-eight thousand dollars; upon the former of which there was an insurance of eight thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars, and on the latter of seventeen thousand seven hundred and forty-five dollars. The morning light of Monday had scarcely broken before the débris was being cleared away and preparations made for rebuilding and resuming trade. These fires, disastrous as they were, and severely felt as they must have been in a town of twenty-six hundred population, were so completely overshadowed by the calamity of 1882, that the plucky business men of the city are wont to say, "We never had

but one fire here that amounted to anything, and that was in 1882, when we were all wiped out clean as with a sponge." This fire, technically known as the "great fire," originated in an unused room of the old Sexton House on the Point, which was discovered to be in flames at about two o'clock on the morning of Saturday, April 22, 1882. The wind was blowing a fierce gale from the lake, and carrying the flames into the old wooden rookeries in that part of town, sheds, barns, etc., fanned them into a roaring conflagration, and swept the cinders, shingles and burning material of all kinds right over the western and northern parts of the town, threatening the whole with speedy destruction. The workmen in Neal & John's establishment saved that manufactory by almost superhuman exertions, and thus prevented the spread of the flames across the block to the west, and no doubt saving the blocks between Washington and Franklin streets, on the west of Center. The wagonshops of Curtis & Richardson Bros. & Co. were speedily wrapped in flames, which almost instantly leaped across the street to John Dobner's blacksmith-shop, and to the buildings on the east side of Washington, between Center and Marion; all of which, though good substantial brick structures, were consumed. Nothing was left standing thus far from the starting point of the fire east of Washington, between Center and the lake, except the big warehouse just across Marion street. Crossing Washington street, Sam Lindgreen's saloon, and the other brick buildings on that side of the block from the First National Bank to Patton's block, were soon in flames, which swept across Center street, through the wooden structures on the northeast corner of Center and Washington, moving down both sides of Center to Main, and leaving nothing standing in its track. Leaping across Main street, it swallowed up the fine brick stores of C. P. Young & Bro.; and on the north side of Center street, carrying destruction with it as far as the building of the Lake City Furniture Company, which was destroyed. The buildings on the lower side of Center street, between Washington and Main streets, were all destroyed except the lower corner room of the Lake City Bank building, a fine three-story structure, in which was the postoffice. The fire had quickly spread over the entire block bounded by Main, Center, Washington and Lyon streets; the fierce gale blowing the flames in a due westerly course diagonally through the block and across the corner of Lyon and Main streets to the Commercial hotel, which, having been destroyed, the destruction was stayed in that

quarter for lack of material. The efforts of the firemen were principally directed to saving the block bounded by Center, Washington, Lyon and Franklin streets, in which was the Merchants' hotel, an immense three-story wooden structure. The burning of this block would in all probability have involved the destruction of the entire northwestern portion of the city, as far down as Center point, as the wind was blowing a perfect gale, and buildings were taking fire several blocks from the center of the conflagration, fired by the burning shingles which were whirled blazing through the air, only to fall on some dry roof and kindle it into a blaze. The firemen made a stand at Richardson's corner, where their brick building interposed some obstruction to the progress of the flames through the block; and though several times on fire, as were also the other buildings of the block, the catastrophe that would have followed their burning was averted by the heroic exertions of the citizens, who had turned out en masse to save the town; many of them so intent on fighting fire at its very center that their own properties were consumed before they were aware of the fact. Another stand was made against the progress of the flames at the wooden saloon on the Main street side of the National Bank Building block, as, had that building gone, nothing could have saved the block across the street, and its destruction would have involved the center of the residence portion of the city, including all the church buildings. The efforts in both cases were finally successful, and the fire was finally stayed after sweeping through six blocks, the best business blocks of the city, in which scarcely a structure of any kind remained to tell the awful story of destruction. So complete was the work of annihilation, and so serious the losses sustained, that many seriously doubted the practicability of rebuilding the city. All that remained standing was the row of brick stores on the northwest of Lyon avenue, and the block on the northeast of Washington street and northwest of Center street. It would be utterly useless to attempt to specify the losses on either buildings or goods. There were about fifty buildings burned, involving a loss of property in structures and contents, as nearly as can be ascertained, of at least three hundred and seventy thousand dollars, upon which there was an insurance of about one hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars. Of this amount, however, considerable proportion was insurance on damaged goods, and partially destroyed or damaged buildings; so that the loss may be fairly said to have been about one-third covered by insurance. Thus, within a

period of less than ten years, destructive fires had three times ravaged the business center of the city, involving a loss of over half a million dollars in a small town of about twenty-six hundred population. The grit of the little city was fully apparent in this calamity. The common council met immediately, and, refusing all applications for permits to erect temporary wooden structures, extended the fire limits to the lake shore, upon which the fire had originated. Monday evening, following the destruction of Saturday, an enthusiastic meeting of the board of trade was held, and it was apparent that the enterprise and courage of the city was by no means in ashes, if the buildings of the city were. Capt. Seeley, the city postmaster, on the alarm of fire, left his own household goods to destruction, and used all his exertions to save the mails and records of his office, in which he was successful; all letters, papers and office records being safely removed. The First National Bank were at work immediately, and resumed business in a building they put up on a corner across Center street from their own property. Work upon the bank corner was immediately begun, and the structure was soon ready for occupancy. The Lake City Bank moved into the reading-room in the Merchants' Hotel, and resumed. Their first business after the fire was to receive a deposit for three hundred dollars from A. P. Merrell, of Maiden Rock. The Masonic fraternity lost all their furniture, including their records, the latter a serious loss. The destruction of the valuable museum of Dr. Estes was much to be deplored. Its collection had been the work of a lifetime; and, besides containing curiosities of very rare and valuable character, many of them impossible to duplicate, the Doctor's manuscripts and notes, the work of years, and which it was his intention to have given to the public in permanent form, were all destroyed, leaving him, in his own pathetic words, "Not a scrap of my life work; not a scrap, sir." This was a loss not to be computed in dollars and cents. The burned district has to a great extent been rebuilt, and the business of the city goes on its prosperous way, in the earnest hope that, having been tried so as by fire, it may henceforth escape the destructive ordeal.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Lake City had no regularly organized fire department until three years after her actual incorporation as a city. Several narrow escapes from disastrous conflagrations had warned the citizens of the possible danger to the business center of the city, unprotected as they

were against any serious fire that might break out in the more densely-built portions of the city; but the danger passing, the matter was lost sight of. On the night of March 25, 1875, a fire which broke out on the corner of Center and Franklin streets, and for a time very seriously threatened all the lower portion of the town, reawakened the interest of the citizens in fire protection. This fire, which destroyed ten thousand dollars' worth of property, following close upon that of the twelfth of the same month, when the Boston elevator was burned, and which involved the destruction of sixty thousand dollars' worth, very forcibly aroused the public attention to the imperative necessity of organizing and maintaining an efficient fire department. The matter was at once taken hold of energetically, and petitions numerously signed were presented to the council, asking for the immediate creation of a fire department, as authorized by chapter 4, section 38, of the city charter. This petition came before the new council at its first regular meeting after the spring election in 1875, and Messrs. Fowler and Farrow were appointed the council's committee on fire department. The petition was referred to this committee, who were also instructed to negotiate for the purchase of a steam fire-engine, hose and necessary equipments. At a special meeting, held April 16, a proposition was received from Samuel McDowell, of Seneca Falls, New York, to furnish the city with one of Silsby's patent rotary steam fire-engines, third size, two hose-carts, fifteen hundred feet of hose, and all the equipments necessary to operate it successfully, for seven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; terms, twelve hundred and fifty dollars cash, the balance to be paid in three equal yearly installments of two thousand dollars each, bonds to bear interest at ten per cent. This proposition was accepted by the council, and the engines and apparatus ordered, with the understanding that they were to be shipped within three weeks. The council also passed an ordinance providing for the organization of a fire department, to consist of one engine company of forty men, two hose companies and a hook and ladder company, to consist of thirty men each. W. A. Doe, L. S. Van Vliet and I. S. Richardson were appointed a committee to enlist suitable members for the companies, and to call a meeting for organization so soon as twenty members were received for each company. Saturday, May 1, 1875, the companies met and perfected their organizations. Meeting was held in the Academy of

Music hall, with L. S. Van Vliet in the chair, and H. E. Humphrey, secretary. G. D. Post was elected chief engineer of the department and the various companies organized, as follows :

Engine company : E. B. Ellsworth, foreman ; L. L. Fletcher, assistant foreman ; H. E. Humphrey, secretary, and L. S. Van Vliet, treasurer. The members of the engine company were : L. S. Van Vliet, E. B. Ellsworth, J. M. Martin, John Phillips, Geo. C. Stout, Henry Hoth, D. M. Smith, Chas. Forrest, J. E. Doughty, H. R. Warner, H. Gillett, Calvin Neal, J. C. Hassinger, Robt. Romick, H. E. Humprey, I. E. Norton, M. L. Hulet, L. L. Fletcher, John Fletcher, E. H. Center, T. Stout, J. J. Doughty, Geo. Gibbs, H. C. Whitcher, H. M. Powers, C. J. Collins, Charles Knapp, R. B. Gates, Henry Scott, M. T. Stevens, Wallace DeLong, C. J. Cogswell, W. R. Muir, C. Sinclair, Frank Bouton, Oliver Young, A. N. Curtis, Frank Phelps, Ferd. Baker, L. E. Thorp.

The hose company organized, and elected for officers : F. W. Seeley, foreman and president ; W. A. Doe, assistant foreman and vice-president ; M. P. Stroup, secretary ; I. S. Richardson, treasurer. The following were the enrollment as members : I. S. Richardson, W. A. Doe, M. C. Humphry, Jr., C. E. Cate, R. Hanish, G. W. Mossman, M. P. Stroup, F. L. Kopplen, N. E. Stringham, W. H. Dilley, G. D. Post, Henry Selover, Henry Dweile, G. N. Tupper, W. J. Hahn, J. B. Hawley, O. N. Smith, F. W. Seeley, Joseph Harley, H. L. Smith, Francis Jenks, L. Lutz, R. H. Brown, Frank Whitcher, Chas. Sargeant, Dan'l Crego, Wm. M. Sprague, E. M. Baldwin and James Gillett.

Within three weeks the hose company had received an additional enlistment of twenty-six members. The new engine arrived on the 14th of May, and the trial test was made on the afternoon of Saturday, the 22d of that month. The day was made almost a general holiday. The mayor of Red Wing headed a delegation from that city. The chief engineer of the Winona fire department and his assistant, and others from neighboring towns put in an appearance. The "department" was out in force. The engine was stationed near the pond in the vicinity of Doughty & Neal's wagonshop, and four hundred and fifty feet of hose were quickly laid up Center to Washington, and around the corner in front of Richardson Bros' store. In three and a half minutes from lighting the fire, with cold water in the boilers, the steam-gauge indicated five pounds of steam, which was rapidly increased, until at the end of seven and

a half minutes the pressure was thirty-five pounds, and water was running from the nozzle of the hose. With ninety pounds of steam, a stream was thrown up the street two hundred and twenty-seven feet through a one and one-eighth inch nozzle, and also to the height of one hundred and twenty-five feet. More hose was attached and extended up Center street to the corner of Main, and a stream thrown completely over a three-story building on the upper side of the street. A second line of hose, each was seven hundred and fifty feet, was attached, and both streams were thrown over the building, and with a branch section the three streams were thrown one hundred and sixty feet in a horizontal direction. Then a single line of hose, fifteen hundred feet long, was run up to the Episcopal church, and a stream forced over the spire and up to the height of one hundred and twelve feet from the ground. The test was pronounced satisfactory by the council in special session on the following Thursday, and the papers were duly made out. Lake City had at last secured what so many of her citizens had long desired—a good, serviceable fire engine, and many breathed freer, feeling their property was, at least to some extent, reasonably secure.

At the first regular meeting of the council, in May of this year, the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars was appropriated for the purchase of a lot on the southeast side of Center street, between Oak and High streets, upon which to erect an engine-building, and the fire committee were instructed to purchase the same. Steps were also taken for the building of cisterns in necessary locations for water supply, and the council's committee on fire department given charge of the matter. A committee visited La Crosse, Wisconsin, for the purpose of securing information concerning the character of the cisterns needed, and reported their conclusion to be in favor of brick cisterns, as the only reliable ones in this soil. The council's fire committee reported bids for building three cisterns, of dimensions according to specifications drawn by J. B. Hawley. The contract was awarded to Dix & Bonney, as the lowest bidders, for seventeen hundred and eighty dollars. Not long afterward, G. W. Thayer was awarded contract for erecting an engine-house for fire-steamer and hose-carts, building to be 20×50. The front thirty feet to be used as an engine-room, the rear twenty for council-room; contract price, six hundred and thirty dollars. The cisterns were located as follows: The main cistern, with a

capacity of one thousand barrels, at the intersection of Center and High streets; two others, each having a capacity of five hundred barrels, one at the intersection of Garden and Dwelle streets, the other at the intersection of Oak and Doughty streets. A very sad accident occurred during the excavation for the cistern at the corner of Garden and Dwelle streets, by the caving in of the walls, owing to the lack of care in stoning up the walls. The men were repeatedly warned of the danger, but did not deem the alarm necessary and continued at work, until by the sudden caving in of the walls they were buried alive. Their names were A. H. Sandford and Benjamin Kramer. They were both taken out dead, Mr. Kramer after two hours' work, Mr. Sandford about seven hours after the accident. There is another water reservoir, which is more a well than a cistern, at the rear of Messrs. Neal & Johns' manufactory, on Center street, and from these the city has quite an ample water supply, well distributed. Improvements, in the shape of hose-tower, hook and ladder company's apparatus, etc., have been added from time to time, until today the city has quite a comfortable city building and engine-room. The old engine-house has had a story added within the past year, the hose-tower has been increased in height, and now the departments are well supplied with places for meeting as well as apparatus for extinguishing fires. The city building as now standing is a conveniently-arranged two-story structure, 20×50, with a hose-tower, 12×12 feet at the base, rising fifty-six feet above the ground. The lower story of the city building is devoted to the storage of the engine, hose-carts, hook and ladder truck, coal-truck, and appliances. The engine is in excellent condition, under the care of chief engineer H. Gillette, and can get ready for business, under a full head of steam, within ten minutes of lighting the torches. The engine-room has a supply pipe for furnishing hot water to the boilers in cold weather, greatly expediting the work of getting up steam. There is also an excellent force-pump for the protection of the city building, with hose attached, through which water can be instantly turned on any part of the building. The hose-tower has a tank conveniently arranged for cleaning hose, and both tower and engine-room are supplied with abundant heating apparatus for winter use, in thawing out and drying hose and apparatus. The hose-reels are supplied with about twenty-five hundred feet of good hose, on the two carts known as Nos. 1 and 2. The hook and ladder trucks are furnished

with one forty-foot ladder, one thirty-five feet, one thirty feet, and some shorter ones; and also with twenty-four good fire-buckets. There are four Babcock extinguishers in the building, and all kept in perfect order, ready for any emergency that may arise. The upper story, which is reached by a broad, covered stairway on the outside of the building, is the city hall. Here the council holds its sessions, public meetings of the citizens are convened here, the engine and hose companies use it for firemen's hall, and it is just what it purports to be — the city's hall. It is comfortably warmed, lighted and seated, and from it emanate the decrees of the city fathers for the government of the little municipality.

The present officers of the fire department are: H. Gillett, chief engineer; W. M. Sprague, assistant engineer.

Engine company: James H. Gillett, engineer; Ed. J. Collins, treasurer. Hose company: Ed. Tupper, foreman; Frank Peirce, assistant foreman and secretary; L. P. Follett, treasurer. Hook and Ladder company: H. McMillan, foreman; Sumner David, assistant foreman; Frank Adams, secretary; F. Schindler, treasurer.

CHURCHES.

Presbyterian.—The first Presbyterian church of Lake City was organized December 31, 1856, with Rev. Silas Hazlett as acting pastor, and B. C. Baldwin, A. V. Sigler and Mrs. Hazlett as members. B. C. Baldwin and A. V. Sigler were elected elders.

For nearly a year and a half the church held union services with the Congregationalists, in the old Congregational church erected by the contributions of both societies, the pastors of the two churches alternating in the services. In 1858 the Presbyterian church rented what was then known as Skinner's Hall. This was in the third story of a store-building situated on lot 2, block 14, fronting on Washington street. In 1859 the church erected their church edifice on lots 4 and 5, block 58, which had been presented to the society by Mr. Samuel Doughty. These lots are now occupied by the residence of Mr. Charles E. Crane. The church-building, which originally cost nine hundred dollars, was removed in 1863 to its present location on High street, just north of Lyon avenue, and in 1876 was repaired and enlarged at an additional cost of eight hundred and fifty dollars.

In 1862 the trustees purchased lot 1, block 56, and erected their present parsonage at a cost of eight hundred dollars, and in 1878 it was enlarged and repaired at a further cost of six hundred and fifty dollars.

The total number of members received into the church since its organization has been one hundred and ninety-seven, and of these one hundred and three were received upon the profession of their faith in Jesus Christ. The total baptisms during these years have been one hundred and four. The present membership is sixty.

The officers of the church are : Pastor, J. W. Ray ; elders, A. V. Sigler and A. T. Guernsey ; trustees, A. T. Guernsey, J. B. McLean and J. W. Kennedy.

The names of the pastors who have successively served the church, in the order of their service, are : Revs. Silas Hazlett, Porter H. Snow, William Speer, D.D., John Valeen, John A. Annin, Hugh W. Todd, John L. Howell, James M. Pryse, W. J. Weber, Samuel Wyckoff, and J. W. Ray, the present incumbent.

The Sunday school was organized on January 1, 1860, with A. T. Guernsey as superintendent, who held the office eighteen years, since which time the following persons have held the position : Oliver Jones, who was superintendent two years, and Messrs. J. B. McLean, S. M. Emery and Wm. Wilson, who have each held the office one year, the last-named gentleman now serving his second term, having been re-elected recently.

Swedish Lutheran.—The Swedish Lutheran church, in this city, was organized October 10, 1869, at a convocation called for that purpose, the Rev. P. Sjoblom, of Red Wing, presiding. The original number of communicants was forty-five, prominent among whom were Messrs. L. A. Hockanson, G. F. Edholm, A. E. Edholm, P. Sundberg, G. Erickson and others. Services were conducted for a time by two lay preachers, L. A. Hockanson and A. G. Westlong, and the congregation was ministered to at intervals by Rev. P. Sjoblom, of Red Wing, Rev. J. Fremling, of Stockholm, Wisconsin, and Rev. J. Wagner, of Svea, Wisconsin. In 1879 the congregation secured the services of the Rev. S. A. Lindholm, who also ministered to churches at Millville and Minneiska. Until the year 1875 the congregation worshiped sometimes in a small hall, at other times in the Presbyterian or Baptist churches of this city, which were kindly opened for their accommodation. In 1875 a small church, 26×40 feet, was built and neatly furnished. This building stands on the upper side of Sixth street, three blocks northwest of Lyon avenue ; and facing it on the opposite of Sixth, a commodious parsonage was built in 1881, at a cost of twelve hundred dollars. The Sunday school, in connection with the church, organized in

1873, has always been maintained in a flourishing condition. Its superintendent for many years was Mr. P. Sundburg; the present superintendent is O. Chinberg. The present membership of the congregation is about eighty-five, recent removals having led to a very material decrease. A very efficient Ladies' Society has been working within the church organization for several years, collecting money for church and missionary purposes. They meet the third Friday in each month, and during the year 1883 contributed one hundred and eighteen dollars toward the six hundred and seventy-five dollars raised by the congregation.

The present officers are Rev. L. A. Lindholm, pastor; Mr. Ed. Edholm, secretary; Mr. Nils Peterson, treasurer; deacons, P. Sundberg, A. Anderson, G. Erickson, O. Chinberg; trustees, A. E. Edholm, Nils Hallin, Chas. Chinberg.

St. Mary's Catholic Church.—The first religious services held in Lake City in connection with the Catholic church were in 1857, in which year Father Auster conducted services in the house of John Moran, in the vicinity of the brick schoolhouse in the first ward. This was the first Catholic service ever held in the place, and though no church building was erected until seven years afterward, regular ministrations at the hands of Father Auster were enjoyed until his departure from the parish in 1860. During these years and subsequently, until the old church was built, the congregation worshipped from house to house and in public halls, particularly Williamson's, in which services were held longer than in any other one place. To Father Auster succeeded Father Tisot, in 1860, remaining four years. In 1866 the old church was erected, on Center street, one block nearer the lake than the railway tracks of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. This was a substantial frame building, about 36×60 feet, and in this the church continued to hold services, until 1873, when the church lots were sold and property bought farther down town. The new property consists of an entire block, bounded by Lyon avenue, Center, Prairie and Garden streets. Upon this site the old frame church was moved, refitted for service and occupied until 1877, when it was converted into a school-building for the use of the parish school. Father Tisot was followed by Father Trobec, the present parish priest at Wabasha, in 1865, and he in turn by Father Hermon, in 1868, who continued in charge until 1875. It was during his ministry that the old church was removed to the present eligible and central location.

Father Quinn became parish priest in 1875, upon the removal of Father Hermon, and remained in charge until his failing health compelled him to seek rest in a more congenial climate. He accordingly crossed the seas and took up his residence in France, but the vital energies were too severely taxed to respond to the call, and he died shortly after reaching France. He was an earnest and indefatigable worker, and it was largely owing to his energetic efforts that the beautiful church structure on the corner of Lyon avenue and Garden street was constructed. The present church edifice, erected in 1877 at a total cost of sixteen thousand dollars, is much the finest church structure in the city. It faces fifty feet on Lyon avenue, and has an extreme length of one hundred and sixteen feet along Garden street, including the sacristy, which is 16×53. The building is a substantial brick structure, stone foundations, water-table, caps, sills and trimmings. The side walls are twenty-two feet in height, and the top of the cross is one hundred and sixty-one feet above the sidewalk. It is finished inside to the roof, and seated to accommodate about six hundred. There is room, however, for quite a number of additional pews, and the seating capacity may be easily extended to eight hundred if desired. The church is an ornament to the city, and its spire can be seen from almost all parts of Lake Pepin, rising above every surrounding object in its vicinity. Father Quinn was succeeded by Father Riley, a young man who remained in charge six months, and who was followed in the summer of 1882, by Father Riordan, who resigned his charge and went south for his health, January 1, 1884. The parish school, which was established in 1868, has not been in session for some time past, and probably will not be until the church has a permanent priest. The services are at present conducted by supplying priests from St. Paul. The number of contributing families in the parish is about thirty-five, but the number of families actually connected with the parish is much larger.

Congregational: The first Congregational church in Lake City was organized on August 8, 1856, with ten members—four men and six women. This was the first church organization in this place, and at the time of its institution there were probably not far from three hundred people within what are now the corporate limits of Lake City. Rev. DeWitt C. Sterry (who died last summer in Kansas) was the first acting pastor of the church, which flourished vigorously during the ten years that he remained in charge as its minister,

the increase during the first year being more than fourfold. The little society worshiped in halls and rooms, as they could best secure accommodations, for one year, when they moved into their own house of worship which they had built upon the lot presented them for that purpose by Abner Dwelle, Esq., one of the original proprietors of the town site. Their site was lot No. 10, block 27, and upon it the church-building, a frame structure 30×50 feet, was erected. In 1866 this old house of worship was reconstructed, turned partially around, enlarged and refitted for service, the cost of the improvements being considerably in excess of one thousand dollars, which was all paid early in January, 1869. In 1866 a parsonage was erected on the south half of lots 6 and 7, in block 49, at a total cost of about fifteen hundred dollars. Since then the building has received several additions and needed repairs, and is now a commodious and comfortable residence.

In 1873 the old church was repainted, and six years later was burned to the ground. The congregation then decided to abandon their old location and build a new church in a more desirable part of the city. The site selected was on the north corner of Lyon avenue and Oak street. The lot fronts one hundred and thirty feet on Oak street, and one hundred feet on the avenue. Here in 1880 the present beautiful church structure was erected. This is a substantial stone and frame, modern style of architecture, extreme dimensions 40×60 feet. The basement is of stone with a ten-foot ceiling, and is conveniently arranged for Sunday-school and social services, as well as the regular church reunions. Above the basement rises the auditorium, finished to the Gothic roof, comfortably seated and furnished, having sittings for about two hundred and twenty-five persons. The contract price for the building was forty-nine hundred and sixty dollars, but its actual cost was considerably above that figure, the entire outlay for lots, building, furniture, upholstering, bell, etc., being in round numbers about nine thousand dollars.

As before stated, De Witt Sterry was the first acting pastor of the church, and he sustained that relation for nearly ten years, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Edward Anderson, whose ministry continued a little less than two years, when he resigned, and W. B. Dada accepted a call to the pulpit. His ministry, begun in December, 1867, terminated in February, 1872, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Ray, whose pastorate lasted five years. In October, 1877, Rev. P.

B. Fisk was called to the oversight of the church, and remained its pastor until the spring of 1882. In May of that year, Rev. J. W. Horner became minister of the church, an office which he now sustains with great acceptability to the church and congregation.

The whole number of members connected with the church from the date of its organization to the present has been two hundred and seventy. The present membership is one hundred and twenty-five. The present officers are: Trustees, A. E. Smith, president; C. A. Hubbard, treasurer; N. C. Pike, secretary; deacons, Carlos Clement, M. C. Humphrey; Rev. J. W. Horner, church clerk.

There is a very efficient Sunday school maintained by the church, the average attendance at which is about one hundred. W. H. Moore, the principal of the city schools, is its superintendent. This Sunday school was organized immediately after the church organization was effected, and has been in continuous existence until the present.

Episcopal Church.—St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal church is one of the strong church organizations of Lake City. The first services were held here in the fall of 1857, at which time Bishop Kemper visited the place, preached and baptized. Subsequent visits were made by the bishop, by the Rev. E. R. Wells, of Red Wing, and in 1860 by Bishop H. B. Whipple. In 1862 the parish was formally received into union with the council, but no vestry was formed until December, 1864. On the 14th of this month a meeting was held at the residence of Rev. John W. Shatzel, parish missionary, at which time the vestry was constituted by the election of the following: Wardens, Lyman H. Buck, senior, John O. Junkin, junior; Vestrymen, Wm. E. Perkins, John T. Graves, P. R. Hardt, Thomas Gibbs, B. L. Goodrich, Wm. Marsh, Asa Doughty and Mathias Dillely. L. H. Buck was elected secretary of the vestry, and R. S. Goodrich, treasurer. Services were first held in a small school-room owned by Mrs. O. E. Walters, and afterward in a hall under the Masonic lodge, from which they removed in the spring of 1864 to what was known as Harley's hall. Here they remained until the completion of the church-building in the summer of 1866. Preparations for building were begun in 1863, the sum of sixteen hundred dollars was raised or pledged, and a church lot 75×100 feet purchased, for which the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars was

paid. It was found that lumber could not be procured, and building was deferred until the fall of 1865. The church was completed early in the summer of 1866 and the opening services were held July 1, but the parish being in debt for the building to the amount of eight hundred dollars, the consecration was deferred until Wednesday, January 16, 1867, when the church was formally consecrated according to the usages of the Protestant Episcopal church. The site of this church edifice is a commanding location on Oak street, just south of Lyon avenue, fronting the lake and overlooking the main business portion of the city. The structure is of wood, 50×30 feet, with a front tower 12×12 feet, and a chancel extension 10×18 feet. The side walls are fourteen feet and the ridge of the ceiling thirty-one feet. The tower is forty-five feet in height, and above it rises the spire a farther distance of thirty-four feet, surmounted by a cross four feet high, the total height from sill to cross-top being eighty-three feet. The building is comfortably furnished and has sittings for a little over two hundred persons. The entire cost was about thirty-five hundred dollars, and of this sum two thousand dollars were raised by the society at home, the rest being contributions from abroad.

There have been connected with this church from the date of its organization to the present a total membership of two hundred and fifty-four. Baptisms, for the same period, four hundred and fifty-two; confirmations, two hundred and one; marriages, seventy-six; burials, one hundred and fifty.

The succession of rectors of St. Mark's is as follows: C. P. Dorset, 1861-2; J. W. Shatzel, 1863-6; C. W. Kelley, 1867; J. C. Adams, 1868-72; C. H. Plummer, 1873, to May, 1883; Rev. W. Gardam, the present incumbent, having been in charge only since last May.

The present church officers are: Rev. W. Gardam, rector; L. H. Buck and W. E. Perkins, wardens; vestrymen, G. F. Benson, S. K. Gates, J. C. Adams, C. W. Crary, Thos. Gibbs, A. Wells, O. P. Francisco, C. H. Benedict. Mr. L. H. Buck is secretary and Mr. W. E. Perkins, treasurer. The present number of communicants is one hundred and twenty-two.

St. Mark's church maintains a flourishing Sunday school with eighteen teachers and one hundred and forty scholars, of which Mr. J. M. Underwood is superintendent; Mrs. G. F. Benson, librarian and L. H. Buck, treasurer.

Baptist.—Baptist meetings were held by Rev. Edgar Cady from July, 1857, to December of the same year, when the first Baptist church of Lake City was organized, December 13, 1857. The number of constituent members was twenty-one. Up to 1871 two hundred and twenty-five members had been added to the church, including twelve members of a branch church at Maiden Rock, Wisconsin, in 1863. Of the above number seventy-seven were by baptism, the balance by letter and experience. Subsequent statistics of membership are not available. The present number of members is sixty-four.

The Baptists worshiped first in Gaylord's hall, which stood, I believe, about where Perkins' livery stable now is. The present edifice was erected under Rev. A. P. Graves' supervision, in 1859, at a cost of two thousand dollars. It has been enlarged and improved during the past year by the expenditure of about seven hundred dollars. The church owned a parsonage until a few years since, when it was sold to Mr. Terrell in order to liquidate the church indebtedness.

Of pastors the following is a complete list, with dates of settlement and terms of office: Rev. Edgar Cady, July, 1837, one year and four months; Rev. A. P. Graves, August, 1859, two years and five months; Rev. G. W. Freeman, September, 1862, two years and two months; Rev. G. W. Fuller, April, 1865, six years and two months; Rev. H. H. Beach, June, 1872, four years; Rev. E. C. Anderson, November, 1876, four years; Rev. A. Whitman, December, 1880, one year and five months; Rev. W. K. Dennis, October, 1882, present pastor.

The Swede Baptist church, of Lake City, was at first a branch church, and eventually organized during Rev. M. Beach's pastorate, and the English Baptist church, of Maiden Rock, Wisconsin, was an offshoot from this church.

The Baptist Sunday school was organized in Gaylord hall in 1857. Number of pupils, eighty-five.

List of church officers: Pastor, Rev. W. K. Dennis; clerk, J. M. Chalmers; treasurer, Mr. Alex. Selover. Trustees: A. R. Spauldings, A. Selover, N. K. Eells, A. D. Prescott, F. Bouton. Superintendent of Sunday school, J. M. Chalmers.

Methodist.—Prior to 1857 no society of the Methodist Episcopal church was known in Lake City, although a few of the old settlers were members of that church. During the month of September,

1857, Rev. S. Salisbury was sent, by the bishop presiding over the Minnesota annual conference, to Wabasha and Lake City circuit. He came to Lake City and preached one sermon in the Congregational church, but we saw his face no more. This was the first sermon ever preached in Lake City by an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. The few members (five in number), as a flock without a shepherd, were soon in charge of Rev. C. Hobart, a supernumerary member of the minister of the Minnesota conference, who at that time resided in Red Wing. We rented a room known as Skinner's Hall, a small room with but limited seating capacity, lighted with tallow candles. Here we waited for the salvation which God had promised. It seemed as if each member of the small company received a special commission from the King Eternal to go forth and win souls.

A class was soon formed by Dr. Hobart, which consisted of D. C. Estes, M. E. Estes, Seth Tisdale, Augusta Dollar, Jane Terrill, Eliza Baily and Bidwell Redley. D. C. Estes was appointed leader. Seth Tisdale was a local preacher. This completed the organization of the society. Of these seven members five are still living. Bidwell Pedley was killed during the late war, while engaged in the service of his country. Seth Tisdale died in September, 1883. Eliza Baily lives in St. Paul. Augusta Dollar is now living in California. D. C. Estes, M. E. Estes and Jane Terrill are still members of the society in Lake City.

Rev. Seth Tisdale was the first preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church to engage in special revival services. His work began first at Florence. He was a man of strong faith and untiring energy.

Soon after Dr. Hobart took charge of the work the first quarterly meeting was held. Rev. Dr. Quigly preached from Isa. lxiii, 1, a sermon of marvelous power. It was as of old a demonstration of the spirit.

The little company of believers enjoyed the privilege at that quarterly meeting, for the first time in the new country, of receiving the sacrament of the Lord's Supper as a society of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Hobart was assisted during the winter by Bro. Tisdale. In the spring of 1858 we moved to a vacant storeroom on Main street, in the building which is now occupied by Mr. D. Crego as a dwelling. About this time Rev. J. Gurley, of Pepin, Wisconsin, was appointed to supply Lake City, but on account of the difficulty of crossing the

lake he was not able to render much service. In 1858 Lake City was left to be supplied. In 1859 Rev. E. R. Lathrop was appointed as pastor, being a man of kind, genial spirit, and a good preacher. The society prospered under his administration. In 1860 Rev. A. V. Hiscock was appointed pastor; a year of encouragement during which many were added to the church. In 1861 Rev. C. T. Bowditch was pastor. In 1862 the society was left to be supplied. In 1863 Rev. G. W. T. Wright was appointed pastor. He served the charge until September, 1866, when Rev. T. M. Gossard was appointed. During Bro. Gossard's term of two years the church was favored with a gracious revival. During Bro. Gossard's pastorate the place of meeting was changed. The society rented a vacant store-building on Upper Washington street. This building is now occupied as a dwelling by Mr. Brown. In 1868 Rev. D. Tice was appointed as pastor. During his first year the corner-stone of the church was laid, the site for the building being a lot which had been previously secured on the corner of Chestnut and Oak streets. The church was enclosed and the basement occupied by the society in 1869. In 1870-1 Rev. H. Goodsell was pastor. In 1872-4, Rev. C. M. Heard was pastor. In 1875 Rev. J. Door was appointed. The audience-room was finished and dedicated in 1876. The dedicatory services were held July 9, 1876. Rev. Mr. McChesney preached the dedicatory sermon. In 1878-80 Rev. G. W. T. Wright was pastor for the second term. In 1881 T. B. Killiam was appointed pastor. During 1882 and 1883 the entire debt, which had for years been a burden to the society, was paid. We now have a good property, a membership of ninety persons; a good sabbath school, the average attendance being seventy.

Church officers: Pastor, T. B. Killiam; class-leader, Rev. C. L. Dempster; sabbath-school superintendent, J. M. Martin. Stewards: James M. Martin, D. C. Estes, L. W. Lemley, E. Wrigley, E. F. Carpenter. Trustees: T. Megroth, D. C. Estes, A. Koch, J. Harding, E. F. Carpenter, E. Wrigley, L. W. Lemley.

The Methodist Episcopal Sunday school of Lake City, Minnesota, was organized by Dr. D. C. Estes on the first sabbath in September, 1857,—being the first Methodist Sunday school held in Lake City, and the second one organized in the county of Wabasha. The first services of the school were held in the unoccupied store building situate on lot 9, block 17, fronting on Main street, then but recently vacated by the firm of Johnson & Kittredge, since remodeled

into a dwelling-house, and owned by Daniel H. Crego. The records of the school from its organization down to September 3, 1865, were all destroyed in the fire of April 17, 1882, that burned Dr. D. C. Estes' office; but we learn from the report of the superintendent, Dr. Estes, made to the school on the occasion of their tenth anniversary, September 1, 1867, that there were but few children in the first organization. "Our beginning was but a feeble, a small one," but increased gradually. From that day down to the present the Sunday school has continued without interruption, following the fortunes of the church in its various movings from store to store, from store to halls, from halls to church; at times with lessening and again increasing attendance. As far as the records extant disclose, the largest average attendance appears to have been in the winters of 1868-9, when the average attendance was one hundred, and again in the winter of 1876-7, when the enrollment was one hundred and forty-eight, and average attendance of one hundred and three; and again in 1880-1, when the number enrolled and in attendance was about the same as in 1876-7. In the spring of 1881, from removals, the numbers decreased largely, the present enrollment (February, 1884) being one hundred and five, with an average attendance of seventy-two.

Since the organization, the following have been superintendents in the order and for the times named: Dr. D. C. Estes, September 1, 1857, to September 13, 1868; Dr. W. H. Spafford, September 13, 1868, to September 3, 1871; Rev. H. Goodsell, September 3, 1871, to June 2, 1872; Chas. M. Gould, June 2, 1872, to April 27, 1873; J. M. Martin, April 27, 1873, to October 21, 1877; P. S. Hinman, October 21, 1877, to September 7, 1879; Geo. L. Matchan, September 7, 1879, to January 1, 1882; J. M. Martin, January 1, 1882, to present time—re-elected for ensuing year September 9, 1883. The present officers of the school are: J. M. Martin, superintendent; E. L. Carpenter, assistant superintendent; Maggie Koch, secretary; Lutie Chapman, treasurer; Henry Koch, librarian. Teachers: Rev. T. B. Killiam, Mrs. J. Dobner, Mrs. S. L. Strong, Mrs. F. M. Martin, Miss Jennie Baker, Miss H. M. Dobner, Miss Marion Lee, Chas. A. Koch, J. M. Martin.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

It is impossible to present any connected history of the Lake City schools, such as we would esteem it a pleasure to prepare, had

we the data. The records and material for such history are unfortunately lost, having been destroyed in the great fire of 1882, in which so much that was valuable and indispensable to a complete history of the city was irretrievably lost. All efforts to restore these records, or recreate them from the memories of those now living, have proved abortive, as there is too wide a divergence in the statements of those who were living here a quarter of a century since to predicate anything very positive upon such sources of information. The human memory, unassisted by records or uncorrected by memoranda, is not to be relied upon for much outside of merely personal matters, and not always for even these. This, at least, is the conclusion very reluctantly reached after weeks of careful inquiry, and we are therefore necessitated to content ourselves with a general statement, into which is interwoven so much of detail as is warranted correct by the agreement of the narratives of those who have been interviewed, and their recollections noted. In addition to this, the files of the old newspapers still existing have been thoroughly scanned for points, but these also are silent where most naturally they would be expected to speak—as, for instance, in noting the erection, completion and opening of school-buildings. Thus we are cut off from the two most reliable sources of information, viz, the school records themselves, and the reports found in the newspapers of the specific dates at which particular occurrences took place.

The probabilities are that the public schools in this city never formed an integral part of the school system of the county, having been organized prior to the establishment of the school system of the state. Not only so; they appear to have attained sufficient growth to have been included in an independent school district, before the public school system of the county took form. The schools here were originally of the character known as subscription schools, being supported by the voluntary subscriptions of the residents of the place.

The pioneer school in the little settlement, now Lake City, was opened by the Rev. S. Hazlett, in the fall of 1856 (November), and was taught in a frame building, the lower portion of which was used as a carpenter-shop, on the lot, now vacant, at the east corner of the Academy of Music block. The number of pupils in attendance was about thirty, and the estimated population of the settlement at that time was three hundred. From this date, schools in

Lake City were regularly taught somewhere. Gaylord's hall, near the present site of W. E. Perkin's livery stables, was subsequently opened for school purposes, and schools were taught at various places—now here, now there—for the next five years, the city having no school-building of its own prior to 1861. In this year it was determined to build a suitable schoolhouse, and in the early summer plans for such building were prepared by Geo. Rogers, and contract for the lumber was made. Work was immediately begun, the basement excavated, the stonework laid up, and the building partially enclosed, when the school trustees released the contractor from his contract to furnish the clear lumber, because the price of lumber had advanced, and the building came to a standstill. Late in the fall the basement was finished, and school opened,—Geo. T. Gibbs, now of St. Paul, being the first teacher to guide the young idea in the new schoolhouse. This building was a credit to the city. It was a commodious two-story frame, 40×60, with stone foundation and basement. The basement only was completed in 1861, and in this school was held until the upper stories were finished and furnished in 1863, when the whole building was occupied for school purposes. This schoolhouse is the one now standing upon its original foundations, on Garden street, and doing duty as the high-school building of Lake City.

In the meantime the citizens of the ambitious little city by the lake had made provision for a somewhat higher grade of scholarship than was contemplated in the common schools of twenty-five years since, and the Lake City Academy came into existence. This Academy building, also on Garden street, now known as the old Crane residence, was largely erected by the private contributions of the citizens, with the evident intention of its becoming the property of the city, to be used as an academy for higher instruction. It was built (date not accurately known) with funds provided as above mentioned, for Mrs. C. W. Hackett, who opened a school or academy there and taught it for some years. The property subsequently passed into Mrs. Hackett's possession in some undefined way, and was sold.

With the growth of the city, the accommodations of the wooden building erected in 1861 became totally inadequate to meet the wants of the city, and the erection of a new school-building was determined upon.

By the legislative act of 1864, giving the settlement, now Lake City, all the rights and immunities of a corporate city without its responsibilities, a change was made in its government, and this was followed in 1865 by a change in the administration of school affairs. In the spring of this latter year a board of education was elected, of which Dr. Estes was clerk, and to this board and its successors have been entrusted the management of all school matters for the past nineteen years. Finding that the work of education was suffering for lack of proper school accommodations and appliances, the board determined upon the erection of a school-building in the first ward, that would accommodate all the children of that ward below the grammar and high school grades, and thus draw into one building the scholars scattered in various places throughout the city, as rooms could be obtained. Plans for the new building were prepared, bids advertised for, and in the summer of 1872 the contract was let to Red Wing parties for a little less than nine thousand dollars. This is the building between Oak and Garden streets, known as the first ward schoolhouse. It occupies a full half-block, fronts northeast and northwest; is a substantial two-story brick with a high stone basement; has two schoolrooms on each floor with commodious hallways and closets, and is provided with the requisite flues for furnaces, should they ever be deemed necessary. Its entire cost, including sidewalks, fencing and furniture, was about eleven thousand dollars. School was first opened in this building early in the winter of 1872-3, with James M. Martin and Misses Anna Montgomery and E. M. Burrett as teachers. But three rooms were occupied. These were graded "A," "B," "C," and the enrollment of pupils was about eighty, forty-five and sixty, respectively.

Ten years passed away before any additions were made to the school-buildings of the city, and again the demand for school-room had outgrown the accommodations. In 1883 the second ward schoolhouse was erected, on the original school lot on Garden street, just a little southeast of the old building in which school had been opened in 1861. This new building is also of brick, two stories, with substantial stone basement, and is intended to form one of the wings of a complete structure, which shall include high school, grammar school, and ward school in one. The dimensions of the wing already built and occupied, are as follows: width, 31

feet; length, 66 feet; height over all, 57 feet; vestibule on the southeast front, $10 \times 27\frac{1}{2}$ feet. This vestibule is the full height of the building, and from it access is gained to the schoolrooms, two in number on each floor. The building is furnished in the latest style, well provided with all needed appliances. The ceilings are fourteen feet each, and the whole structure complete cost a little in excess of the contract price, eight thousand dollars. The contractors were Messrs. Lutz & Alexander, of this city, and by them the building was turned over to the school board on September 20, 1883.

The present officers and members of the school board are: J. C. Adams, president; C. D. Vilas, clerk; J. M. Martin, treasurer; C. W. Crary and W. H. Hobbs, committee on supplies; H. D. Stocker, committee on textbooks; W. H. Moore, city superintendent of schools.

The schools are graded into high, grammar, intermediate and primary, taught as follows: The high school and "A" grammar is taught by Superintendent Moore, assisted by Misses Sarah E. Palmer and Anna C. Marston. Mr. Moore is a graduate of Dartmouth College, class of '81, and his assistants are both graduates of the State University, classes of '81 and '83 respectively. The "B" grammar is under the charge of Mrs. Alice Fox, of the State Normal School at Winona, and the "C" grammar under that of Miss F. M. Thornton. Miss Jennie M. Baker has the "A" and "B" intermediate in the second ward, and Miss Helen Dobner the same grades in the first ward. The "C" intermediate and "A" primary are taught by Miss Kate J. Lilley in the first ward, and in the second ward by Miss Margaret Clearman. Miss Belle Hulett has the "B" and "C" primaries in the first ward, and Miss Mollie Greer in the second ward. The "D" primaries are taught by Misses Nellie J. Estes and Sue Slocum, of the first and second wards respectively.

The total enrollment for the year is about six hundred; the average enrollment, four hundred and fifty. The aggregate cost of maintaining the schools, not including interest on or cost of constructions, is about eight thousand dollars per annum. Salaries vary from thirty-five dollars per month to one hundred and twenty dollars.

It is with extreme satisfaction that we record the exceptionally high rank taken by the Lake City schools, particularly the high school, which since 1881 has been the banner high school of the

state, the percentage of its pupils passing the examinations prescribed by the high-school board of the state, being greater than that of any other of the fifty high schools competing for the state appropriation.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The history of the secret societies of this city is one most difficult to prepare satisfactorily, owing, as in the case of the city schools, to the destruction of the records by fire and loss of important data. In this case, however, the work of reconstruction has not proved impossible, as the matters treated of are more individual and specific, and private memoranda have been found that materially assist in fixing dates. Personal recollections also are more available here, and the reports of the higher representative bodies, with whose transactions the subordinate bodies were to some extent involved, have been drawn upon for such information as they contain. Not only so—the destruction of records in this case was not as complete as in that of the schools, and we are therefore prepared to assert quite confidently that the subjoined statements will be found, if not absolutely accurate in all particulars, at least sufficiently so to answer all the purposes of a substantially correct record of the institution, growth and present condition of the benevolent fraternities of Lake City.

Carnelian, No. 40, A.F.A.M.—Lake City had grown into a town of considerable proportions; her schools and churches had been in existence for a period of five or six years, and her citizens included no inconsiderable number of the “ancient craftsmen,” before any attempt was made to set up the ancient landmarks, and organize a masonic lodge upon the banks of the beautiful lake, where so many of the A.F.A.M. had reared their home altars and industries with the intention of ending their days there.

The first year of the war of the rebellion had closed, and many of Minnesota's bravest and best had given themselves to the service of their country, when the members of the masonic order in Lake City, remembering the former times, took counsel together and determined to organize a lodge of Ancient Craft Masonry. Accordingly, early in the summer of 1862 (probably in May—date not accurately known), a petition was presented to M.W. A. T. C. Pierson, grand master of the state, for a dispensation to open a masonic lodge in Lake City. The petition was approved and dispensation granted to C. G. Bowdish, W.M., John McBride,

S.W., and Benjamin Smith, J.W., to open and conduct a masonic lodge here. This dispensation was in force only until the meeting of the grand lodge next ensuing, October, 1862. Owing, however, to the absence of so many Masons from the state, in the ranks of the Union armies, no grand lodge meeting was held in 1862, and in December of that year Grand Master Pierson notified the members of the order here that if they would designate such persons as they desired to open and conduct their lodge, he would grant them another dispensation. In accordance with this intimation the members of the craft here held an election on January 13, 1863, at which time the following officers were elected: Benjamin Smith, W.M.; S. R. Merrell, S.W.; C. F. Rogers, J.W.; N. Gould, Sec.; S. P. Hicks, Treas.; C. W. Smyth, S.D.; Anson Peirce, J.D. The dispensation was duly granted until the meeting of the grand lodge in the ensuing fall, and under this renewed authority the lodge worked until the assembling of the grand lodge, at Masonic Hall, in the city of St Paul, October 27, 1863.

From this grand lodge a charter issued to Carnelian Lodge, No. 40, A.F.A.M., of Lake City, bearing date October 28, 1863, in which the following were named as the charter members: C. G. Bowdish, John McBride, Benj. Smith, C. M. Loring, C. F. Rogers, C. W. Smyth, N. Gould, Elijah Stont, F. R. Sterrett, E. F. Dodge, S. R. Merrell and probably Dr. D. W. Green. Of this latter name there is some doubt, recollections differing. As the charter was burned in the great fire of 1882, and also the original records, the question cannot be definitely settled. Of the other names there appears to be no doubt.

The first masonic meetings were held in what was then known as Gaylord's hall, which stood on Washington street, on the present site of W. E. Perkin's omnibus barn. Here the lodge remained for several years, and worked and grew and prospered. Probably about the year 1878 the lodge removed to the Armstrong building on Washington street, just below Center. They did not continue in this location very long, for in February, 1869, the lodge removed to Harley's hall, the present site of the Academy of Music, where they remained until November, 1872, when they took possession of the hall in Young's block, corner of Center and Main streets, which they had leased for a period of ten years. This hall was specially fitted up and arranged for the work of the masonic bodies

of the city, and its destruction by fire was a severe loss to the craft, as many of their records, regalia, furniture, working-tools, etc., were destroyed. Since that destruction the blue lodge and chapter have been holding stated meetings and convocations in the hall of the I.O.O.F., in Lyon block. The commandery has held no regular asylum since the fire, having no suitable arrangements for work.

Carnelian Lodge has numbered among its members very many of the best business and professional men of this city, and upon its rolls may be read the names of a majority of those citizens whose records are inseparably interwoven with the business enterprises of the city. During the almost twenty-two years of its existence, Carnelian Lodge has entered the names of two hundred and two members upon its registers, and of these just one-half remain affiliate, the other one hundred and one having either died, removed or demitted.

The list of those who have sat in the east, west and south since the organization of the lodge is herewith given, and should be carefully preserved as a matter of reference, as the data from which the roster is made is most difficult of access.

YEAR.	M. W.	S. W.	J. W.
1864.	S. R. Merrell	Anson Peirce	L. J. Fletcher.
1865.	S. R. Merrell	L. J. Fletcher	R. Ottman.
1866.	S. R. Merrell	C. W. Smyth	W. A. Doe.
1867.	L. J. Fletcher	W. W. Scott	M. L. Hulett.
1868.	S. R. Merrell	Anson Peirce	C. J. Collins.
1869.	C. G. Ayres	M. L. Hulett	Lafe. Collins.
1870.	W. W. Scott	Rev. G. W. T. Wright	E. B. Ellsworth.
1871.	W. W. Scott	Lafe. Collins	E. B. Ellsworth.
1872.	Lafe. Collins	Oliver Gibbs, Jr.	Samuel Dale.
1873.	W. W. Scott	M. L. Hulett	Samuel Dale.
1874.	M. L. Hulett	H. D. Brown	H. Dwelle.
1875.	M. L. Hulett	John Wear	H. Roff.
1876.	J. Wear	M. P. Stroup	J. Hassinger.
1877.	M. L. Hulett	M. P. Stroup	H. K. Terrell.
1878.	M. P. Stroup	C. W. Crary	Oliver Young.
1879.	M. P. Stroup	John Wear	Oliver Young.
1880.	John Wear	H. Roff	C. A. Hubbard.
1881.	H. Roff	C. A. Hubbard	C. J. Coggswell.
1882.	H. Roff	O. P. Francisco	J. S. Stanford.
1883.	O. P. Francisco	J. W. Kennedy	A. J. Fowler.
1884.	O. P. Francisco	J. W. Kennedy	A. J. Fowler.

The other officers for the current year are: C. Neal, Treas., who has held that office ten years; Adebart Wells, Sec., who has held his office four years; C. C. Lowe, S.D.; C. H. Hanson, J.D.; James Lister, S.S.; F. G. Slocum, J.S.; James K. Baker, Tyler.

Hope Chapter, No. 12, R.A.M. — The war had closed, the citizen soldiers had returned to their homes, trade had resumed its wonted channels, and peace settled permanently upon all our broad domain ; when, with the return of prosperity and the abiding conviction that war's rude alarms would not soon disturb their quiet, the members of the Lake City A.F.A.M., who in other places had enjoyed the privileges of the higher masonic bodies, determined, if possible, to secure the institution of a chapter of the royal arch at this place. A petition was accordingly forwarded to B. F. Smith, of Mankato, G.H.P. of the G.R.A.C., for dispensation to open a chapter of R.A.M. in Lake City. The petition was favorably received and the request granted. The dispensation, bearing date February 2, 1867, came duly to hand and on the evening of the seventh day of that same month was read before the following named Royal Arch Masons, who constituted the original members of Hope Chapter, No. 12 : Eduard Anderson, E. F. Dodge, Benj. Dodge, A. H. Beach, John McBride, C. G. Ayres, Geo. K. Saylor, L. J. Fletcher, Benjamin Smith, T. M. Gossard, W. E. Lowell. The dispensation named A. H. Beach, H.P. ; Geo. Saylor, K. ; John McBride, Scribe ; Benj. Smith, C. of H. ; C. G. Ayres, P.S., and L. L. Fletcher, R.A.C., to act until the convocation of the G.R.A.C. in the ensuing fall. The chapter thus working under dispensation continued its labors until the convocation of the G.R.A.C., October 12, 1867, when the act of dispensation was approved and a charter issued. The G.H.P. not being able to attend in person, appointed, as his proxy, companion S. B. Foote, of Red Wing, who, under instructions from the G.H.P., visited Lake City on December 3, 1867, to install the officers-elect and consecrate and dedicate the chapter. In addition to the names already given as petitioners, the list of charter members included the following : B. S. Goodrich, C. W. Smyth, S. S. Whitney, S. B. Munson, Jr., H. K. Terrell, J. W. VanVliet. The meetings of the chapter were regularly held in Masonic hall and the numbers increased steadily. The whole number of companions who have been borne upon the rolls of Hope Chapter, No. 12, R.A.M., since its institution nearly seventeen years since, has been one hundred and forty-six, and of these ninety-six are now members. Of the original petitioners three have entered within the veil of the unseen temple, the house not made with hands, viz : Geo. K. Saylor, Benjamin Smith and W. E. Lowell.

The officers who have filled the three highest positions in the chapter from the date of its dedication, are as follows :

YEAR.	H. P.	KING.	SCRIBE.
1868.....	C. G. Ayres	John McBride	B. S. Goodrich.
1869.....	S. B. Munson	S. S. Whitney	L. J. Fletcher.
1870.....	E. F. Dodge	W. J. Whitney	W. J. Townsend.
1871.....	W. J. Whitney.....	W. J. Townsend.....	S. R. Merrell.
1872.....	C. G. Ayres	C. W. Smyth	J. E. Favrow.
1873.....	E. B. Ellsworth	W. J. Whitney	H. H. Dickman.
1874.....	W. N. Vilas	H. H. Dickman.....	J. E. Favrow.
1875.....	E. B. Ellsworth	H. H. Dickman.....	L. E. Thorpe.
1876.....	H. H. Dickman	M. L. Hulett	L. E. Thorpe.
1877.....	M. L. Hulett.....	J. E. Farrow	Calvin Neal.
1878.....	M. L. Hulett.....	Calvin Neal	H. K. Terrell.
1879.....	M. L. Hulett.....	Calvin Neal	G. W. T. Wright.
1880.....	W. J. Hahn	Calvin Neal	G. W. T. Wright.
1881.....	W. J. Hahn	Calvin Neal	G. W. T. Wright.
1882.....	Calvin Neal	J. C. Stont	H. Roff.
1883.....	J. C. Stout.....	H. Roff	O. P. Francisco.
1884.....	J. M. Martin.....	O. P. Francisco	J. Nute.

The officers for the current year, other than those above given, are : M. O. Kemp, C.H. ; C. A. Hubbard, P.S. ; C. C. Lowe, R.A.C. ; C. W. Smyth, Treas. ; Adelbert Wells, Sec. ; J. Cole Doughty, M. 3d V. ; J. W. Kennedy, M. 2d V. ; C. H. Salisbury, M. 1st V. ; Jas. F. Baker, Sentinel.

Lake City Commandery, No. 6.—The organization of the commandery in Lake City followed the institution of the chapter about three years. In the spring of 1870 a petition was presented to E. D. B. Porter, R.E.G.C., for dispensation to erect an asylum in Lake City, and the dispensation, in accordance with such petition, was granted on March 21 of that year (1870). One month later, April 21, 1870, the first meeting of the commandery was held. The Sir Knights to whom the dispensation of R.E.G.C. Porter came, were : E. F. Dodge, S. R. Merrell, F. A. Wells, Henry W. Holmes, Grove B. Cooley, S. Y. Hyde, Chas. H. Lindsley, Richard A. Jones and E. H. Kennedy. Of these, E. F. Dodge was named E.C., S. R. Merrell, G., and F. A. Wells, C.G. In the following June the grand conclave met, approved the work of the Sir Knights and issued them a charter in regular form. On October 31 following, Sir Knight S. R. Merrell, of this city, received orders from the R.E.G.C. to organize the commandery, and on November 12, 1870, the orders were obeyed, and Lake City Commandery of Knights Templar, No. 6, was formally organized. The commandery has had a prosperous existence, and until the trial by fire, nearly two years since, was steadily increasing in numbers, influence and effi-

ciency. Notwithstanding the organization of Red Wing commandery so near their asylum, within less than half the prescribed limits, Lake City Sir Knights have added to their numbers from year to year until one hundred and seventeen have taken the orders of knighthood in the asylum here, or been received from others. Of this whole number of one hundred and seventeen, only twenty-nine have severed their connection, leaving an actual membership of eighty-eight. Of the twenty-nine who are no longer carried upon the list of Sir Knights connected with this commandery, five have gone out at the orders of the Supreme Commander, to enter the earthly asylum no more forever. Their names are: C. A. Bayard, who died in 1872; Wilbur Carrol, in 1875; W. E. Collins, in 1880; H. M. Powers, in 1881, and H. P. Krick, who received his summons only last September. The three principal posts in the commandery have been held by the following Sir Knights from the organization of the body, in 1870, until the present. In this table the years in which the elections were held are the ones given:

YEAR.	E.C.	G.	C.G.
1870.....	E. F. Dodge	S. R. Merrell.....	Geo. Atkinson.
1871.....	S. B. Munson	S. R. Merrell.....	Geo. Atkinson.
1872.....	S. R. Merrell	D. M. Baldwin.....	Geo. Atkinson.
1873.....	D. M. Baldwin.....	W. J. Whitney.....	W. E. Collins.
1874.....	W. J. Whitney.....	W. E. Collins.....	W. N. Vilas.
1875.....	W. E. Collins.....	E. B. Ellsworth.....	G. W. Mossman.
1876.....	E. B. Ellsworth.....	C. W. Smyth.....	H. D. Brown.
1877.....	E. B. Ellsworth.....	C. W. Smyth.....	H. D. Brown.
1878.....	E. B. Ellsworth.....	J. E. Favrow.....	J. C. Stout.
1879.....	J. C. Stout.....	J. E. Favrow.....	H. Roff.
1880.....	J. C. Stout.....	J. E. Favrow.....	H. Roff.
1881.....	J. C. Stout.....	H. Roff.....	C. A. Hubbard.
1882.....	C. A. Hubbard.....	H. Roff.....	C. J. Stauff.
1883.....	C. A. Hubbard.....	H. Roff.....	J. Cole Doughty.

The completed roster of the Sir Knights holding office in the commandery here at present are: Rev. James Cornell, P.; James C. Hassinger, S.W.; J. C. Parkhurst, J.W.; O. P. Francisco, Treas.; M. O. Kemp, Rec.; H. H. Dickmann, St.B.; C. H. Salisbury, Sw.B.; Calvin Neal, Warden; J. O. Junkin, 1st G.; A. B. Kegar, 2d G.; H. Lorentzen, 3d G.; R. H. Neal, Sentinel.

Lake City, No. 22, I. O. O. F.—The I. O. O. F. of this city have had a continuous and prosperous existence of nearly sixteen years. The lodge was instituted here by C. C. Comee, G.M., and C. D. Strong, G.Rep., July 23, 1868. The charter members were: R. H. Matthews, S. S. Whitney, Albert Glines, T. H. Perkins, R. R. Gray and Richard Weeks. The original elective officers were: S.



FRANCIS TALBOT.

S. Whitney, N.G. ; Albert Glines, V.G. ; R. H. Matthews, Sec. ; Richard Weeks, Treas. The appointed officers were : T. H. Perkins, Warden ; R. R. Grey, Guardian.

The first meetings of the Lake City Lodge, No. 22, I.O.O.F., were held in what was then known as Gaylord's Hall, on Washington street, upon the present site of W. E. Perkins' omnibus barn. In December, 1871, they went into permanent quarters in their present location, in the third story of Lyon block. They have a very comfortable hall 30×55 feet, with commodious anterooms, committee rooms, preparation and regalia rooms, and all the necessary accompaniments for the regular prosecution of their work.

The whole number of members received into the order here since its organization, both by card and initiation, has been two hundred thirty-two. The present membership is ninety-four. The officers now serving are : W. M. Sprague, N.G. ; J. C. Schmedt, V.G. ; W. A. Stevens, R.S. ; C. H. Hanson, F.S. ; A. Koch, Treas. ; R. Clifford, Warden ; D. G. Heggie, Conductor ; L. D. Avery, O.G. ; P. J. Anderson, I.G. ; N. C. Pike, R.S.N.G. ; H. D. Wickham, L.S.N.G. ; S. W. Webster, R.S.V.G. ; S. P. Stettler, L.S.V.G. ; B. W. Dodge, R.S.S. ; W. H. Whipple, L.S.S. ; Rev. T. B. Killiam, Chaplain. The trustees are Robert Romick, T. J. Morrow, E. C. Eaton.

The chair of P.G. has been filled since the institution of the lodge by the following members, whose names appear in the order of their succession : S. S. Whitney, A. Glines, R. H. Mathews, A. K. Gaylord, M. C. Humphrey, Jr., G. W. Fuller, A. H. Taisey, D. C. Estes, R. Weeks, David Walker, E. A. Kelley, H. H. Arnold, J. E. Maas, A. Beardsley, D. G. Heggie, Rob. Romick, J. M. Collins, H. C. Jackson, Edwin Wrigley, N. C. Pike, L. P. Hudson, Granville Clark, N. J. Snow, H. A. Young, Robert Clifford, C. E. Hinkley, C. H. Hanson, John Phillips, Henry Schmidt, C. M. Colby.

Mount Zion Encampment, No. 7, I. O. O. F.—The Lake City Lodge were no sooner fixed in their comfortable quarters in Lyon block than the organization of an encampment, which had been frequently considered, was actively entered into. An informal meeting of such patriarchs as were interested in the organization was held on December 23, 1871. Measures were taken to secure the proper authorization from the grand encampment, and on February 20, 1872, the organization was formally effected, with the following as

the charter members: R. B. Gates, Albert Glines, E. A. Kelly, H. A. Young, N. C. Pike, N. T. Estes, A. H. Taisey, A. Beardsley, S. W. Webster and R. W. Clifford. The encampment was instituted by Grand Patriarch C. D. Strong, assisted by other officers of the grand encampment. The officers elect were then installed, viz: Albert Glines, C.P.; R. B. Gates, H.P.; A. K. Gaylord, S.W.; R. Weeks, J.W.; E. A. Kelly, Scribe; H. A. Young, Treas. The appointed officers were: N. C. Pike, Guide; N. T. Estes, Sentinel; A. H. Taisey, 1st W.; R. W. Clifford, 2d W.; S. W. Webster, 3d W.; H. H. Arnold, 4th W.; A. Beardsly, 1st G. of T.; R. Clifford, 2d G. of T. Since the organization of the encampment, Mount Zion, No. 7, has met regularly on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, and have just completed the twelfth year of a very prosperous existence. The whole number of members connected with Mount Zion since its organization has been eighty-two. The present membership numbers forty-two. The elective officers for the present term are: Henry Schmidt, C.P.; D. C. Estes, H.P.; J. C. Schmidt, S.W.; C. M. Colby, J.W.; N. C. Pike, R.S.; R. Romick, F.S.; J. M. Collins, Treas. The trustees are H. C. Jackson, J. C. Schmidt, C. M. Colby.

Insurance, No. 38, A. O. U. W.—This lodge, having for its object, among others, the payment of the certain stipulated sum of two thousand dollars to the widows and orphans of deceased members, was organized in this city January 19, 1878, with sixteen charter members, namely, George W. Lemley, A. T. Guernsey, G. W. Thayer, C. C. Stone, Wm. Jewell, John Adolph, C. W. Crary, Chas. Funk, L. A. Lemley, Charles Hartman, Wesley Carpenter, Fred. Abraham, John Trobke, Henry Selover, A. N. Curtis, H. W. Banks. The lodge was duly instituted and the officers-elect installed by A. H. Taisey, D.G.M.W., and the lodge was ready for business. A. T. Guernsey was the first M.W. of the new lodge, and William Jewell its recorder; and these gentlemen, with Dr. C. W. Crary, were the first board of trustees. Dr. Crary was appointed medical examiner to the lodge, a position which he still continues to hold. The organization of the lodge was effected in Rogers' Hall, in the rear of the Academy of Music, but the members shortly afterward took possession of a hall in the third story of Lyon block, and here they continued to hold their regular meetings until September, 1882, when they sold their furniture to the K. of H., who had been burned out in the great fire of the spring previous. Since

that date, September, 1882, the A.O.U.W. have held their regular meetings on the second and fourth of each month in the hall of the K. of H., over the postoffice. The present number of members is forty-four. Whole number belonging since the organization has been, as nearly as can now be ascertained, about eighty.

The present officers are : A. T. Guernsey, P.M.W.; M. F. Hills, M.W.; Oscar Anderson, F.; Fred Abraham, O.; G. W. Thayer, Rec.; D. M. Smith, Fin.; G. W. Lemley, Receiver; Andrew Steel, Guide; Peter Lindblad, I.W.; F. Lange, O.W.

Lake City, No. 576, K. of H.—This organization, differing little in its general features from the A.O.U.W., has had an existence in this city of very nearly seven years. It came into being at Odd Fellows' Hall April 4, 1877, under the hand of J. S. Marvin, D.S.D. The charter members numbered fourteen, and all of these were necessary to fill the several lodge offices save Messrs. R. Hanisch, H. A. Young and F. J. Kopplin; and of these Messrs. Hanisch and Young became trustees. The names of the original officers who, with those mentioned above, constituted the charter members were: A. K. Gaylord, P.D.; R. B. Gates, D.; R. Romick, V.D.; J. Dobner, A.D.; H. L. Smith, Rep.; C. F. Kircher, F.Rep.; Chas. Wise, Treas.; J. E. Maas, Guide; Frank Doughty, Guard.; W. L. Doe, Sent.; C. W. Crary, Chap.

The lodge subsequently removed to a building near the corner of Main and Center streets, and were burned out in the spring of 1882, when they rented of the A.O.U.W. for some months, finally purchasing the furniture of that body and fitting up a very pleasant hall for themselves in their present location over the postoffice. Since the organization of the lodge sixty-seven members have been carried upon their rolls, and of these forty-seven still retain membership with the lodge here. The others have removed, died, demitted, or dropped out. The K. of H. are all included in one general beneficiary dispensation; the A.O.U.W. have separate beneficiary jurisdictions largely corresponding to state lines.

Lake City, No. 576, K. of H., is officered as follows: J. H. Gillett, P.D.; E. H. Warner, D.; G. Rossler, V.D.; L. Schindler, A.D.; J. B. Johnson, Ge.; F. Cotter, Chap.; Robert Romick, Rep.; A. Krall, F.Rep.; R. Hanisch, Treas.; J. C. Schmidt, Guide; H. Gillett, Sentinel.

S. S. H. F.—The Scandinavian Relief Association was formed in 1874 by a number of the Scandinavians of Lake City, with the object

of helping poor emigrants, and also its members. The members meet once a month to pay their dues, and has at present twenty-eight members. At the last annual meeting the following officers were elected to serve for one year: O. Chinberg, president; C. E. Carlson, vice-president; A. Anderson, treasurer; Edward Edholm, secretary.

BANKING IN LAKE CITY.

Lake City, like all new towns in the west, had no lack for men of enterprise and push. Following close in the wake of the pioneer, and before he had scarce made a beginning on the frontier, the merchant and business man, with his stock of goods or eastern bank account, also put in an appearance. Among the first to do anything having the semblance of a banking business, was C. P. Cogswell, a young man from the east, who opened a bank in 1858 on the corner of Main and Marion streets, in a very pretentious and expensive building (for that early day), erected for banking and office purposes in the summer of 1857 by Dwelle & Tibbetts. In the spring of 1859 Mr. Cogswell turned over his agency of the Phoenix Insurance Co. to Mr. A. T. Guernsey, and left here for some place of more metropolitan pretensions. He was succeeded by E. Chamberlain & Co., from — no person seems to know where, who conducted a (pretended) flourishing banking business; however, only for a few weeks, and would, perhaps, by this time have been forgotten here if he had paid a small bill due the village printer. About this time Mr. H. F. Williamson (now merchant in Duluth) established a large general merchandise store here, carrying a full line of such goods as were best suited to a pioneer trade, and taking in exchange therefor every staple article produced on the farm. He also, as a matter of convenience to himself and friends, connected with his business a commercial exchange. This was principally done by purchasing checks, drafts and other commercial paper having a par value, from traveling men and newly-arrived emigrants.

In 1863 the grain and commission firm of Bessey & Doughty, who were then doing an immense business, added a banking or commercial exchange department to their house, not so much as a matter of profit to themselves, but as a matter of convenience in their growing trade. They were also agents for, and did a large traffic with, the old northern line of steamboats on the Mississippi, and in this way found the convenience of a banking system almost indispensable. This commercial enterprise prospered without event

till one morning in the summer of 1866, when the town was startled by the announcement on the streets that the bank had been robbed. The rumor was authentic; the bank had been burglarized, and as no mystery surrounded this (to Mr. Doughty) unfortunate affair, he concluded to forego the profits and advantages of conducting a banking business under the circumstances in Lake City. The already great commercial interests and still growing enterprises at this important point created an urgent demand for a commercial exchange. The opening soon found a capitalist, and Lake City dates her first permanent banking house, as established here in 1868, by C. W. Hackett (now of St. Paul). This was a private enterprise, but one that enjoyed the entire confidence of the people, and did an exclusive banking business. In 1870 Mr. Hackett sold out to Joel Fletcher, Esq., of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, who continued it as a private enterprise till 1873. It was then incorporated according to state laws, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Joel Fletcher was its first president, Hon. Sloan M. Emery, vice-president, and C. A. Hubbard, Esq., cashier. Mr. Fletcher died in 1875, and Samuel Doughty, Esq., was then elected to the presidency, and still fills the position. Mr. Emery resigned the vice-presidency, when he became connected with the Jewell Nursery in 1879, and no vice-president has since been elected. Mr. C. A. Hubbard still fills the position of cashier. Its present board of directors is composed of G. F. Benson, Samuel Doughty, C. A. Hubbard, J. M. Underwood, Robert White, W. E. Perkins, J. W. Ray and S. M. Emery. In April, 1882, the bank building (corner of Lyon avenue and Washington street), a fine three-story brick structure, in size 60×82½ feet, was destroyed by fire. The office and vault on the corner, with the two upper stories burnt off, remained standing and uninjured. A temporary roof was put on, and business continued unobstructed, and the same season the block was rebuilt and finished as a two-story structure.

First National Bank.—This bank was organized in 1870, according to the United States laws, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars and the following board of directors: L. H. Garrard, L. S. Van Vliet, John W. Willis, Wm. S. Timerman, G. F. Benson, H. Center, and J. B. McLean. L. H. Garrard was elected president, G. F. Benson, vice-president, and L. S. Van Vliet, cashier. The bank building, a substantial two-story brick, is situated on the corner of Washington and Center streets, and is the

third building, its two predecessors having been destroyed by fire, without the loss of a paper.

The present board of officers and directors consists of C. F. Young, president; L. S. Van Vliet, cashier; A. Basey, C. F. Rogers, G. H. Grannis, J. C. Hassinger, D. M. Smith, directors. These two banking-houses are a credit to not only Lake City, but the county, and are institutions in which the people feel a just pride. They are as permanent as the foundations of the city, inasmuch as they are under the directorship of its most honorable and wealthy men. Personal sketches of them appear further on in this work.

NURSERY.

One of the interests of which Lake City has just reason to be proud, is known as the Jewell Nursery. It is situated on the upper bench of the Lake Pepin bottoms, west of the city, and now contains about one hundred acres of growing trees and shrubs. The varieties grown have been selected with great care, having a view to adaptability to the climate in which they are sold—the west and northwest. The proprietors, Messrs. Underwood & Emery, are men of sound judgment and business habits, and are determined to make it one of the permanent institutions of the state. The firm has three hundred acres of land adapted to this purpose, and is steadily enlarging the plant. More fruit-trees will be set from this nursery in the spring of 1884 than all others in the state combined, and more than are grown in any nursery west of Ohio. This industry was founded in 1868, by Dr. P. A. Jewell, now deceased, and thus derives its name. Ten acres of oak grub-land were set at first to fruit-trees, and additions were made from time to time, reaching eighty acres in extent at the time of the doctor's death. The business was managed by J. M. Underwood, who became sole owner in 1878, and next year associated with himself Mr. S. M. Emery, constituting the firm above named. The location commands a view of the city and valley, and is one of the most pleasant that could be imagined. Messrs. Underwood & Emery also give a great deal of attention to stock-raising, and have one of the finest herds of pure-bred Holstein cattle in the northwest. By lease they have control of five hundred acres additional, and carry on extensive farming operations. The influences of these enterprises are destined to be powerfully felt throughout this and adjoining states in the near future. It is well that such men live, for

they have a tendency not only to build up and enrich themselves, but also to enhance the value and elevate out of the old-time "ruts" of other days a vast expanse of country surrounding them.

On February 26, 1884, this already immense enterprise was organized into a joint stock company and incorporated under general laws of the State of Minnesota, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of propagating and selling nursery stock, as well as importing, breeding and dealing in pure-bred Holstein cattle, and the transacting of a general real-estate business. The management of the incorporation is vested in the following board of officers: President, J. M. Underwood; secretary, S. M. Emery; treasurer, J. Cole Doughty, with principal office at Lake City and a branch in Richland county, Dakota.

In speaking of this enterprise, the Lake City "Graphic" says: "You will find right here the beginning of a thoroughbred Friesland dairy-ranch, that is destined to be one of the largest enterprises in Wabasha county. You will find here the entering wedge of one of the best paying industries in this state, and that wedge driven half-way home. You will find here the starting-point for a lucrative stock business, the breeding and selling of fine-bred dairy-cattle, that will give Lake City a name in every county of this immense northwest. This commendable enterprise is only one more sign of the innate and inborn business vigor there is in the big nursery-firm whose operations put more spot cash in the tills of our merchants than the business of any other firm in this or any adjoining county. Out of this new venture of Messrs. Underwood & Emery it needs no prophet's eye to see the grand results which a very few short years must bring forth. The best herd of thoroughbred, gilt-edged dairy-cattle west of the great lakes, imported with judgment and bred with the utmost care, it will follow as a necessity that buyers from all our northwestern state will make their semi-annual visitations to this point for purchases, and thereby be no inconsiderable factor in Lake City's prosperity."

FATALITIES.

Mourning, disaster and death are the common lot of man, and though he seek out and settle in the fairest and most beautiful spot in all the Creator's fair universe, yet the "pale horse and rider" is his unseen companion.

The most appalling and heartrending fatal disaster that has

fallen to the writer's lot to place on the historic page is (if we except the terrible calamity caused by the falling of the bridge at Dixon, Illinois, on Sunday, May 4, 1873, when two hundred men, women and children, who were witnessing a baptismal ceremony, were precipitated into the Rock river without a moment's notice, thirty-seven being drowned or killed, and five mortally wounded) the drowning of the Stout and Stowell girls in Lake Pepin. On a fair and beautiful Saturday morning, in the month of June, in 1858, a party of Lake City young people, composed of John Stout, William Corn, Misses Julia and Rebecca Stout, Miss Julia Cooper (now Mrs. G. M. Dwelle, and the only member of the party still residing in Lake City), and two sisters (young ladies from Mazeppa, by the name of Stowell) organized for a day's picnicing and excursion to Maiden Rock. They embarked in a sailboat with happy hearts and a bright prospect for a delightful day's recreation. The lake was calm and the morning fair and lovely: the sun shone in all its glory on the surrounding hills. Friends on shore bade them good morning with the wish that they might enjoy themselves as much as the day was beautiful. Maiden Rock was reached without incident, the linen spread and dinner served on its summit. A couple of hours were spent in gathering flowers and viewing the grandeur of Lake Pepin's scenery in the distance. At about two o'clock in the afternoon the party started on its return, and when about a mile down the lake and a half-mile from shore, the wind suddenly arose and almost instantly became a gale. The young men saw the peril and attempted to cut the rope that held the sail, but the same instant the boat was overturned and lay bottom up. A moment's struggle in the water and six of them had a hold on the boat, but one of the Misses Stowell was gone. In a very short time the boat turned again; this time Miss Rebecca Stout lost her hold and sank from sight. Miss Cooper also lost hold of the boat, but while sinking caught hold of one of the young men's feet and climbed to the surface and again clung to the boat. The craft was then on its side, and apparently held in that position by the sail and mast. The three remaining girls now took positions as best they could on the side of the boat and hoped to finally drift ashore. About an hour after Julia Stout and Miss Stowell, either becoming chilled, discouraged or asleep — at least apparently unconscious — slipped off into the water and sank without a struggle. Miss Cooper, describing her experience, says she fought and struggled desperately for her life,

and only by the aid of the young men was she kept awake. Sleep seemed to be her danger and it required all her will-power to fight it off. About two hours from the time they first upset, the remaining three reached shore, more dead than alive. A Swede settler's cabin was found half a mile from where they landed, and he was dispatched with the sad intelligence to their friends. The same evening the survivors reached home, and the next Saturday the bodies of the four young ladies were picked up at different points in the lake, and were all buried together near the city. This sad affair happened on Julia Stout's fifteenth birthday, and Rebecca Stout was to have been married in a short time.

On December 13, 1878, two more young and promising lives were yielded up to feed Lake Pepin's hungry waters. On this evening a skating party had congregated on the ice and all enjoyed themselves till the usual hour of adjournment, returning to their respective homes—all save Porter B. Guernsey and Florence Wyckoff. They were skating companions during the evening (which was very dark) and had become separated from the others, who supposed they had gone home. Mrs. Guernsey's injunction to her boy was that he should always return from skating at nine o'clock. This he had invariably done heretofore. This evening the usual hour had passed, the busy clock had ticked away the tedious minutes and struck the hour of ten. A half-hour more of intense anxiety was passed, and Mr. Guernsey, who was attending a meeting during the evening at the hall, returned. The mother had hoped up to this time that the son had joined his father at the hall. Now thoroughly alarmed, Mr. Guernsey hastened to the residence of Mr. Wyckoff, thinking his son might have tarried there. The two anxious parents now aroused their neighbors and began a search which lasted all night. Next morning the bodies were found and taken out of an air-hole in the ice not far from the foot of High street. The young man was the son of Mr. A. T. Guernsey, long and well known in this city, and was in the sixteenth year of his age. He was a bright and promising young man, a general favorite with his companions. The young lady was the daughter of Rev. Samuel Wyckoff, pastor of the Presbyterian church of this city, and was in her seventeenth year. The sudden and untimely death of these young people cast a gloom over the entire city.

The most singular among Lake Pepin's disasters, within the recollection of the pioneers of this city, was the crushing in the ice

of the steamer *Æolian* in the spring of 1859. Early that spring several steamboats had arrived at Read's Landing from St. Louis, and were waiting for a passage through the lake, being delayed or ice-bound several days. At last a channel appeared, supposed to be wide enough to enable them to reach the open water at Lake City and land below the point. The old *War Eagle* (a substantial and powerful boat) forced a passage through, followed by another vessel (name unknown) of nearly equal size and strength. The moment these large crafts emerged from the narrow channel into the open space, the great bodies of ice on either side closed together on the ill-fated *Æolian*, which was only a short distance behind, and cut her in two at the water's edge. The lower part, with the machinery and three persons (two men and an old lady who ran below to save some articles of clothing), sank immediately, leaving the cabin and pilot-house on the ice. The bodies were recovered after the ice was removed, and were buried near this city. Two of them were on their way to this place to locate and start to make themselves a home.

On June 12, 1882, Frank Collins was drowned by the criminal carelessness of the officers of the steamboat *Centennial*. Young Collins was out in a skiff, in company with two other men and a boy, and was engaged in fishing, lying at anchor about sixty feet from shore at the end of the point. The *Centennial*, on her way up the lake, had made her usual halt at Washington street, and resumed her course. When rounding the point she ran over the skiff, cutting it in two. The other parties who were with Collins sprang into the water and were saved, while Collins, who attempted to pull in the anchor, was drowned. He was a son of Mr. Timothy Collins, an early settler of this city, and was about twenty-three years old. The captain, Thomas L. Davidson, was sued by the young man's father for his personal damages in the United States court at St. Paul, and obtained a judgment for fifteen hundred dollars and costs, in December, 1883.

The pilot, John King, was indicted by the grand jury, tried in the district court at Wabasha, and convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree. Judge Card, of Lake City, prosecuted the case in the United States court, and assisted the county attorney in the prosecution of King.

On Sunday, April 22, 1883, John Matter and his newly-married wife were drowned in the lake about a mile from this city. They were residents of Pepin, and on the day named had come to Lake

City for a few needed articles and a pig. They had started back about 3 P.M., and when about a mile out were struck with a gale of wind which instantly overturned the boat. Otto Marks, who accompanied them, was rescued by some boy, in a drowning condition; the pig, more fortunate, succeeded in reaching shore alive. The bodies were recovered in a few days and buried at West Abany.

Scores of precious lives have been lost in Lake Pepin's beautiful though treacherous waters, and no less than nine bodies were covered with the ice of the winter of 1884.

Other incidents worthy of mention are the shooting of Thomas Martin and Patrick Murphy by City Marshal S. B. Dilley. This unfortunate affair happened on Saturday, September 12, 1868. The victims were comparative strangers in town, having been in the employ of farmers during harvest, and had come to town for a little hilarity. Drinking, singing and playing games had been the order of the day, and night had found them and their companions considerably intoxicated, and consequently noisy. About eight o'clock in the evening the marshal's attention was attracted to a drinking den on Washington street, between Center and Marion streets, by the boisterous and vociferous demonstrations within. Upon going to the door (the evidence at the trial disclosed) he was met by some of the parties in a fearful state of excitement, who, he supposed, were about to attempt to lay hands on him. In the momentary excitement one chamber of his revolver was (some say accidentally) discharged, the bullet taking effect in Martin's breast. Murphy then took hold of the marshal's throat, and was instantly shot in the chest. The two men soon after died of their wounds, and excitement among the Irish element ran high. The better class of them, however, succeeded in restoring order, called a meeting and passed resolutions declaring that any person who attempted personal violence or revenge on Marshal Dilley was no friend of theirs. They also, at the same time, took steps to raise means for the purpose of a vigorous prosecution of the slayer of their friends. On Monday following the marshal gave himself up, waived a formal examination, and asked the court for permission to be released on bail. This was granted, and bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars were signed and turned over to the guardians of the law for his appearance before the district court. After being continued through several terms of court his case was finally brought to trial, and by the most strenuous efforts on the part of his attorneys—Judge Wilder, of Red Wing, and H.

D. Stocker, of Lake City — he was saved from the penitentiary. The prosecution was conducted by the county attorney, W. W. Scott. Other able counsel had been employed to assist the county attorney at first, but as the years passed interest seems to have been lost, and the money and counsel, so lavishly promised at first by the dead men's friends, never materialized.

Another shooting affair, attended with fatal results, occurred in the fall of 1882, about a mile below the city limits, at a house of questionable reputation. The victim, David Davis, while in an exciting altercation with a young man named John White, was shot by the latter, and died within forty-eight hours. Davis was a man of whom little is said, and was perhaps better known by men who possessed similar traits of character. White was tried by a jury of his fellow-citizens, and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. He is a young man of German birth, and promises to outlive this unfortunate disgrace, and yet become an honored and law-abiding citizen.

“The cistern has caved in — two men are buried!” were the words that spread from lip to lip, and from house to house, a short time before noon, on August 11, 1873.

People fled from their stores, shops, and, in fact, from all parts of the city, to the scene of the disaster, at the corner of Garden and Dwelle streets, where the fire department was having a cistern constructed. The report was confirmed, and the appalling sight which met the eyes of the gathering crowd can better be imagined than described. The cistern, which was about twenty feet square, had been excavated to a depth of nearly eighteen feet, when the earth suddenly gave way on all sides — burying two poor unfortunate laborers under tons of dirt. Men went to work regardless of time, talent or station in life, and the same evening restored to their hapless widows and helpless orphans the lifeless bodies of Benjamin Kramer and Adna Sanford. Those men had dwelt here for several years, and had become known and respected as honorable and industrious citizens.

Mrs. Sanford still resides here, and has raised her family of eight orphan children honorably, and without the aid or interference of either the city or county.

Near the corner of Center and Prairie streets, while re-curbng a well, Mr. J. F. Hall was buried a distance of thirty-five feet below the surface, by the sudden caving in of the well, while he was at

work near its bottom. His body was recovered after forty-eight hours' arduous labor.

On January 18, 1871, Mrs. John McBride was instantly killed while out riding with her son, C. W. Smyth, of this city. The horse being frightened, became unmanageable, and began running and kicking. Mrs. McBride, realizing her imminent danger, sprang from the cutter, the concussion of which produced a fracture of the spinal column near the base of the brain, and died without speaking. She was one of Lake City's most respected ladies, and her loss was much felt by its citizens.

CHAPTER LXXXV.

GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Most of this town lies in the bottoms adjacent to the Zumbro river, at its confluence with the Mississippi. The northeastern part is known as Sand Prairie, and the character of the soil is shown by its name. Great expectations were once indulged in regard to this particular locality. On the shore of the great river were standing the empty tepees of an Indian village when white men had begun to congregate in this locality. Timothy Enwright made a claim here, and the location soon attracted the speculative eye of several capitalists, as a feasible site for the upbuilding of a town. Accordingly, in 1856, Messrs. Thomas H. Forde, of Ohio, and Judge Casey, of Pennsylvania, platted a town, and named it "Teepeota." This was four miles southeast of Wabasha. Boats were induced to land here for a time, and the "boom" prospered. In 1857 Theodore Adams became a partner in the townsite. During this year a three-story hotel was erected, two stores and a blacksmith-shop were in operation, and the village numbered about thirty residences. D. Sinclair & Co. built a sawmill, which was set in operation in the spring of 1858, employing thirty men. The apparent success of this rival soon aroused the jealousy of Wabasha people, and bitter feelings were engendered. However, Teepeota was shortly compelled to acknowledge the superior advantages of its older rival. Boats refused to land there except at rare intervals, and people

began to avoid and desert the isolated locality. On a March night in 1859 an incendiary torch was applied to its deserted buildings, and in a few short hours it was swept out of existence. No trace of it can now be seen.

South and west of the Zumbro lies a beautiful and fertile bench, about half-way between the level of the stream and that of the prairie at the top of the bluffs. Here settled, in the spring of 1854, on section 30, Messrs. Levi and Aaron Cook, and this gave rise to the name Cook's Valley, by which the locality is now known. Their location was at the mouth of Cook's valley proper, a valley tributary to that of the Zumbro, and running back southward several miles. Both these gentlemen are now deceased. The former has five children in Dakota and the west.

During the same year Dr. C. C. Stauff, a native of Germany, who had settled at Wabasha in 1853, located a claim near the river on section 19, on this bench, where he dwelt several years. He is now a prosperous merchant in Lake City, and his eldest son is clerk of the district court at Wabasha.

Ephraim Wildes was another settler of 1854, having first located on the northeast quarter of section 34. The next year he moved to section 30 and built the first frame house in the township. Here he died in 1861.

In April, 1854, Isaac Cole, now a resident of Wabasha, located on section 22, on the south bank of the Zumbro. He established a ferry and hotel and was largely patronized, for travel from Wabasha westward naturally followed the valley of the Zumbro. The Indians located by hundreds on the banks of the river were at times exceedingly troublesome, especially when returning noisy and furious from Wabasha, filled with the old-time fire-water. Brandishing their bowie-knives they threatened to kill and exterminate the whites, from which they were prevented only by the squaws wresting the dangerous weapons from them without ceremony. On one occasion they undertook to carry off Cole's ferryboat, and in fact did, but were compelled to abandon the enterprise by a posse of men who pursued and overtook them. Cole's son still occupies the old homestead, having a residence in the village of Kellogg, about one-fourth of a mile south of the site of the log cabin which did duty as a "tavern." In fact, every settler in those days kept a hotel, for explorers were glad to find a dry place to lie down when overtaken by night, and none were turned away hungry as long as the larder

contained bacon and cornmeal. Game furnished a considerable portion of the provision against starvation and frequently furnished a meal with no accompaniment save salt.

Among other pioneers of 1854 may be mentioned G. H. Amerland, H. P. Wilson, John W. Murphy and Michael W. Riley, none of whom are now resident here.

The next year marked the arrival of Garret A. Cook, still a prominent and respected citizen of the town. He is a brother of Aaron H. and Levi Cook, and a biographical sketch of him will be found farther on.

Garret Albertson, a local Methodist elder, now deceased, came this year. His brother William at the same time located on section 30, where he now resides. His house has always been open to the weary traveler and is well known as a resort for preachers.

Patrick Holland located a claim on section 29, April 19, 1855, and still dwells thereon.

Daniel Metzgar located on section 30 in 1857, and still tills a small farm there. He is now sixty-two years old and is venerated and beloved for his noble qualities of mind and heart.

J. H. Wehrenberg, Henry Frye, Henry Graner and George McCaffrey settled in the valley in 1856.

A fine stream winds along the middle of the bench and is known as Cook's Valley creek. On the northeast quarter of section 34 is a small gristmill turned by this stream, known as Fish's mill.

Most of the early settlers were men of family, and appreciated the need of educational facilities. At a meeting of the citizens held in G. A. Cook's house, November 8, 1857, a school district was organized. John Canfield, a resident of Glasgow township, was made director, Garret Albertson, treasurer, and G. A. Cook, clerk. The latter has filled the same office for this community ever since, and still has the records of this first meeting. Nearly all the citizens of the town were present, and it was decided to raise fifty dollars for school purposes. By mutual contributions of labor, a log building was erected for a schoolhouse, on the site of the present one, in district No. 28, and school opened the same month. G. A. Cook's daughter, Aurora, was employed at a salary of ten dollars per month, and presided over the instruction of fifteen pupils during the winter. There are now four schoolhouses in the township, and the youth will compare in intellectual development and culture very favorably with those of other rural localities in the state.

A postoffice was located in Cook's valley in the spring of 1859, and supplied by the Wabasha and Austin stages. Daniel Metzgar was appointed to take charge of it, and after keeping it a little more than three years, turned it over to G. A. Cook, who has ever since administered its affairs.

In 1862 a postoffice was established at Pauselim, with W. A. Johnson as postmaster. On the organization of the village of Kellogg, the office was moved thither, and now bears the latter name.

Several of the pioneers were devout Methodists, and steps were early taken to secure the preaching of the word. The earliest religious service were held in the year 1857, at the cabin of Levi Cook, and was conducted by Rev. Crist, a Methodist clergyman. Rev. H. Dyer was soon after sent here by the conference, and he organized a class. In August, 1859, he was assisted in his labors by Garret Albertson, a local elder residing here. Sunday school here included thirty-five pupils.

In March, 1863, a meeting was held at Cook's Valley school-house to take steps toward building a house of worship. The following trustees were elected at this meeting: Oliver Collier, G. A. Cook, John R. Brown, Ezekiel Collins, Nelson Staples. This committee, with the assistance of Rev. H. Dyer, were instructed to solicit funds, and proceed to invest them as fast as secured in the construction of a church edifice. During the same year foundations were prepared and lumber brought on the ground. In the fall, N. Staples was awarded the contract for the carpenter work at seventy-five dollars, to be completed by March 1, 1864. The latter year saw the completion and occupation of the building. It is located on the south side of the Plainview road, on section 30, and is a plain frame structure, 24×36 feet in superficial dimension. It has been painted white, but at this writing (February, 1884) is in need of a new coat of color. The original cost of the building was about six hundred dollars, and it will comfortably accommodate one hundred persons.

A church of the same character and dimensions was built at Pauselim, simultaneously with that at Cook's valley. It was removed to Kellogg in 1882, and is now located in the southwest quarter of section 22. Divine service is held in these churches once in two weeks. Rev. Aeres, resident at Read's Landing, is the circuit pastor. The sabbath school at Kellogg includes about twenty-five pupils, in charge of Mrs. Charles LaRue.



OLIVER CRATTE.

Much of the religious information above is derived from records now in the hands of G. A. Cook, who was secretary of the first board of trustees. About the time that these churches were built, a Presbyterian missionary was at work among the people, but he did not succeed in organizing a society. It was at first the intention of the Methodists to build only one church, but it was decided to be necessary that a society be maintained at each end of the town in order to preserve the supremacy of Methodism. No minister of any denomination is resident in the town, and the churches above described are the only ones in existence. Garrett Albertson, a local elder, dwelt here some years, and then removed to Alma, Wisconsin, where he died. Many residents of the town are communicants in the Catholic church at Wabasha.

On November 9, 1868, a meeting of citizens was held to arrange for the establishment of a common burialplace. A cemetery association was formed, with J. A. Cole, G. A. Cook and Henry Graner as trustees. The latter was made treasurer, and all have served in the same capacity ever since. Two acres of land were purchased at fifty dollars per acre, from Henry Frye and Henry Graner, and the latter donated one-fourth of an acre. This constitutes Greenfield cemetery, and is located on the south side of the Zumbro, in the center of the south half of section 20. Lots sixteen feet square at first sold for five dollars each, but have materially advanced in valuation since that time.

By the spring of 1855 there were many families residing here, and the population soon began to increase by natural augmentation, as well as by immigration. The earliest birth among Caucasian residents was that of Frank, son of H. P. Wilson, and occurred June 25, 1855. August 31 of the same year a son was born to Carl and Wilhelmina Stauff, and christened Frank Henry. He is now associated with his father in business at Lake City. On November 16 a son was added to the family of Levi Cook. Augustus was the name given to this child, and is now living in Dakota. Frank Wilson is also supposed to be living somewhere in Dakota.

Wherever youth of the opposite sexes are associated together, there the little god of the bow and arrow is sure to be found. He came to reside in Greenfield probably as early as 1857, for March 28, 1858, witnessed one of his triumphs in the nuptials of J. Henry Wehrenberg and Anna Frye. This couple still resides here, sur-

rounded by a large family of children. Some time during the same year Henry Stewart and Augusta Wildes went to Sand Prairie and were married without any previous knowledge of their friends that such was their intention. This match appeared to prosper, and the couple is now living in Dakota.

The number of births and deaths recorded by the town clerk since the law requiring such record went into effect — from 1871 to 1883, inclusive — is as follows :

Births	16	14	17	24	17	45	51	23	8	17	8	11	13
Deaths.....	5	8	9	8	8	25	5	3	11	9	3	3	7

FATALITIES.

The earliest deaths recorded in Greenfield were due to violent causes. The first was that of William B. T. Piers, whose demise occurred April 6, 1855, at Wabasha, and was the effect of inflammation caused by the bite of a dog inflicted here. Madison Wildes had two Indian dogs that were very savage, and poor Piers, by some means, incurred their displeasure.

E. M. Wildes, the owner of these animals, was the second resident to bite the dust. Wildes and George Hayes had made claims on adjoining eighties, and these were "jumped" by two men named Henry Dresser and Aleck Beard. These latter built a shanty on the line between the claims and jointly occupied it. This was in the fall of the year 1856. On a certain Friday Andrew Wildes, a young brother of Madison, with the assistance of another lad, tore down the shanty in the absence of its usurping occupants. On Saturday night following Hayes started for Wabasha from the residence of Ephraim Wildes, father of the boys above named, and was met by Dresser and Beard, who had just discovered the destruction of their cabin. They told Hayes they would rebuild the shanty if they had to shoot every man in the settlement. These men were known to be desperate characters, and Hayes became frightened and returned to Wildes'. Next morning a posse of citizens was gathered and proceeded to the scene of action, on section 29, to induce the unlawful occupants to leave. When the party approached Dresser was on the roof and his companion inside. The former swore he would shoot the first one who touched a board of the building. Disregarding this threat, Wildes walked up and leaned against the building, whereupon Beard began firing at him with a revolver. Wildes was struck above the right groin by a

bullet and sank to the ground. He was carried home by his friends and lingered in agony till the next day.

Dresser was known as the leader of a gang of lawless claim-jumpers, and was finally driven out of the country. Seven yokes of oxen were run off by the gang, and Levi Cook's life was saved from their attack only by a gun's missing fire. After their departure peace continued to reign in the valley.

A similar tragedy to that above described occurred on the site of Teepeota. Dr. Enwright had made a claim there, and his rights were disputed by members of the same lawless fraternity. One night in the fall of 1856 a party set out for Enwright's shanty, swearing that, if they could not find him, they would shoot any man found on the premises. An inoffensive man named Polhemus chanced to be staying there that night, in the absence of its owner, and received a bullet in his head. Death was instantaneous. A man named Weston came to his death in a similar way from the same cause at Wabasha. He was reading a paper one evening in his house and was shot through the window. His murderer was never apprehended.

In 1866 a man was found one morning on the western border of the town, with his head hanging out of his buggy, life being extinct. It was ascertained that he was a book agent, and had displayed a sum of money on the morning of the day previous at Wabasha. It was supposed that he had been followed during the day by some covetous wretch, and killed under cover of darkness for his money. No clue to the murderer was ever found, and the name of the murdered man is unknown.

It is said that an unknown man died of cholera in the town immediately after coming off a Mississippi steamer in the spring of 1855. He was in search of land, and came out from Wabasha with a settler. He was struck the same evening with the dread malady, and succumbed to it within a few hours. Two others died about the same time, from the same cause, in the town of Glasgow, just outside this town, and were buried here. While making their coffins, Garret Albertson was struck with a chill, through fear, and could not go on. It was only through the ridicule of his friends that he mustered sufficient will-power to recover.

An interesting incident of the great flood of 1859 is thus related: A very profane man, named Edward Deland, had lost two successive crops of small grain on the Zumbro bottoms by flood. In 1859 he

planted forty acres to corn, and on the first of July it was large and looking very fine. He made the remark that morning to a passing neighbor, that he thought he had "got ahead of God Almighty this year by planting his whole farm to corn," which was now beyond damage by high water. In the morning of July 3d, a Wabasha party visited him and purchased his farm, the deed to be made and money turned over that afternoon at Wabasha. While cultivating corn during the forenoon, Deland heard the roar of the approaching flood, and looked up to see a great wall of water rolling toward him. He was barely able to reach his stable and mount to its top in time to escape being swept away. The house, fortunately, was beyond the reach of the rushing waters. Finding he could not circumvent the Lord, he set about "getting ahead" of his purchaser before news of the flood reached him. Taking his wife in a skiff, he reached terra firma by rowing a fourth of a mile. They reached Wabasha, signed the deed, received the money, and returned home well satisfied with the day's events on the whole.

PAUSELIM

Is another defunct village of this township. It was laid out in 1863 by William A. Johnson, and was located on the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 27, covering some forty acres. This was on land claimed by Orin A. Hancock, and the latter built a hotel on section 22 in 1857. He sold out to Johnson in 1861, and the latter secured a postoffice there in 1862, and proceeded to plat a village next year. Mr. Johnson was a shrewd business man and was worth much to the young town of Greenfield. He foresaw the building of a railroad, but mistook its route and located too far west. He built a store in 1862, and soon after sold it to Henry Etting. The latter continued the mercantile business several years. A number of dwellings clustered about the "corners," but the advent of the railroad drew people farther east, and there are now only three or four dwellings to mark the ancient site of Pauselim. Mr. Johnson did not live to see the fulfillment of his railroad prophecies, nor the desertion of his projected village.

KELLOGG

Rose as Pauselim fell. The first building on its site was erected in the fall of 1870 by John Huddleson. It now forms the office of Jung's Hotel. In the following year Clement Brass built and opened a store, now occupied by his son, J. A. Brass. In the fall

of this year John Mealey built a blacksmith-shop. From this time the village steadily grew in size and thrift until the construction of the Midland railroad and the Plainview branch of the Winona & St. Peter railroad. The trade from a large tract of country in the Zumbro valley and on the prairies to the southwest was thus diverted, and no progress has been made since. Kellogg is only six miles from Wabasha, and is twenty-seven miles from Winona, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. It covers an area of two hundred and forty-seven and three-tenths acres, and lies on sections 22 and 27. The assessed valuation of property, according to the assessment of 1882-3, is nine thousand six hundred and twelve dollars, and the population in 1880 was two hundred.

Nearly all business except that of the elevators, of which there are two, is conducted on Belvidere avenue, running east and west. It comprises two dry goods, one drug, one hardware, one liquor and two millinery stores, one meat market and three hotels, Jung's Hotel being the first to establish in the incorporated village. The building is frame, as are all in the place excepting one, and was built in 1874. One solitary brick building, the only outcome of a brickyard venture, by Geo. Howe, of the same date, marks the architecture of Kellogg.

This village was incorporated by a legislative act approved February 14, 1877. The railroad company had adopted the name of Kellogg, in honor of a Milwaukee gentleman who furnished the depot signs, and the village took the same cognomen. The act of incorporation named J. E. Gage, Joseph Ginthner and John Schouweiler as judges of the first election, and they were elected village trustees, with Calvin Potter as president and Edward A. Tupper recorder. J. O. Junkin was elected treasurer. On July 24 C. H. Coleman was appointed recorder, to fill vacancy caused by Tupper's removal from the town.

In 1878 Joseph Ginthner was made president; J. A. Schouweiler, William Barton and T. C. O'Leary, trustees; J. F. Schouweiler, treasurer; and George Howe, recorder.

Since then the following have been chosen officers — the president being given first, trustees next, and recorder last :

1879 : T. C. O'Leary, J. C. Parkhurst, William W. Barton, Nich. Smith, J. E. Gage.

1880 : T. C. O'Leary, N. Smith, D. C. Sweet, J. F. Schouweiler, J. A. Schouweiler.

1881 : T. C. O'Leary, John Robinson, C. E. Wilcox, Peter Tibesar, J. F. Schouweiler.

1882 : J. O. Junkin, Louis Jung, J. C. Parkhurst, N. Smith, William Canfield.

1883 : J. O. Junkin, Louis Jung, J. C. Parkhurst, N. Smith, C. E. Wilcox.

1884 : J. O. Junkin, N. Smith, John Gorman, Allen Hobson, C. E. Wilcox.

One destructive fire occurred at Kellogg in March, 1880. At this time Calvin Potter's store was entirely consumed in the night ; nothing was saved, as the building was wrapped in flames before the fire was discovered. There was no insurance, and Mr. Potter lost his all. He is now in Dakota. A small blacksmith-shop burned previous to this, but the loss was trifling.

A fine school-building stands on the north side of Belvidere avenue, at the west end of the village. About ninety-five pupils attended the school, which is divided into two departments, in the winter of 1883-4.

The assessable lands in the town of Greenfield numbered fifteen thousand three hundred and fifty-eight acres in 1860, and were valued by the assessor at sixty thousand six hundred and seventy dollars. Besides this, two thousand six hundred and forty-nine dollars were laid on town lots, which must have been included in Pauselim or Teepeota, neither of which had a tangible existence at that time. Personal property at that time was assessed four thousand nine hundred and seventy-three dollars, making the total basis of taxation sixty-eight thousand two hundred and ninety-two dollars. The population then numbered four hundred and fifteen. Ten years later it was found that one hundred and seventy-six persons had been added to its number, making five hundred and ninety-one. The next decade added one hundred and ten, and Uncle Sam found our people numbered seven hundred and one in 1880.

In 1883 the assessment of real estate covered twenty-one thousand and seventy-two acres, with a value, including structures thereon, of eighty-six thousand six hundred and seventy-four dollars. Of this amount, nine thousand six hundred and twelve dollars covered town lots with their structures. Personal property was rated at twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and ten dollars, and the total assessment lacked but four dollars of reaching one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

The territorial election for this section was held in the spring of 1856, at the house of Ephraim Wildes. The judges appointed to conduct this election were William Albertson, Henry Dresser and Aaron Cook. The latter was made clerk. At this election Garret Albertson was chosen justice of the peace. No record of this election can be found, and nothing further in relation to its action can be gleaned from the memories of early settlers.

On the organization of the town, May 11, 1858, F. J. Collier was chosen chairman of supervisors, and Seth C. Tennis town clerk.

At the gubernatorial election in 1883, the republican candidate received thirty-three votes, and the democratic ninety-five. This is said to be a fair index to the political sentiment of the town.

Kellogg Lodge, No. 122, A.F.A.M., was organized January 13, 1876. Work, under dispensation, was begun April 24, 1875, by the few Masons then resident here. The following were the first officers: M. O. Kemp, W.M.; J. E. Gage, S.W.; M. K. Wolfe, J.W.; J. O. Junkin, Treas.; Paul Miller, Sec.; John Mealey, S.D.; J. W. Moore, J.D.; G. B. Albertson, S.S.; William Albertson, J.S.; John Kins, Tyler.

The lodge is now out of debt, with money in its treasury. A handsome lodge-room is rented and fitted up in the second story of the building on the northeast corner of Winona street and Belvidere avenue. Since the organization thirty-five persons have been connected with the lodge, and its membership now includes twenty-three persons. The present officers are as follows: M. K. Wolfe, W.M.; J. F. Schouweiler, S.W.; L. O. Cook, J.W.; J. O. Junkin, T.; G. W. Foster, S.; J. Hendricks, S.D.; William Albertson, J.D.; Henry Graner, S.S., Charles La Rue, J.S.; W. J. Burns, T.

CHAPTER LXXXVI.

TOWN OF ELGIN.

THE town of Elgin, which occupies a central position in that portion of southeastern Minnesota known as Greenwood Prairie is, with the exception of the town of Plainview, the only one in the southern tier of towns in Wabasha county; being bounded by the town of Oakwood and a part of Zumbro on the north, Plainview on the east, and Olmstead county on the west and south. Elgin is described on the government survey as T. 108 N., R. 12 W., and is a town of thirty-six sections, which come very near containing 640 full acres each, and thereby making the town exactly six miles square; but the survey of H. Amerland, Jr., made in 1875, which is doubtless correct, shows that both the northern and western tiers of quarter-sections fall short by 278.14 acres of containing the requisite number for making a full township; being an average deficiency of about 5.92 acres to each of these quarter-sections. This deficiency, when taken as a whole, is but a slight one, and has been little noticed by the average resident, who generally describes Elgin as a "full government township, six miles square," and for all ordinary purposes we agree with him in saying that this description is near enough correct.

The quality of the soil of this town is excellent; a rich, dark loam, with sufficient sand mixed in with it to create that degree of warmth so necessary to productiveness; while the land, viewed from an elevation, as it gradually rises and falls as far as the eye can reach, reminds the spectator of the huge billows of the far-distant ocean; truly is it called "rolling prairie."

Its productive soil and pleasant location, with a surface sufficiently undulating to secure excellent natural drainage, renders Elgin's agricultural advantages second to none in the county. The north branch of the Whitewater river enters the town from Olmsted county at section 33, and flows in about a northeasterly direction through section 33, and across the northwest corner of section 34 into section 27, south of the village of Elgin, when it takes an

easterly course through sections 27, 26 and 25, into the town of Plainview. This stream, together with Dry creek, which empties into the north branch of the Whitewater on section 27, drains the southern part of the town, while the streams in the northern part are tributary to the Zumbro.

The town is fairly timbered in different portions, and since settlement of this section of the country has prevented the disastrous prairie fires that used to sweep every blade of grass and sprouting tree from its surface in bygone days, this growth has sprung up, while the constant irrigation of the soil starts new growth. The only timber of which Elgin can justly boast is a grove of oak covering about six hundred acres, located near its center.

During the first part of April, 1855, George Bryant, Henry H. Atherton, Curtis Bryant and George Farrar, four hardy sons of the Green Mountain state, set out from St. Charles, where they had been stopping a few days, to find a suitable place to locate farm-sites and establish homes for themselves on some of the land so generously offered by "Uncle Sam." When these energetic pioneers reached the portion of Greenwood Prairie where the town of Elgin now stands, they were struck with the great natural advantages the country afforded, and determined to seek no further, but to take all the necessary precautions toward securing their rights of pre-emption then and there; and after camping out for the night they commenced bright and early with the dawn of the next day to get out logs for a house, in the construction of which George Farrar acted as "boss carpenter." This took place about April 8, 1855, and was the first settlement made in the town. The log house referred to, being the first erected in the town, was shingled with elm bark, and put up on the claim of Henry H. Atherton, and not only served as a dwelling-place for the pioneers who built it, but also was the shelter of other early settlers and their families, who came later. The place where it stood is between the present residence of John Q. Richardson and the Whitewater, but no vestige of the old house now remains.

On April 21, 1855, the following filings were made: George Bryant, on the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 27, in which section the village of Elgin now stands. Henry H. Atherton, on the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 34, and Curtis Bryant on the N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 28, where he still resides. George Farrar took a claim about April 9, 1855, consisting of an eighty on section 26, and an eighty on section 27, but neglected to

file, and during Mr. Farrar's absence in the east, where he went about December 6, 1855, his claim was jumped by Leonard Laird. This occurred in the early spring of 1856. Mr. Farrar had, however, filed on a claim in the timber-land during the fall of 1855, consisting of the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 17.

Immediately after locating, George Bryant returned to his native state of Vermont for his family, returning to the prairie in May of the same year; with him also came Leonard Laird and his family, when the female population of the little settlement was, in the presence of Mrs. Polly Bryant and Mrs. Laird, increased from zero to two.

During the month of June, 1855, the settlement was further augmented by the arrival of E. L. Clapp and wife, Byron A. Glines and wife, Henry H. Stanchfield and family, and Carlos B. Emerson and family, and work was commenced in the erection of other log houses, the next being erected on Leonard Laird's eighty, on the S.W. part of Sec. 26. During the summer of this year two additional log houses were built, one on the claim of George Bryant, on the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 27, and one on the claim of Henry H. Stanchfield, on section 26. A log house was afterward built by Carlos B. Emerson, on section 35. William D. Woodward had a claim on section 33, but did not move on it until the summer of 1856. In October, 1855, John Bryant, the father of George and Curtis Bryant, arrived and took a claim. In March, 1856, Orris V. Rollins and Irving W. Rollins came over from Plainview, where they had first located, the former pre-empting on section 22 and the latter on section 27.

At this time the little settlement numbered thirty souls. Not a horse or a dog was in the town, while at the present day the town can justly boast of its blooded cattle, and as far as dogs are concerned, the records of 1864 showed twenty-three licensed. It is said that owing to the beauty of the country the early settlers first called the settlement "Paradise," but owing to the large preponderance of Vermont people, it was for awhile more generally known as "Yankee Neighborhood." The first white child born in the town was Arthur D., son of Byron A. and Zama M. Glines, who came into this world on June 30, 1856, but who never reached manhood, dying about five years thereafter. On May 27, 1856, the little settlement was shocked with the sad intelligence that the first death had occurred in its midst, when Miss Matilda Bryant, aged twenty-nine years and three months, daughter of John and Lavinia Bryant,

passed away, after having been for years a sufferer from that fatal disease consumption. At her funeral were performed the first services of a religious nature conducted in the town, a minister by the name of Blunt, from that part of the "Tumbleson Neighborhood," now known as Haverhill township, officiating. Thirty persons were present. On September 28, 1859, occurred the death of Wilber B., infant son of Carlos B. and Orissa A. Emerson, caused by dysentery. This was the first death of a white child born in Elgin. The first marriage of residents of the town was that of George Farrar to Miss Emeline Bryant, daughter of John and Lavinia Bryant. The ceremony took place at Winona, Minnesota, on August 13, 1856.

In the summer of 1856 the first frame house in the town was built by George and Waldo Farrar, on the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 28. This house, which is still standing, was, after completion, opened by George Farrar for the accommodation of travelers until 1860, when it was closed to the public. It is therefore justly called the first hotel. Zebina Weld, shortly after the closing of Farrar's house, started a hotel on the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 27, in the house where David Houghton now resides.

From the first settlement of the town the hardy pioneers showed their great regard for spiritual welfare by holding religious services in the little log cabins whenever the opportunity offered itself, and regular services were commenced some time during the summer of 1856, at which time Rev. Mr. Lloyd held a series of Methodist meetings at the house of George Bryant. The first church society organized was the Congregational, the organization being effected by Rev. Jonathan Cochrane, a Congregational clergyman, at the house of John Bryant, in the spring of 1857. In this connection, we may as well add, as the future history of this society, that after conducting services in private houses and in the schoolhouse on its erection, the society built a parsonage and began preparations for the erection of a church, in 1870, but the edifice was never completed, and the society is virtually out of existence. Its clergymen, since Rev. Jonathan Cochrane officiated, were Revs. Palmer Litts, Holcomb and Henry Willard.

The early settlers, with a view to securing such education for the young as the new town could afford, moved over a claim shanty and placed it on the northwest corner of the present schoolhouse lot, on section 27, and here the first school was taught by Miss Almeria C.

Gould, in the summer of 1858. The building was in after-years for a long time occupied as a woodshed for the more commodious school building of the district.

Before the organization of the town, and as early as the month of August, 1856, the first circumstance of a political nature occurred in the shape of a caucus to choose delegates to attend a convention for the nomination of candidates to the territorial legislature. Mr. Irving W. Rollins was chosen one of the delegates and attended the convention, which was held at Winona, Minnesota, on September 1 of the same year. October 14 following, the election (then called the precinct meeting) took place at Greenwood (now Plainview), the towns of Plainview, Elgin, Highland and Oakwood comprising the precinct; representatives to the territorial legislature, county and precinct officers were chosen at this election.

On May 11, 1858, a meeting was held at the house of John H. Pell for the purpose of town organization and the election of town officers. George Bryant was appointed moderator and Robert C. Stillman clerk, and William Brown and John H. Pell judges of election.

At this election the town was named, each voter placing on the back of his ticket his choice of a name. The whole number of votes cast was fifty-four, of which the number naming the town Elgin was fifty; but the question as to who first suggested the name seems to be in doubt.

Following is a list of the first town officers elected: O. P. Crawford, chairman board of supervisors; Joseph Leatherman and William Cook, supervisors; George Bryant, town clerk; Robert C. Stillman, assessor; C. W. Dodge, collector; I. W. Rollins and Morgan Culbertson, justices of the peace; B. H. Gould and Jasper Elliott, constables; John H. Pell, overseer of the poor. Thirteen days after this town meeting (May 24, 1858) the first meeting of the board of supervisors was held at the house of the town clerk, and they proceeded to divide the town into the following road districts: the north half of said town to comprise road district No. 1. The southwest quarter of said town to comprise road district No. 2. The southeast quarter of said town to comprise road district No. 3. The board then appointed the following overseers of roads: William Town, district No. 1; William Brown, district No. 2; Gurden Town, district No. 3.

The first assessment of taxes was then made by this board, who

levied a tax of one-half of one per cent on every dollar of the assessment roll of the previous year, as received from the office of the register of deeds for the county of Wabasha, and also taxed each man liable to the same two days' labor on roads. This was doubtless in addition to the district tax, but whether it was optional to commute for it or not does not appear.

The first election after the admission of Minnesota as a state was held in the fall of this year, October 12, 1858. Elgin participated in this election, which was to choose a senator and representatives to the legislature, a judge of probate, a county auditor and a coroner. The first petition for a public road was made to the board of supervisors at their first meeting. The petition was dated May 22, 1858, and was signed by twelve persons. By order of the supervisors the proposed road was regularly surveyed by one J. A. Sawyer, and on June 16, 1858, he made his report. The day following the board examined the route, and, having found the same well suited for a public road, declared it opened as such, and ordered all fences or obstructions on the route removed by December 1, 1859. This road, the first laid out in the town, was known as town road No. 1, and was described as follows: "Commencing on the east line of the town, at a stake one hundred and six rods north of the section stake in the southeast corner of section 13, and running southwesterly 314 rods, to a stake in latitude forty-three and one-half degrees; thence southwest 272 rods to a stake by I. W. Rollins' land, in latitude fifty-two and one-half degrees; thence southwest 48 rods to a stake on the south side of Dry creek, in latitude twenty-one degrees; thence southwest 100 rods to a stake north of John Bryant's house forty-three degrees; thence southwest 241 $\frac{1}{2}$ rods to a stake south of George Bryant's house, in latitude forty-six and one-half degrees; thence southwest 190 rods to a stake on the south side of the White Water, in latitude nineteen and one-half degrees; thence southwest 40 rods to a stake in latitude twenty-nine and one-half degrees; thence southwest 80 rods to a stake in latitude twenty-eight and one-half degrees; thence southwest 84 rods to a stake by W. D. Woodward's house, in latitude twenty-nine and one-half degrees; thence southwest 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ rods to a stake by Woodward's bridge, in latitude fifty-two degrees; thence west 6 rods to a stake west of the bridge; thence southwest 106 rods to the quarter-stake in latitude twenty-eight degrees, where it meets the Olmsted county road; said road being five miles thirteen rods and twenty-four links in length."

The next road laid out, town road No. 2, was accepted by the board, and declared to be a public road on August 21, 1858. It ran north and south through the center of sections 5, 8, 17, 20, 29 and 32.

The first account against the town was allowed by the auditors as presented, on September 14, 1858, four months after organization. It included the fees and expenses of the supervisors, justices, assessor and town clerk, besides the surveyor's bill for surveying roads, and amounted to the modest total of thirty-three dollars and fifty cents.

The first postoffice in the town was established in 1857. The office was situated in George Bryant's log house, on section 27, and bore the same name as the town. Previous to this time the nearest office was Winona, forty miles distant, and the custom was for any person who was going to that place from the prairie to take a list of the names of the settlers with him and collect the mail for them. George Bryant was appointed first postmaster, and held the office for ten years, when he resigned. The present postmaster is Charles S. Richardson. Another postoffice was established in the northern part of the town in 1861, called Forest Mound, with William Town as postmaster. This office has since been discontinued.

Doctors visited this town in early days, but no lawyer has ever yet opened an office here. The first resident physician was Dr. Nathan Engle, now of Tower City, Dakota. W. T. Adams, M.D., administers to the sick at the present date.

In 1857 Benjamin H. Gould built and conducted the first blacksmith-shop in town. It was erected on the northeast quarter of section 34. Mr. Gould afterward built a blacksmith-shop for D. R. Sweezy on the same section, which the latter occupied in 1858.

A flouring-mill was built on what is known as the mill lot, on section 27, on the north branch of the White Water, in 1860, by Parr & Ellis. They conducted it until 1866, when business was discontinued on account of failure of sufficient water-power, and the machinery removed to Elba, Winona county.

Up to 1863 no person had opened a store for the sale of any kind of merchandise in Elgin. In the fall of that year D. F. Ferguson went to Minneiska for Albert Glines, and brought over a load of goods, and the first store was opened in John Houghton's house, on section 27. During the following winter Mr. Glines moved his granary over from his farm, to what is now the northeast corner of

Main and Mill streets, in the village of Elgin, fitted it up for a store, stocked it with general merchandise, and commenced business in the spring of 1864.

This old building is still standing, and now forms the front part of the store conducted by H. G. Richardson & Co., dealers in dry-goods, groceries and clothing, besides being the building in which the postoffice is situated.

Nothing of historical interest in the way of business or other enterprise occurred until 1866; on October 6 of that year the Elgin circuit of the Methodist church, which had theretofore been connected with the Plainview circuit, being organized. It included the following appointments: Forest Mound, Farmington, Pleasant Prairie, Fitch's schoolhouse and Stone schoolhouse. A board of trustees were legally constituted, and the new circuit took immediate measures toward the erection of a parsonage at Elgin, for which George Bryant gave the land. Labor was commenced October 15, and on November 10 the minister's goods were removed into the house when only a part of the roof was on. November 19 the building was completed. In 1878 the circuit contracted with J. W. Dickey for the erection of a church edifice, including foundation, for twenty-three hundred dollars, and this edifice was completed about September, 1878, but was totally demolished by the cyclone of July 21, 1883, an account of which is elsewhere given. The ministers of this church are given in the order of their succession, viz: Revs. Nahum Taintor, J. G. Teter, Geo. S. Innis, O. A. Phillips, J. W. Mower, J. W. Stebbins. Elgin cemetery is situated on section 27, but is not connected with any church organization.

Large quantities of grain are raised in and shipped from this town, the principal crops now being wheat and barley, there being but little difference at the present day in the amount of wheat and barley grown. But this was not the case a few years ago when wheat was by long odds the principal crop. The 1872 yield of wheat of this town statistics show to have exceeded that of any other town in the world, while the best wheat crop, as to quality, was that of 1877, which averaged as high as twenty-five bushels to the acre, while some acres produced forty bushels, all number one wheat. The first blighted wheat was the crop of the year following (1878), while the best crop since 1877 was that of 1883, with an average of about twenty bushels to the acre.

The first grain-buying of any account was commenced by the firm of Bryant Brothers & Johnson, of Elgin village, in the fall of 1877, before any railroad ran through the town. They bought from the farmers and conveyed the grain to Eyota, eleven miles distant, the nearest railroad station, with teams. During that year this firm bought and carried to Eyota one hundred and sixty-five thousand bushels of wheat.

During the fall of 1878 the railroad was built through from Eyota to Elgin and Plainview, and the grain-buying from this time has been carried on by Richardson Brothers and Bryant Brothers & Johnson, with the exception that the latter firm was dissolved in 1880, J. W. Bryant & Co. buying them out at that time and conducting business in their place since. John W. Bryant attends to all the buying and running the elevator for his firm in Elgin, while Thomas Mathieson acts in a similar capacity for Richardson Brothers. Since the year 1877 the average shipped by both these firms of all grains is about two hundred thousand bushels per year. Richardson Brothers, who handle the greater quantity, ship to the Chicago and Milwaukee markets. J. W. Bryant & Co. ship to these points and to Minneapolis also. Besides wheat and barley the farmers in this town raise a considerable amount of timothy, also oats, flax and clover; but no more corn nor vegetables are grown than is necessary for home consumption. Hogs have of late years been raised and shipped in considerable quantities; while the raising of sheep and cattle is carried on with success. In fact the farmers are now paying much attention to stock-raising, and, from present indications, the day is not far distant when this will be a great stock-raising country.

No railroad privileges were enjoyed by the town of Elgin until about November 16, 1878, when the Winona & St. Peter railroad completed its branch road from Eyota to Plainview. This railroad enters the town on section 33, and runs in a northeasterly direction through the village of Elgin, and leaves the town on section 13.

This railroad company and the town are engaged in considerable litigation over town bonds amounting to forty thousand dollars issued by the town to the company. It seems that previous to the building of the railroad the board of supervisors granted the company the right-of-way through the town. An act of the legislature was in force under the provisions of which a majority of the tax-payers of a town, by petition to their board of supervisors, could bond the

town. Under this act petitions were circulated for the issue of town bonds of Elgin to the Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company in forty thousand dollars, with interest at seven per cent, payable on or before twenty years from January 1, 1879, upon the condition that the railroad company complete its road as agreed upon. After the completion of the road, and upon the petition mentioned, the town board issued the bonds, which were transferred by the company to parties outside the state. The town, claiming that the petition referred to was not signed by a majority of tax-payers, refused to pay interest on the bonds, and the matter is now in the courts. The supreme court of the state has held that the act under which the bonds were issued is unconstitutional; while the United States district court has held that the bonds having been transferred by the company before the act was so declared unconstitutional, the holders of the bonds have a right to recovery against the town. Four judgments for interest and costs, amounting to \$8,431.78, have so far been obtained against the town, and a fifth suit has just been brought, and in this unsettled state the matter now stands.

The first record of any vote being taken on the question of the licensing of intoxicating liquors is that of the town meeting held April 5, 1859, the record showing that it was then voted that "no license shall be granted by the county board to any individual for selling spirituous liquors in the town of Elgin during the ensuing year." No vote on the question appears to have been taken after this until 1876, for which year and the years thereafter the vote stood as follows:

1876, License	63	1879, No license	48
No license	95	1880.....	No vote taken
1877, License	70	1881, License	74
No license	55	No license.....	70
1878, License	51	1882, License	79
No license.....	64	No license.....	73
1879, License	102	1883.....	No vote taken

On May 13, 1874, Elgin Lodge, No. 115, A.F.A.M., was organized, and it worked under special dispensation until January 13, 1875, at which time the lodge received its charter from the grand lodge of the state. Following is a list of the first officers: George Bryant, W.M.; Enoch Dickerman, S.W.; H. G. Richardson, J.W.; George Farrar, Treas. ; J. Q. Richardson, Sec. ; D. A. Hart, S.D. ; Geo. Engle, J.D. ; Ezra Dickerman, S.S.; O. V. Rollins, J.S. ; R.

G. Richardson, Tyler. The lodge then numbered eighteen. The present membership is fifty-two, and the officers are as follows: H. C. Richardson, W.M.; J. W. Bryant, S.W.; H. W. Gilman, J.W.; H. G. Richardson, Treas.; Alex. Scott, Sec.; D. F. Ferguson, S.D.; Geo. Farrar, J.D.; Arzio Lamb, S.S.; William Barker, J.S.; Frank Streeter, Tyler.

A lodge of Good Templars was organized here on November 28, 1883, by Col. Long, G.W.C.T. It is known as Elgin Lodge, No. 76, I.O.G.T. Following is a list of the officers: Wesley Lyon, W.C.T.; George Farrar, P.W.C.T.; Alice Lyon, W.V.T.; Wm. D. S. Safford, Chaplain; Frank Rollins, Rec. Sec.; Pauline Senrick, Ass't Sec.; Frank F. Farrar, Fin. Sec.; Mary Rollins, Treas.; Eugene Hutchinson, Marshal; Jennie Seeley, W.I.G.; Rufus Stebbins, W.O.G.; Flora Rollins, R.H.S.; Guilford Pratt, L.H.S.

The town offices of Elgin are filled by the below-named gentlemen, respectively, at the present date (February, 1884): Col. Wm. H. Feller, chairman board of supervisors; Joseph Richardson and John Gregor, supervisors; Dorr Dickerman, town clerk; August Ludke, treasurer; Julius Radke, assessor; J. B. Norton, justice of the peace; Clark Champine and C. W. Westover, constables.

While this town has been generally free from crime, excepting that of self-murder, yet it has had its share of cases of this nature, as well as accidents and casualties. Below we append a list of these cases: On August 4, 1863, Sammel M. Thompson, a young man of twenty-eight years, who had resided in that state only two years, was struck by lightning and killed while driving home with his team. He was a native of Mercer county, Pennsylvania.

On the afternoon of January 19, 1866, Robert B. M. Bray, twenty-five years of age, a native of Anson, Maine, left the school where he had been teaching, about eight miles south of the village of Elgin, on his way homeward to that village, where he intended to spend Saturday and Sunday.

A heavy snowstorm was in progress, the weather was bitterly cold, and young Bray was not warmly clad. He never reached his destination. Evidently he lost his way on the trackless prairie, and, benumbed with the cold, he was forced to succumb to the unrelenting elements.

The next day his lifeless body, frozen stiff, was found by a search-party on section 35, southeast of the village.

January 15, 1868, Jenny, infant daughter of David W. and Martha E. Lattimore, aged two years and two months, was fatally poisoned from eating matches.

On May 9, 1871, Iva Grace, daughter of Robert C. and Martha D. Stillman, aged four years and seven months, born in Elgin, was accidentally shot by a pistol in the hands of a man in her father's employ. The accident was the result of gross carelessness on the part of the man. The little girl lingered until the day following, when she passed away. August 26, 1873, Thomas S., son of Joseph and Ursula E. Richardson, a bright young lad, lacking one month of being fourteen years of age, was accidentally killed by running against a hay-rack; while on September 21, 1877, Eddie Feller, a boy two years younger, son of Ezra and Maria Feller, now of Plainview, was killed by falling down stairs.

On July 24, 1870, John H. Winter, a single man, twenty-five years old, born in Indiana, and a farmer by occupation, committed suicide with a shotgun.

March 21, 1880, John D. Hedeman, a married man, thirty-six years of age, born in Germany, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. He was a clerk in the employ of H. G. Richardson & Co., and used to sleep in their store nights, and it was in the morning on opening the store that his lifeless remains were found. On June 4, 1880, another German, named Peter H. Hansen, who was also married, forty-three years old, and a farmer by occupation, met his death, though accidentally. In crossing the White Water, which was considerably swollen by freshets, near his farm on section 25, he drove his team into the rushing current, and was drowned. This completes the sad list, with the exception of the death of Mrs. Z. S. Thayer, who was killed in the cyclone of July 21, 1883, more particular mention of which terrible event will be found in the separate account given in this work of the Elgin cyclone.

The population of this town is about one thousand.

As far as educational advantages are concerned, the town of Elgin can justly boast of having kept pace with her sister towns in the progressive strides they have made toward giving to the young the most comfortable schoolhouses and advanced system obtainable. Six well-furnished schoolhouses presided over by competent and experienced teachers are conveniently located in different parts of the

town, while the one in Elgin village, erected in place of the building totally destroyed by the cyclone, and conducted by a principal and teacher also, is a model of modern school architecture.

ELGIN VILLAGE.

The history of this village is so intimately interwoven with the preceding history of the town, and so many various matters pertaining to the village were necessarily treated therein, that a very brief sketch is all that remains to be penned in order to complete the record of the only settlement in the town that aspires to the title of village. The village of Elgin, as platted, is situated on section 27, commencing at a point near the center of the section, the exact center of the section being at the intersection of South and Main streets, in the southeastern part of the village,—the greater part of the village lying northwest of the center of the section. According to the census of 1880, which was taken from the old village plat, and did not include all the territory properly within the village limits, it had a population of one hundred and forty-four, while the present population is about two hundred. Elgin is a station on the Plainview branch of the Winona & St. Peter railroad, eleven miles north of Eyota, and five miles southwest of Plainview, and is the only railroad station in the town. The village has never put on the dignity of incorporation, but has always been under the town government. The location of the village is all that can be desired, nestling as it does in the valley of the White Water, and shaded by handsome groves of young trees. The streets are generally wide and laid out at right angles, Park street, School street and Main street being the principal business streets.

We append a list of the principal business houses : Richardson Bros., grain elevator and lumber-yard ; J. W. Bryant & Co., grain elevator and coal-yard ; E. Ordway & Son, hardware, tinware and pumps ; Landon, Burchard & Co., drugs and medicines ; H. G. Richardson & Co., drygoods, groceries, clothing, etc. ; Fred. Meyer, blacksmith and horseshoeing ; M. H. Moody, harnessmaker and carpenter ; Alex. Scott, wagonmaker ; F. A. Amsden, harnessmaker ; William Beantler, boots and shoes ; Frank Ressler, butcher ; E. O. Morton, carpenter, painter and windmills ; Mercer Bros., blacksmithing and horseshoeing ; John Graham, carpenter ; Frank Kiernan, saloon and billiards, and E. Meilke, saloon and pool. There are two hotels in Elgin, the Eureka House, M. H. Safford, proprietor, and

the Northwestern Hotel, E. Meilke, proprietor. Dr. W. T. Adams, who is one of the firm of Landon, Burchard & Co., above named, has his private office in the rear of their drugstore, while J. B. Norton, Esq., justice of the peace, maintains the dignity of the law in the office of Richardson Bros., west of the depot. Dorr Dickerman, town clerk, has an office partitioned off in the rear of E. Ordway & Son's store on Park street. This village was almost entirely destroyed by the great cyclone of July 21, 1883, a full and complete account of which follows. For many of the details contained in our account of this terrible event we are indebted to the files of the "Plainview News" and the Rochester "Record and Union."

THE ELGIN CYCLONE.

From the manner in which Saturday, July 21, 1883, was ushered in, no one in Elgin would have imagined that anything remarkable was about to happen. The weather had been unsettled for some days previous, light rains had fallen, and the morning of the 21st was cloudy. School had been dismissed for the usual summer vacation, and before the hour of twelve arrived the business men, clerks, farmers and other occupants of the place, wended their way homeward to partake of their noonday meal. About this time the heavens commenced to darken greatly, the rain to fall, the wind to rise and the thunder to roll, and people began to quicken their steps in order to seek shelter from what they imagined would prove to be an ordinary midsummer thunder and rainstorm. Lucky for them it was that they did so; lucky it was that the school was closed; providential it was that the devastating wind struck the village at a time when nearly all the people had reached their homes, and together with their wives and children, had been afforded a few seconds' time in which to fly for refuge to their cellars.

At about ten minutes past twelve o'clock the furious wind burst upon the village; and here the imagination fails to find words which can convey, even in the slightest degree, an approximate idea of the circumstances attending the bursting of this wind-cloud. With the pent-up force of whirlwind and tornado, hurricane and cyclone combined, lashed up to a degree of fury indescribable, and hitherto wholly unknown in this section of the country, whirling, twisting, wrenching and tearing, it broke upon the defenseless village, and in less than two minutes time literally blew it to atoms. So wholly unexpected was the frightful occurrence that there was no time for

the exercise of any thought save that of personal safety, and but barely time for that. In far less time than it takes to write it, the prosperous little village was a scene of dire wreck and desolation. Within the brief space of two minutes' time whole rows of buildings were leveled to the ground, some piled on top of others; houses lifted up bodily by the force of the wind, overturned, and their inmates violently thrown out and injured; other houses crushed and actually ground to pieces, as though they had been run through a mill; acres of crops throughout the town laid waste; large trees twisted off at the trunk, five feet from the ground, leaving the roots in the soil; every business house in the place wrecked or unroofed, not one escaping; horses, cows and other cattle mangled and killed, and some of these, together with heavy timber from the lumberyard, parts of buildings and other weighty articles, picked up by the wind, lifted high in the air, and sent whirling through space, to come crashing to the earth at forty rods and more distant; and when we consider that these few incidents give but a faint idea of the irresistible and unheard-of force and power of the wind, the reader can form in his own mind something like an approximate idea of what it really was. The general line the storm took through the town was from about west to east, bearing slightly toward the north, nor was its greatest degree of force attained until it reached the village of Elgin, where it burst and scattered in different directions.

The loss of property was simply appalling, but when we contemplate the fearful disaster and are called upon to record but one human life lost, although many were more or less injured, it almost staggers credulity, and we are forced to repeat that, frightful as the calamity was, it was providential indeed that it came at the time and during the season of the year it did.

As suddenly and without warning as the cyclone struck did it pass away, and as it swept off, the noonday sun, in all its glory, burst forth only to shine on the wreck and desolation we have described. People hurrying hither and thither to extricate their families and friends from the ruined débris of what was once their homes, many of them made houseless and homeless at one fell blow, with no place to eat or sleep; all within the space of two short minutes. Some were there who had by hard work and economy saved enough to build them homes for their families, who said they had not a dollar left in the world, but even then the feeling within them was hopeful, and they said they knew how they had worked for and built them

homes, and with continued health and strength they could do it again, and they were thankful that there were no more accidents and deaths with their other misfortunes.

To add to their losses as well as deplorable situation, the sun disappeared after the storm almost as suddenly as it had appeared, the skies became overcast and a heavy rain beat down upon the unsheltered residents of the desolate village, which lasted all that day and night, and until the Tuesday following.

The arrival of the 1 P.M. train going north to Plainview was the first means the inhabitants of Elgin had of communicating the terrible news of the disaster to the outside world, the telegraph poles and wires being blown down for the space of about a mile and a half, and the electrical elements having affected the wires as far north as Plainview. At about 1:30 P.M. Mr. E. T. Rollins, who was then telegraph operator at the Elgin office, in the railroad depot, by going along the track to about a mile south of the village, managed to make connections with the broken wires and telegraph the fact of the occurrence to Eyota, and by these means was the news first made known. The response was as generously and promptly made as it was needed; money, clothing, food, merchandise and lumber from different parts of the northwest was sent in by kind hearts, to be received by willing and thankful hands. The afternoon train from Plainview brought at least two hundred persons from that place to the scene of the disaster, eager to render all the immediate assistance so needful, while from all portions of the adjoining country people began to pour into the unfortunate village and help in the work of clearing away the wreck and aid in providing means of shelter for the homeless. The injured received all the attention and care possible from a big-hearted, whole-souled people, and ere night arrived there were none but who had at least been temporarily provided for. As soon as some of the leading citizens could be assembled together a relief committee was organized, composed of Elijah Ordway, Alex. Scott, H. G. Richardson, Dr. W. T. Adams and Dorr Diekerman.

The people of Plainview and neighboring towns entered into the good work with remarkable generosity and enterprise, and at a meeting held in the Methodist Episcopal church at Plainview that night upward of two hundred dollars in cash was raised for immediate use. Early next morning a large delegation of men volunteered their services, came to Elgin and labored all day in the rain

in the work of providing shelter for the houseless, and helping to save much of the perishable goods that stood exposed to the weather.

Following we give a full account of the destruction wrought by this fearful storm in the town of Elgin :

IN THE VILLAGE — CASUALTIES.

The only person killed was Mrs. Z. S. Thayer, about thirty-five years of age, and a native of Elgin. She kept a millinery store on Park street, adjoining the drug-store occupied by A. L. Kimber. Mrs. Thayer was found lying partly across the counter, crushed beneath the roof. Her little girl, Mand, was found in the ruins, under a counter, unharmed.

Miss Edith Dillon, aged about twenty, had her skull fractured ; William Bowen, seventy-six years of age, had a thigh broken, and John Townsend's child, about eight years old, was injured about the spine. R. W. Chapman, A. L. Kimber, and a few others, were more or less injured.

In attempting a description of the fearful havoc wrought by the storm we will take the principal streets of the village, commencing with Park street, the leading business street, which runs east and west across the railroad track. On this street stood a large two-story frame building, owned by E. O. Morton, the first floor of which was occupied by Frank Ressler as a meat market and F. A. Amsden as a harness-shop, and the second by R. W. Chapman as a dwelling. Here, no doubt, was the most miraculous escape in the whole disaster. The building was pulverized as you would crush a head of ripe grain and then hurl it to the winds ; and yet four persons, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman and the Misses Edith and Hattie Dillon, were thrown out with the wreck and escaped with their lives ; two of the four only, Miss Edith Dillon and R. W. Chapman, being injured, as before stated. On the same side of the street were two one-story frame buildings, one belonging to and occupied as a dwelling by Frank Ressler, and the other owned by A. Y. Felton, of Plainview, and occupied by Thomas C. Udell as an agricultural machinery warehouse. The front of Ressler's dwelling was thrown ten or twelve feet off the foundation and the building partly unroofed, while Felton's was racked nearly to pieces. On the other side of the street the storm played sad havoc. The two-story frame building belonging to George Bryant, the lower part of which was occupied by Mrs. Z. S. Thayer as a millinery store, and the upper floor by

John M. Townsend and family as a dwelling, was left a total wreck, as was also the other two-story frame building next door, owned by Richardson Bros., and occupied by A. L. Kimber as a drugstore and dwelling. Mrs. Kimber saved herself and child by seeking the security of the cellar; but Mr. Kimber and John M. Townsend's family escaped by mere chance. Mr. Kimber was caught between the two buildings, which stood not over two feet apart, and it was with difficulty that he was extricated from the débris unharmed.

Mr. Townsend's family, like Mr. Chapman's across the way, were indoors at the time the house was struck. They were not thrown out, however, but came down with the wreck, and with the exception of the one child mentioned landed safe and sound. Mrs. Thayer, who was in the store below, met her death as already stated. A little farther west, on the same street, stood E. Ordway's new two-story frame building, the lower part of which was used by Ordway, Dickerman & Co., as a storeroom, and the upper floor as the lodge-room of Elgin Lodge, No. 115, A. F. and A. M. This entire building was destroyed. Ordway, Dickerman & Co's hardware store was unroofed, and the second story of Frank Kiernan's saloon and billiard-room blown off, while Bryant Bros. & Johnson's large store, which had but lately been occupied by A. Ludke, was badly racked, and the second story partly blown down. The railroad depot received but slight damages. The north end of J. W. Bryant & Co's grain elevator was demolished, and the structure racked. Richardson Bros' grain elevator was slightly damaged, their lumber office and sheds were all down, and much of the lumber in the sheds picked up by the wind and scattered in every direction. Van Dusen & Co's coal-sheds near the depot were a total wreck, and E. Meilke's Northwestern Hotel, west of the depot, was partly unroofed and badly used up. Fred. Meyer's blacksmith-shop on grain street, and Henry Claussen's house and barn on Van Dusen street were completely destroyed. H. G. Richardson & Co's house, occupied by A. Meilke, had the front torn off and was otherwise damaged, while Henry Claussen's shoe-shop was not particularly injured. Capt. J. B. Norton's house opposite was racked, chimney down, stable and outbuildings leveled to the ground, hay lost and buggy broken to pieces. This includes all of the buildings on Park street, and those north of Park street and west of the railroad track. Another street about as greatly devastated as Park street, and also a business street as well as a street of residences, was Main street, which is in

the eastern part of the village, running north and south. Commencing on this street where it is crossed by Dry creek, the bridge over which was torn to pieces, the first house is that of David Houghton, which was somewhat damaged, and a fine barn completely demolished. The next place is that of Benjamin H. Gould, which fared somewhat better, but was racked, a post from David Houghton's barn crashing through its north side. Mark Richardson's outhouses, sheds and stables were all demolished. At W. B. Porter's and W. H. Gilman's, trees two and a half feet through were broken off near the ground and thrown in all directions. The houses were not greatly damaged. Mr. Porter's barn was completely ruined, and a corner of Mr. Gilman's house was badly broken from the fall of a large tree. The corner of Main and Center streets, where stood William Bowen's house and barn, was swept clean. A few pieces of boards and a few sections of roofing scattered pell-mell, together with a few broken articles of furniture, was all that was left to indicate that a dwelling once stood on the gaping cellar. Mr. Bowen was alone in the house when the storm struck it. He was picked up unconscious on the road, covered with mud and sand. Further southward on Main street is the residence of John M. Houghton; the house was partly unroofed and badly racked, barn unroofed and outbuildings completely destroyed. On the corner of Main and Mill streets stands the store of H. G. Richardson & Co., where the post-office is also situated. The new main part of this building was unroofed, and the back part badly racked, and the barn back of it completely demolished. Mrs. Woodward's dwelling across the way, owned by H. G. Richardson & Co., escaped as free from injuries, probably, as any house in town, as did also the blacksmith-shop south of it owned by Richardson Bros., and occupied by Mercer Bros.; but the next building, which was also the property of Richardson Bros., and occupied as a wagon-shop by Alex. Scott, was unroofed and several new carriages badly damaged. The residences of Charles S. Richardson, E. O. Morton and Mrs. Seeley, then occupied by William Baker, on Mill street, were comparatively uninjured. John Graham's house escaped very fortunately. The trees were so badly broken, that at first one had to cut his way to it with an ax, but the house was all right. George Farrar's old house, occupied by Fred. Westover, was unroofed, and the second story partly torn down, and Dr. W. T. Adams, south of this, had his barn and outbuildings completely demolished and his house slightly

racked. Opposite were E. W. Westover, whose house was pushed back six or eight feet from the foundation, and F. A. Amsden, living in a house belonging to Richardson Bros., which was unroofed and had one corner blown off. We will now take South Street which runs east and west along the southern boundary of the village plat. On the north side of the street, and just west of the railroad track, stood the large barn owned by George Bryant, which was almost entirely demolished. The residence in front of it escaped with but slight damages, as did also Miss Mary Ann Bryant's residence; but her other house, occupied by Fred Meyers, was left half unroofed. Dorr Dickerman's new house, just enclosed, was laid flat on the ground, but the Congregational parsonage, which he occupied, received no material damage. The Methodist church, a beautiful little edifice which cost about four thousand dollars, was a total ruin, hardly a stick left standing, but the parsonage on the lot adjoining, occupied by Rev. J. W. Stebbins, escaped with partial damages. George Farrar's fine barn and sheds were unroofed and some of his outbuildings blown down, but his house weathered the storm very well. N. H. Moody's house escaped comparatively uninjured, but the handsome and commodious schoolhouse south of it, at the head of School street, was a sad and complete wreck. Had the storm struck it at a time when school was in session, we shudder when we contemplate what the loss of life would doubtless have been. E. Ordway's residence was but little damaged, but the Eureka house, north of it on School street, owned by Thomas Mathieson and managed by M. H. Safford, was considerably racked and used up. The southern portion of the building was shoved back twelve feet from the foundation, and the barn leveled to the earth. Farther east on South street, on the bank of the White Water, lay the wreck of Charles S. Richardson's barn and windmill, and just east of this, on the north side of the street, was a most remarkable example of the unparalleled force of the wind. Alex Scott's residence, a strong story-and-a-half frame building, on a stone foundation, was built here on rising land overlooking the village. It was taken up bodily from its foundation by the wind, turned upside down and hurled through the air with tremendous force a distance of several rods, when it was dashed to the earth, and, together with all its contents, was reduced almost to splinters. Mr. Scott, who, with his wife and child, had sought refuge in the cellar, suddenly found themselves exposed to the beat-

ing rain, their house having been lifted off their heads with as much ease as if it had been made of paper.

This concludes our account of the disastrous effects of this terrible cyclone in the village, and is necessarily but a brief summary of its fell work, for in the limited space allowed in this history it is impossible to record in detail an event which would make a history in itself. Imagine, therefore, the trees mangled and twisted in all sorts of shapes and felled to the ground, window-panes shattered, shutters broken, shingles torn off and scattered, the chimneys all down, fences laid low, plank walks torn up, and all along the streets and on the vacant lots the ground strewn with broken lumber, shingles, pillows, bed quilts, household utensils, clothing, fragments of furniture, in fact a mixed assortment of anything and everything, and take all this in connection with the destruction of buildings we have related, and the reader will be enabled to form a slight idea of the appearance of the village of Elgin after the cyclone passed over it.

EASTWARD INTO THE COUNTRY.

The one-story house occupied by Mrs. Proctor and owned by Charles S. Richardson, east of the village, was unroofed and about half a story torn off. The house of Lucien Metcalf was half wrecked, his barn and cribs unroofed, his hay-sheds all torn to pieces and the place mangled up generally. Walter Dunn's house was racked and his barns unroofed. The hay-sheds and windmills of O. V. and I. W. Rollins, Joseph and H. G. Richardson were all more or less damaged, and Abner Smith's granary, sheds and corn-cribs were down flat. George Wedge's barn received some damages. H. D. Wedge lost a mile and a half of fence. J. E. Brown had his barn, granary and sheds blown over. J. R. Hunter lost his stable, and a few others suffered to a greater or less extent as far as Jacob Haessig's farm, but no serious damage was done in this direction outside what we have mentioned, and we will now return to the village and follow the path of the disaster westward.

Half a mile west of the village is the farm of Curtis Bryant. He lost a large barn, together with corn-cribs and other buildings, while four of his horses and two colts were killed. One of the colts, a three-year-old, was taken by the wind from in front of his house and carried north about forty rods, over fences and buildings, and found dead. Col. W. H. Feller's barn was unroofed, house damaged, granary moved off the foundation, and another building down

flat. Frank M. Bigelow's large barn was down to the plates and partly moved on the foundation; house considerably damaged and windmill all to pieces. Fred C. Hartson's house, occupied by Judson Hudson, was taken by the wind thirty feet from its foundation and utterly demolished, and, wonderful to relate, Hudson, his wife, child and sister escaped from the flying débris safe and sound. A place occupied by Mrs. Amelia Drake had a stable and granary blown down, besides trees destroyed. William Tornow, tenant on William Brown's farm, suffered severely, and Mr. Brown had a barn and granary demolished, containing four hundred bushels of oats, one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat and fifteen tons of hay, which were all destroyed. The storm made terrible havoc among his trees and timber. At this point there appeared to be a succession of storms constantly forming, which spread out nearly two miles in width. H. G. Richardson & Co's house west of this—Gus Warner, tenant—had the barn and granary blown down, besides trees badly damaged. Charles Dobbins had his stable, hog-house and granary blown down, house partly wrecked and partly unroofed, his stock hurt and trees badly injured. A plank 2×6 inches, broken from a hay-rake, was carried from about one hundred and fifty feet southeast of the house and crushed a hole through the west side of the house. The granary of Harrison Rice was blown down and his stable destroyed. He lost thirty tons of hay and twelve acres of corn, and his house was partly unroofed. Henry C. Woodruff had his barn blown down, which was a great loss, as he had water-works in the barn attached to his windmill, which was also blown down. His house was partly unroofed, and his loss in timber and fruit-trees was irreparable, as it had taken him nearly twenty years to grow them. Pursuing farther westward, we have ascertained in brief the following damages wrought by the relentless wind: William Cook, machine-shed and corn-crib injured, wagonhouse, henhouse and windmill down, roof on barn moved, and fine grove destroyed. William Searles, barn unroofed, corn-crib and stable partly unroofed, hay and machine sheds and windmill torn down, seventy-five tons of hay destroyed, and thirty acres of timber badly damaged. August Swanke, house badly racked and shingles torn off, barn partly unroofed, granary, shed and stable destroyed. A. B. Hart, house, machine-house and sheds blown down, and fifteen acres of timber damaged. Mrs. Hart and child escaped by going down to the cellar. E. Raymond, a tool-

house, 45×60 , and a cow-shed and stable, 25×200 , blown down. On another place he lost two houses and a barn, seventy tons of hay and a windmill, and had forty acres of timber destroyed. A. Park, barn unroofed, sheds partly unroofed, hoghouse moved, henhouse destroyed. H. Southwick, barn unroofed, sheds down and five acres of timber destroyed. Mr. Patrick, stable blown down and house injured. M. Nash, house partly unroofed and the furniture damaged. Mr. Fitch's shade-trees down, and a number of cherry-trees torn out by the roots. A. Demke, granary badly broken up. James W. Finney, on Mr. Taylor's farm, house partly unroofed and moved off the foundation, and barn, granary and corn-crib wrecked. August Barrent, on Henry Dewitz's place, lost everything he had. The house, two granaries and barn were demolished, all the furniture destroyed and clothing blown away. Mr. Barrent and family were caught up by the wind and hurled skyward with the flying débris,—one of the boys being carried by the wind southeast about forty feet, then northwest about sixty feet and south twenty feet, landing him on a wood-pile; then he was seized again and carried about twenty-five feet and left in a ditch. Another boy was carried about sixty feet and dropped in a small creek. Strange to say, neither was much hurt. John Twitten, hay and sheep sheds blown down, besides a hoghouse, 16×80 , and the house partly unroofed. Thomas Brooks' farm, occupied by Joseph Hines: the house was carried from the foundation fifteen or twenty feet, where it struck a willow-tree, and was hurled about six feet beyond the tree, that keeping it from entirely falling, only a part of it being blown off. The family were in the house, and the tree keeping the building from falling doubtless saved their lives, although some were quite badly hurt. The barn, sheep-shed, 30×40 , granary and hoghouse, 16×80 , were destroyed. At another farm, owned by Thomas Brooks, a granary was blown down. The Fitch schoolhouse was laid perfectly flat, the bell alone remaining to show the site. Duane W. Scarles' buildings were partly down, while F. Bennike lost his barn, granary and part of his house. W. H. White, barn blown down, granary injured, shingles torn off the house and the windmill blown down. A hired man in the barn was carried with it, being injured about the head. A horse was hurt, fences on one side of the farm carried off, and the fruit-trees nearly all destroyed. Forty tons of hay were scattered. A. B. Stacy, house racked, chimneys blown down, wagonhouse, granary and hay-sheds leveled, and

buggy and machinery broken, fences and thirty tons of hay blown away. Amos Welch, windmill torn to pieces. Harry Dodge, fruit-trees injured and hay blown away. S. Snow, house partly unroofed and kitchen blown down; barn, hay-sheds and stable entirely destroyed, machinery, wagon and cutter demolished and hay blown away. The two houses, barns, sheds, granary and machine-house of D. M. and F. G. Harvey were laid flat, not a vestige of the buildings being left. Their hay was blown away, machinery broken and crops destroyed. Fred and James Harvey's house was swept down, Mrs. Harvey being caught and held by timbers, but fortunately but little hurt. George Harvey's windmill and three sheds were blown over. On the Dieter place, occupied by E. F. Dodge, the house was carried eighty-five feet, and the L demolished. Mrs. Dodge, with her baby and girl ten years old, ran down the cellar as soon as the doors of the house blew open, and Mr. Dodge started for the same place with another little girl, but did not reach it, being carried away with the house, luckily escaping injury. After the storm was over one of his boys crept from the débris of the L unhurt.

The stone schoolhouse on the Lake City road was almost entirely demolished. Having now described the effects of the storm to a point about ten miles west of the village of Elgin, we will abandon further description. Not that there is no more devastation to be written up, but for the reason that it does not come within our province to extend outside of the limits of the county regarding which this history is written.

RELIEF WORK.

We previously alluded to the appointment of a relief committee at Elgin immediately after the cyclone, and the generosity of the contributions. Below we append a list of the donations received by the committee for distribution:

Wabasha county (special).....	\$200 00
Plainview.....	489 00
Viola.....	258 00
Eyota village (cash).....	111 50
Eyota village (stove).....	17 00
Eyota ladies.....	23 25
St. Charles.....	161 00
St. Charles ladies.....	46 00
Dover.....	75 00
Rochester.....	100 00
Kellogg.....	8 00

Kellogg village	\$ 23 00
Chatfield.....	92 50
Winona (lumber).....	800 00
Winona (cash).....	395 00
Winona (merchandise).....	50 00
Minneiska	26 50
St. Paul.....	500 00
August Leitz' committee.....	185 56
J. G. Lawrence, Wabasha.....	25 00
J. C. Bartlett, Wabasha.....	15 00
John Stewart, Wabasha.....	5 00
F. P. Foster, Hyde Park.....	5 00
S. A. Foster, Plainview.....	5 00
E. C. Ellis, Fairweather.....	3 00
David McCarty, Plainview.....	5 00
James McCarty, Plainview.....	5 00
John Gregor, Elgin.....	5 00
Hibberd, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., Chicago.....	25 00
Markley, Alling & Co.....	25 00
Tredway & Sons, Dubuque.....	10 00
W. W. Braden, St. Paul.....	10 00
E. W. Crocker, Parker, Dakota.....	5 00
H. B. Thayer (to Maud).....	5 00
Mrs. Hyde, Mazepa, a lot of clothing.....	.....
	3,714 31

This concludes our history of the disastrous cyclone which passed over Elgin and devastated the country from as far west as the Dakota border. One month afterward, to the day, the fearful wind-storm known as the "Rochester Cyclone," a full account of which appeared in our history of Olmsted county, swept over the country, but did no damage at Elgin, although it blew hard but steadily there.

After the storm the work of reconstruction and repairing was pushed forward with a degree of enterprise and energy that few at the time would have predicted. A commodious and imposing school-building has been reared from the ruins of the one destroyed, and now stands as a majestic witness of Elgin's enterprise, while arrangements for the construction of a new church edifice have been definitely made, and as soon as spring opens the edifice will be pushed to completion. With this exception, and excepting also the Morton building, the Bryant building, which was occupied by Mrs. Thayer, and the Richardson building, which was occupied by Kimber's drug store, every building was partly demolished has

been made better than before, and all those that were completely destroyed have been replaced with new structures, so that the time is near at hand when the last trace of this terrible event will have been completely obliterated, and the Elgin cyclone will have lost all of its interest, excepting as an historical event.

CHAPTER LXXXVII.

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Highland is a regular township, being six miles square. It is known as T. 109 N., of R. 11 W., and is bounded on the north by Glasgow, on the east by Watopa, on the south by Winona county and Plainview township, and on the west by Oakwood. The township was organized in 1858, under the name of Smithfield, which cognomen was not long retained, the Smiths being at that time numerous, but not very popular, and the more euphonious title of Highland was substituted, which also truthfully implies the fact of its elevated surface.

The soil is a black loam with a clay subsoil, heavier in the northern and central portions, and lighter on the more open prairie-like portions in the south. The surface is undulating, and in the north and east broken by bluffs and high hills that hedge in more or less narrow valleys. Along these bluff ledges grow timber, chiefly oak. The entire surface was originally covered with short, stubby oaks and other woods, and more or less undergrowth. Through these valleys flow such streams as pay tribute to the Zumbro on the north. The largest of these is known as West Indian creek; it rises in the southern central part of the township and flows down a beautiful valley, from twenty to one hundred rods in width, to the northward, turning on its way one gristmill, and for several years two.

The first town meeting in Highland was held May 13, 1858, at the residence of I. Smith, in the southeast portion of the township, near where the Smithfield postoffice is located. W. L. Cleaveland

presided over the meeting and was elected chairman of the board of supervisors, of which C. G. Dawley and R. M. Doane were also chosen members. The other officers elected at this meeting were as follows: J. R. Cleaveland, clerk; M. Baldwin, overseer of poor; Volney Crandall, assessor; James Felton and A. C. Smith, justices of the peace; George Begg and Oliver Nelson, constables; and George Begg, collector. The township expenses for that year were, all told, fifty dollars.

The first settlements were made in Highland early in the spring of 1855, by the Nelsons or Olsons, near the southern line, and Patrick McDonough in the very northeast corner, in Cook's valley. Oliver Nelson and Patrick McDonough both erected log houses very early in the spring of this year. The first birth of a white child in the township occurred some time in the spring or summer of 1855, the child being Maria Sullivan, daughter of Thomas and Mary Sullivan. The first deaths of settlers also occurred during this season, the victims being two men by the respective names of Pugh and Green, who had come on to build them homes in the western Eldorado. They had scarcely more than had time to rear a humble habitation when they were stricken down with cholera morbus and lived but a few hours. Fear of the disease seized the few neighbors that surrounded them, and they were buried by a few faithful friends at night in Cook's valley, near their deserted domicile, without funeral rites.

It was not until the opening of another season that the tide of immigration seemed to set in toward Highland; but in 1856 and 1857 there flocked in from the states a large number of Irish and Germans, and a fair sprinkling of Yankees.

The people who settled Highland were for the most part religiously inclined, and at an early day began to display their zeal in spiritual matters by organizing churches. The Catholic church undoubtedly was the first to occupy the field with a society. They held services first at the residence of Mr. Timothy Ryan, on whose premises the Catholic church of Highland was afterward erected, Father Tisheant officiating. This society early erected their first church edifice, a structure of no imposing exterior, but sufficient to satisfy the humble sons of toil who came with happy hearts to worship there. It was 20×30 feet. A fine new building now occupies the site of this pioneer cathedral — a beautiful little white church, with green blinds, and a belfry. Across the street from the

church stands the parsonage, which was erected at a cost of sixteen hundred dollars a few years since, and is a nice home for the priest whose good fortune it is to have charge of this rural society. Father Trobec and Rev. Peter Jeran are among the pastors who have done much for the building up of this little Catholic church of Highland, which is styled the Church of the Immaculate Conception. Its members are chiefly of Irish and German descent, of which the larger part of the inhabitants of northeast Highland is composed. Back of this church and in the same inclosure with it is the Catholic cemetery, which has received the remains of many worthy pioneers of Highland township, some of whose graves are marked by pretentious monuments. The church is located on section 10, and is at present presided over by the aged Father Murray. Everything in its surroundings and circumstances proclaims it to be in a highly prosperous condition.

The Protestant societies organized in this township have been many. But they were less prosperous than that hardier religious plant Catholicism, and too numerous for so meager a population to sufficiently nourish. And today the remnants of the once thriving Baptist, Methodist, Congregationalist and Lutheran societies are scattered, and have been gathered into other christian folds, principally located in the neighboring village of Plainview. Preaching is occasionally held in the Highland schoolhouse, in southeast Highland, and the Methodist Episcopal society (chiefly Norwegians) have a parsonage and sustain regular services in the southwest part of the township; while at Hamps' Mill there still stands the old log church erected by the German Reform or Evangelical congregation in 1866, and still supplied with a pastor, who resides in West Albany, but holds services here biweekly. The Presbyterians in an early day were also sufficiently strong to sustain preaching at the Appel Mills schoolhouse, but have not been able to keep up their organization of late years. Each society of three — Baptist, Methodist and Congregationalist—has taken its turn at conducting revivals in the Highland schoolhouse, and much vigorous religious work has been done within its walls.

The first preaching in the Highland district was done by the Rev. Mr. Dyer in the fall of 1859, at the residence of Mr. Stillman Hathaway; and the following year the Methodist and Baptist societies were organized. A Sunday school was also established about this time, with A. T. James as the first superintendent, which has since continued to exist.

The Methodist society have continued to monopolize most of the preaching up to the present time. The Baptist society numbered at one time some seventy members, but has been practically inefficient since 1872. The pastors of the Plainview Congregational church have had, during a portion of the time, regular services in this district. Of late years the community have been more united, and have given a cordial support, regardless of denominational views, to that sect, whichever it might be, so fortunate as to be able to have a pastor to fill their pulpit, and a greater degree of harmony is noticeable.

Highland is justly proud of her common schools, of which there are at present seven. The first teaching was done by Miss Ursula Metcalf, now Mrs. Levi Emery, in district 39, known as the Rich district, in the southwestern portion of the township. In district 37, or the Stanfield Spring school, the first teaching was in a log house near the site of the present building, in the spring of 1860, by Miss Aurora Albertson. In the Highland district, No. 40, Ann Robbins taught a school in the summer of 1859. The schoolhouse was an octagonal structure, provided by Wm. T. James, then a prominent man in that part of the township. It was framed in Wabasha and drawn to the place of erection in sections, and for years did duty as both church and schoolhouse. In the year 1869 this district erected a large and handsome substitute, for the better accommodation of their many scholars. This new building stands near the center of the district, which is three miles square, and cost fifteen hundred dollars. The Hampi Mill district, No. 64, and the Appel's Mill district, No. 66, both located in West Indian Creek valley, were also pioneer districts. These last-named districts have since been somewhat weakened by the establishment of two new districts, the one in the Grarey neighborhood, and the other in the McNallan neighborhood. Without exception, the schoolhouses in Highland are in excellent condition, and are in marked contrast with the rude log huts that only a few years ago attested the high regard which the poor but intelligent pioneers of this township had for education in early days.

The entire tract, since embraced by this township, was included in the Sioux half-breed Indian reservation that stretched for some thirty miles along the general course of the Mississippi river, from a point in the township of Greenfield, section 18, east, northward, and it was due to this fact that the first white settlers in Highland for

several years made only moderate progress in the improvement of the claims. Fearing that the "half-breed scrip" would be successfully "laid upon" their new possessions by the land-sharks that infested the country, it was but natural for them to delay their work of clearing the land and making the more permanent improvements, until the validity of their titles should be declared and peaceable possession of their new homes be vouchsafed them. Some of them finally bought up scrip and "laid it" themselves, thereby securing an unquestionable title, but the majority of the new-comers were too poor to solve the problem so easily, and were occasionally induced by those holding this scrip to surrender one half of their quarter-sections in order to have the title to the remaining half perfected. Here and there a settler more gullible than the others was induced by threats and false representations to abandon his claim and go elsewhere. In this way many of the best claims were temporarily controlled by speculators, to whom tribute was sometimes paid.

In 1858 the first road in the township was laid out and worked; the same being the road that connects Appel's (then Watkins') Mill with Canfield Springs. It is now well provided with suitable highways leading out in all directions; many of them following the course of ravines.

The valuation of property in Highland was in 1860 as follows: 12,027 acres, valued at \$39,460; personal property, \$2,479. In 1883, 22,792 acres, at \$228,742; personal property, \$32,519 — an average of \$10.03 per acre. At the fall election in 1883 the polling list shows 160 voters.

Besides the Catholic cemetery before mentioned there is another near the Lutheran or Reform church in West Indian Creek valley, and one grave is to be found marked by an unpretentious marble slab on ground that A. T. James once gave to the settlers for burial purposes, in southeast Highland, near Smithfield.

The only tragedy that has occurred within the township of Highland since its settlement, occurred in 1866, on the Canfield Spring road. A book agent was riding along this road when some one, secreted in the bushes that skirted the highway shot him and rifled his pockets. The author of this dastardly act was never discovered, but years afterward a rusty rifle was found in the bushes on the top of a neighboring bluff, from which it is surmised the murderous bullet was fired.

SMITHFIELD POSTOFFICE.

In 1858 the inhabitants of Highland petitioned the postal authorities for the establishment of a postoffice in southeast Highland, along the Rochester and Wabasha stage route. The prayer of the petition was granted, a commission was issued to Israel Smith as postmaster, and the office was dubbed Smithfield; before the arrival of this commission Mr. Smith left the country. Soon after Mr. Thomas Smith opened a little store on section 24, and was about to be appointed to this office when his store burned down, and he also departed from the country. The third petition in the summer of 1859 resulted in James S. Felton becoming the first postmaster. This same summer the Dugans, of Wabasha, who had quite an extensive landed interest in this part of the county, erected a store and a hotel; a blacksmith-shop was also a feature of this pioneer hamlet. In 1862 the Jameses bought out the Dugans, and about three years later abandoned the store and closed up the hotel, thus terminating the business life of Smithfield. The postoffice is still retained, with C. G. Dawley as postmaster since 1865. Daily mail is received from Plainview in the morning, and Wabasha in the afternoon.

LYONS, OR WATKINS' MILL.

In 1856 Daniel J. Watkins erected a sawmill on West Indian creek, on section 16, in Highland. Five years later Mr. Watkins found that the community had greater need for a gristmill than they had for a sawmill, and at once proceeded to remove the latter and erect in its stead the first gristmill of Highland. This same season Alfred Lathrop opened a store near by, and the following year, 1862, Lyons postoffice was established here, with Mr. Lathrop as postmaster. In 1865 Mr. Watkins sold his mill to John Yale, who continued to run it for nine years. The proprietorship was then transferred in rapid succession from Yale to Richard Ralf, and through C. W. Hackett's hands to Stephen Appel, its present proprietor. The store has continued to exist without interruption—under various proprietors—since it was first opened, and without local competition. E. W. Cleaveland is its present owner. The postoffice was discontinued in 1881.

HAMPE MILL.

In 1866 Henry Hampe erected a gristmill on Indian creek, about two miles below the Watkins mill. This mill was burned down in 1881, February 19, and has not been rebuilt.

INCIDENTS.

The early settlers were not only annoyed by parties holding half-breed script, but by cliques of land-sharks who often sought by force to drive off those settlers who had come without an invitation from these would-be lords of all the rich and fertile lands in the county. They were sometimes successful, but not always. An incident illustrating their manner of proceeding is the case of John Redden. Mr. Redden had taken a claim near the McNallans in Highland, which was erected by certain Wabasha parties; and "Blind-Charley" Lessling and a man by the name of Harrecaine, with a posse of congenial spirits, called upon the intruder Redden, after first giving him due notice to quit, and were in the act of hanging him to a tree, when John McNallan and his father Thomas McNallan appeared upon the scene, and by a vigorous protest, backed by a threat to brain with axes which they carried the first man that laid a hand on their intended victim, succeeded in effecting Redden's release, though the cowardly gang of mobbers retired threatening to renew the attempt on Redden's life unless he should speedily leave the country, which he soon after did.

Though the Indians were numerous they were never guilty of committing depredations on the farmers of Highland, but annoyed them by incessant begging. The whites were afraid to deny their requests, and occasionally became the butt of the redskins' practical jokes. On one occasion an old squaw and two young bucks called on Mrs. Patrick McDonough during the absence of her husband, and by signs induced her to prepare them a meal of victuals, which she did with much trouble. As soon as it was ready they laughed at her and bolted out of the cabin, leaving the meal untouched.

CHAPTER LXXXVIII.

THE VILLAGE OF PLAINVIEW.

THE charming little village of Plainview is found in the heart of that delightful tract of country in the southern part of Wabasha county known as Greenwood Prairie. The place now (in 1884) has a population of probably eight hundred, the result of a steady and wholesome development through a period of twenty-eight years. It is located in the township of Plainview, on parts of sections 7, 8, 9, 16, 17 and 18, about four miles north of the White Water, the nearest river. It is the terminus of the Plainview division of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, which has its junction with the main line at Eyota in the adjoining county of Olmsted.

In the spring of 1856 J. Y. Blackwell, an Iowa lawyer, possessed of pioneer proclivities, arrived with his family on what is now the village site, and erected an insignificant domicile, half logs and half boards, near the present location of Geo. S. La Rue & Co's drug store, corner Broadway and Jefferson street; and the same season Levi Ormsby constructed a claim shanty a half-mile farther west. Mr. Blackwell was possessed of some means and at once set about getting out the timbers for a hotel, which was raised on the site of the present Plainview House, on the ensuing 4th of July. Ozias Wilcox arrived that summer, bought forty acres opposite the hotel, on section 8, from Hugh Wiley, and erected a store and dwelling combined. David Van Wort put up a carpenter-shop, and a Mr. Bray a blacksmith-shop. A few others had located on land that has since become a part of the present village of Plainview; among these were Edwin Chapman, Lloyd Yale and David Ackley; Dr. Gibbs was also an early comer. Thus populated the embryo city encountered the terrible winter of 1856-7, which opened up in November with a terrific snowstorm. The snow lay to a depth of about four feet on the level until the following April, and in places was drifted so as to nearly bury the poor little shanties of these humble pioneers. Communication with the outside world was practically cut off, and fortunate was this little com-

munity in having Mr. Wilcox and his well stocked store of groceries and provisions to draw upon in its extremity. This store is the same building now occupied by the Plainview bank. Throughout the entire winter of 1876-7, it was surrounded by a narrow court, swept bare by the same sporting winds that banked the snow several feet high on every side. Into these walls of snow, hard packed and frozen, steps were cut, that proved a substantial means of exit from the court below until an April sun destroyed them.

The severity of this first winter disheartened many people in the settlement, and but for poverty and a beautiful spring another winter would have found Plainview quite deserted. However, with the return of spring came new pioneer reinforcements from the States, other industries were established, and a delightful and prosperous season reassured all save Mr. Blackwell, who shrank from encountering the hardships of another winter, and busied himself in the disposal of his Plainview possessions, that he might be off before the approach of cold weather. In this he succeeded, and at once left for his Iowa home, deserting forever his little prairie protégé.

The new town was first dubbed Centerville, and was platted under that name, which was changed to Plainview — signifying its slightly location — upon learning that another Minnesota town had also been christened Centerville. So successful have the inhabitants of Plainview been in arboriculture, that the plain view of early days is in these times much obscured ; indeed the little city is fairly encompassed by groves of beautiful trees that effectually moderate the blasts of winter and parry the fierce heat of the midsummer sun, adding much to the physical beauty of the town.

The platting of the village of Plainview in the summer of 1857 was the conjoint work of J. Y. Blackwell, Ozias Wilcox, T. A. Thompson, Lloyd Yale and Dr. Gibbs. Additions to the village have since been made by T. A. Thompson on the west, H. P. Wilson on the east, and A. P. Foster on the south.

Its existence was at first menaced and its prosperity retarded by Greenville (afterward Greenwood), a rival aspirant for urban honors, located two and one-half miles east of Plainview. Fortunately for the latter town, Greenville could not give an unquestionable title to her real estate, as it was a part of the Sioux half-breed tract, and capitalists seeking investments for their money in village property were prone to pass her by. Plainview, on the other hand, had no

such unfortunate circumstance to contend against, and thus having decidedly the advantage of her rival, soon vanquished her in the race. A few years later and Greenville is a thing of the past, while her leading spirits have augmented the industrial ranks of her elated and flourishing rival.

As early as the summer of 1858 we find a school established in the village. David Van Wort's carpenter-shop sufficed for a school-room, and a young Vermonter by the name of Hale wielded the ferule. An old building that still stands on High street became the next schoolhouse; prior to this it had served duty as a drug-store for Dr. Gibbs. The district when first established was known as No. 60, and retained this number until it was organized into an independent district in 1869. The present school-building was erected on the public square, near the center of the village, in 1867, at a cost of nearly sixteen thousand dollars. The following year the school was graded. A few years ago the high school was created, and the required course of studies adopted, and today the Plainview public schools rank high among the schools of Minnesota.

The first religious organization of any kind in Plainview was effected by the Rev. O. P. Crawford, of Forest Mound, in August, 1857, and consisted of a class composed of the following named ladies and gentlemen, namely, J. Y. Blackwell, Gnerdou Town, Sophronia Town, S. Lattie, Mrs. Lattie, Matilda Todd, Mrs. Thompson and Edwin L. Ball. This class afterward developed into the Methodist Episcopal church society of Plainview, which opened the first Sunday school in the village in April, 1861, with Franklin Sylvester as superintendent. The present Methodist church edifice was erected in 1866; it is 33×60 feet, and cost four thousand dollars. The society have also a parsonage that cost them one thousand dollars, which was built in the summer of 1867.

In 1863 the Rev. Henry Williard organized the Congregational church society, which has since become the leading church of Plainview. In 1871 their present church edifice was built, at a cost of seven thousand dollars. Its dimensions are 36×56 feet, with a vestry (the gift of the Rev. H. Williard) 28×32 feet.

The Society of Christians was organized in Plainview February 1, 1864, with twenty members. The first pastor was Abraham Shoemaker. In 1866 they purchased the old schoolhouse and converted it into a church.

The Methodist and Congregational societies support regular weekly preaching.

A Catholic society is organizing and preparing to build a church.

Both the Odd-Fellows and Masonic fraternities have good healthy organizations in Plainview. Plainview Lodge, No. 63, A.F.A.M., was organized December 24, 1866, and Plainview Lodge, No. 16, I.O.O.F., was instituted with fifteen chartered members on December 26, 1866.

Several lodges of Good Templars have had brief existences; and the Ancient Order of United Workmen once flourished in Plainview, but is now defunct.

While the prevailing spirit is anti-rum, there is yet no organized temperance society in the town except a branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

The first attention to the banking business in Plainview was in 1864, when E. B. Eddy established a small bank in connection with his hardware store. In 1867 we find Mr. Eddy giving his exclusive attention to the management of the first and only bank in the place, which is known as the Plainview bank. The business has seemed to prosper from the very first; has changed hands several times; at present the firm is Henry Amerland & Co., of which the Hon. W. E. Wording is the managing spirit, with a capital of twenty-one thousand dollars.

Long before the advent of the Plainview railroad the village had become an excellent market for the productions of the large and extended tract of rich farming lands that surround it. Large quantities of grain were bought by Plainview buyers, who hauled it with teams to shipping points on the Mississippi river. In 1878 the railroad was completed from Eyotā to Plainview, and the building of elevators was commenced, of which there are now three, each having a capacity of about thirty thousand bushels.

In the spring of 1875 Plainview became for the first time an incorporated village. The territory embraced within her corporate limits was as follows: The S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 7, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 8, S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 9, N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 16, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 17 and the N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 18. The first election of officers resulted in the choice of E. B. Eddy for president, Chas. Weld, Dr. J. P. Waste and Wm. Lawton for trustees, A. C. Cornwell for recorder, R. Burchard for treasurer and A. B. W. Norton for justice of the peace. Three years later the municipal organization was abandoned, in order that the

residents of the village might vote with the remainder of Plainview township, the bonds required to further the building of the Plainview & Eyota railroad; and since 1878 the village has had no municipal government.

The first newspaper ever published in Plainview was a campaign sheet, edited by N. E. and M. Stevens, of Wabasha, and issued, for a few weeks in the early part of the year 1864, from a local office, where it was printed. It was named the Plainview "Enterprise," and was a half-patent six-column folio. The next newspaper venture was made by T. G. Bolton, who issued the first copy of the Plainview "News" on the 16th of November, 1874. This paper was the same size as the defunct "Enterprise"; was issued monthly, printed in Wabasha, and designed especially as an advertising medium for Mr. Bolton's drug business. It has been issued weekly since April 18, 1877, when F. A. Wilson became its proprietor. The following June the Plainview "News" printing-office was established, and a few weeks later the ready-print feature of the paper was discarded. April 1, 1878, H. J. Byron purchased the office, and six months later took into partnership Ed. A. Paradis, to whom he sold the interest which he had retained in the "News" in April, 1882, since which time Mr. Paradis has continued sole proprietor of the business.

The village of Plainview now contains about forty places of business, has three physicians, one lawyer. The business buildings are chiefly wooden, but are for the most part respectable both in size and appearance. Its growth seems to have been moderate but wholesome. The people of Plainview are cultured and sociable, industrious and prosperous. But even in such a well balanced and intellectual community as this there is usually enacted, sooner or later, some bloody and deplorable tragedy, and Plainview has had its tragedy. This occurred on the 22d of January, 1876, when Frank Hathaway, aged 24, son of a Highland township farmer, with a revolver, shot and killed Nettie Slayton, a highly respected young lady of 17, who had refused his hand in marriage, and immediately thereafter made an unsuccessful attempt with the same weapon upon his own life. It culminated three days later in the hanging of young Hathaway to a tree at midnight, by an orderly gang of disguised men, supposed to have been composed of many of the best and most prominent citizens of both Plainview and Highland.

CHAPTER LXXXIX.

THE PRESS OF WABASHA.

THE first newspaper ever printed in Wabasha county was the "Journal," established in the autumn of 1856, at Read's Landing, by H. J. Sanderson, and moved to Wabasha in the spring of 1857, where it was published till some time in the fall of 1858, when it died. The city records show that it was made the official paper of the city of Wabasha April 27, 1858. Some time during the summer S. S. Burleson bought an interest in the paper, and later in the same season acquired entire control. Not a single number of this paper is in existence, so far as known to the writer, and little is known of Sanderson, except that he went south, and, when Vicksburg surrendered to Grant, was one of the rebel troops captured there, and was recognized by several of his old Wabasha acquaintances.

On Christmas day, December 25, 1858, Burleson issued No. 1 of the Minnesota "Patriot," which was made the official paper of the city May 3, 1859. It died a natural death some time during the summer. Burleson was a lawyer of fair ability, but at a later date studied theology, and became, and still is, an Episcopal minister. Both the "Journal" and the "Patriot" were democratic in politics.

October 29, 1859, H. C. Simpson commenced the publication of the Wabasha "Weekly Journal," a six-column quarto, republican in politics. On November 23 of that year the newspaper was made the official organ of the city. In the spring of 1860 one G. W. Marsh bought an interest with Simpson, and the paper was published by Simpson & Marsh. The old residents of the county will remember that this was the year of the first contest between Wabasha and Lake City for the county seat. Simpson and Marsh were both reputed to be commercial gentlemen, and some Lake City gentlemen made some investments in them, which did not prove to pay largely; but the Wabasha people were unreasonable enough to be very angry when they got wind of the matter, and the two newspaper men came very near being drowned in the Mississippi. Wabasha about this

time was not a good field for the "Journal," and it subsided here December 8, 1860, and started again at Lake City January 3, 1861. Simpson soon after enlisted in the 2d regt. Minn. Vols., and passed from sight of his Wabasha friends, though "to their memory dear." Marsh went to Wisconsin, and at a later date was crippled by an accidental gunshot. These early papers were of use in their time, but their influence died with them, and they have long since been almost forgotten, even by those who used to read them week by week. The only paper ever published in Wabasha that has had much influence in molding public sentiment is the "Herald," and a sketch of its career is really about all that is of especial interest in connection with the subject of this article.

In the early spring of 1857 the late Mr. McMaster, a north of Ireland Presbyterian, and a man of high character and indomitable energy, settled at Read's Landing, with his wife and a large family of children, several of whom were already young men. Two of his sons were printers, and they either brought with them, or soon obtained, a press and material, and made arrangements to publish a newspaper. It was at that time proposed to call the village of Read's Waumadee, and the newspaper was named the Waumadee "Herald," and the first number was published during the first week in May. On the 12th day of that month the Messrs. McMaster were drowned in the Mississippi by the accidental upsetting of a skiff in which they were crossing the river, and with them died the Waumadee "Herald." Norman E. Stevens, a young printer from Illinois, arrived at Read's some two months after the death of the McMasters, and with the assistance of the business men of the village, especially T. B. Wilson and F. S. Richards, made arrangements to purchase the office from Mr. McMasters senior, and on June 27, 1857, he published the first number of the Wabasha county "Herald." More than twenty-six years have passed, and the little seven-column sheet then started has never for a single week failed to greet its readers, and not a few of its original subscribers are still on its list, and have received and read every number. Mr. Stevens was an eager republican, and the paper was from the start devoted to the advocacy of the principles of that party; and though it changed owners repeatedly it remained true to the office until April, 1881, when it ceased to be a party paper.

Mr. Stevens was a thorough printer and a fair writer, and the "Herald," under his control, was fully up to the average of country

papers at the time in point of ability, and was exceptionally well printed.

In the fall of 1860 the people of Wabasha, being disgusted with the course taken by the publishers of the "Journal," determined to have a paper that could be trusted to assist in the development of their town instead of their rival Lake City, and such arrangements were made with Mr. Stevens, that in December he moved his material to Wabasha, and on the 12th day of that month the paper appeared, with Wabasha and Reads at its head as joint places of publication, and it was so published until the spring of 1863, when the name Read's Landing disappeared from its head.

Some time during the year 1861 the issue of a semi-weekly edition was commenced; the exact date cannot now be fixed, as no complete file even of the weekly exists, and not a single copy of the semi-weekly can be found here. It was, however, continued until the close of 1862, and was a very bright, newsy sheet. During the year 1862, U. B. Shaver, now the publisher of the Dodge county "Republican," was sole publisher for a few weeks, and Stevens started a paper at Plainview, but it was not a success and he returned, and Shaver and Stevens were joint proprietors up to about April 1, 1864, when Stevens sold his interest to his partner Shaver and moved to Paxton, Illinois, where he has ever since resided. He was highly esteemed here as an honest, upright man, and was thoroughly identified with the interests of the town and county. In 1863 he was an alderman from the first ward and was a useful member of the city council.

Under Shaver's management the paper failed to maintain the standing given it by Stevens, and the addition, for a few weeks in the summer of 1864, of R. H. Copeland, familiarly known as "Dick," did not improve matters. August 3, 1865, Shaver sold out to two young men of character and ability, E. W. Gurley and Frank E. Daggett. Both were eager republicans and had served in the Union army, and Daggett had won a lieutenant's commission by gallant service. Gurley was a pleasant writer and did most of the editorial work during the short time he remained connected with the paper, and Daggett, who was an excellent printer, attended to the mechanical department. Mr. Gurley was not in good health and soon retired, and at a later date went south, and is now a resident of North Carolina. Henry W. Rose, the purchaser of Gurley's interest, was a writer of very much more than ordinary ability. Under

his editorial management the "Herald" was at its best, and was generally regarded as the ablest country paper in Minnesota. About January 1, 1868, Daggett became ambitious of a larger field, and, disposing of his share in the "Herald" to Rose, went to La Crosse and purchased an interest with Lute Taylor in the "Republican and Leader," of that city. The "Herald" remained under the sole management of Mr. Rose from this time until his death, in April of the same year.

Henry W. Rose was a native of Wyoming county, New York, and was about thirty years old at the time of his death. He had been carefully educated, was a man of fine literary ability, and developed a rare talent for journalism. There was in him the making of a great editor if he had lived. For a few weeks during Rose's illness, and after his death, J. K. Arnold had charge of the office; but Daggett, whose La Crosse enterprise had not proved a success, soon returned and purchased the office from Lorenz Ginthner, administrator of Rose's estate, and was sole proprietor until the summer of 1870, when he sold to Amasa T. Sharpe and Willis D. Palmer.

At a later date he started the Litchfield "Ledger," and continued its publication until his death in 1880. Frank Daggett was no ordinary man; with no education except that acquired in the common school, supplemented by the knowledge picked up at a compositor's case, he was yet a very intelligent man, and could, and did, write pithily, pungent English. Long editorial articles were not in his line, but in short paragraphs he was thoroughly at home. He was gifted with a rare fund of wit and humor, and was the life of any company. Though sorely afflicted with increasing obesity (he was only five feet six inches in height, and weighed very nearly two hundred and fifty pounds when a resident here) he was a great worker, accomplishing far more than many men of ordinary size. He was a zealous republican, and an eager, though not always, or even generally, a prudent politician, and made the "Herald" red-hot in all political campaigns. In the county-seat contest of 1867 he rendered so valuable services to Wabasha, that after the election he was presented with a valuable gold-headed cane by the citizens as a token of regard; he was very proud of the cane, and always carried it to the day of his death. Mr. Sharpe, the senior member of the new firm, was a democrat, as became the son of that old wheel-horse of the party, Gen. A. T. Sharpe, and had been appointed mail agent by favor of Senator Daniel S. Norton after he followed

Andrew Johnson into the democratic ranks ; but Wabasha was still a republican county, and as most of the subscribers to the "Herald" were republicans, he did not think it prudent to change its political course. Palmer was a printer, and had charge of the office ; Sharpe was neither printer nor writer, but he was a shrewd, keen business-man, and soon became an excellent newspaper manager. The leading editorials during the two years following were furnished by John N. Murdoch, a well-known lawyer of Wabasha, and a republican of the straightest sect, and he did not allow the "Herald" to become lukewarm in its politics. Later, in the autumn of 1872, Sharpe and Palmer left Wabasha for Ottawa, Kansas, where they established the Ottawa "Republican," which is still conducted as a daily and weekly paper by Mr. Sharpe, who has become a prominent leader in republican circles, and has been very successful in making money. For years past he has been a member of the Kansas State Board of Charities, and he is always prominent in county and state conventions. Palmer remained with him less than a year and then drifted to the Pacific coast. W. S. Walton, the new proprietor of the "Herald," was and is a thoroughly wide-awake man, an educated gentleman, trained to literary work, and under his jurisdiction the paper was kept fully up to its mark, and in some respects surpassed it. Though he is still a resident here, it is not improper to say that he made the "Herald" a better local paper than it had ever been before. It became more than ever an eager advocate of everything which, in the judgment of its editor, could tend in the slightest degree to increase the prosperity of Wabasha. It was filled week after week with articles urging the development of the surrounding country, and never ceased to impress upon the people of Wabasha and the Zumbro valley the importance of a railroad from Wabasha westward ; nor was it in the paper alone that Mr. Walton worked for a railroad up the Zumbro valley ; for that object he used up reams almost of paper and boxes of envelopes, and his postage bills were enormous ; for it he traveled far and near, and never rested until his efforts were crowned with success.

To the "Herald" and its then editor and proprietor Wabasha is really indebted for inaugurating and putting in motion the movement which resulted in building the Midland railroad from Wabasha to Zumbrota. It was his work almost alone, and, as is the fate of most public benefactors, he got more kicks and curses than coppers out of it. During a part of the time his brother, Mr. H. H. Walton,

was associated with him in the paper, and June 1, 1878, W. L. Lewark, who for several months had been foreman in the office, bought a third interest in the establishment, which he has ever since retained, with charge of the mechanical department, and the job office. April 1, 1879, Mr. Walton took to the road again in his old business of publisher's agent, W. H. H. Matteson having bought his two-thirds interest in the "Herald." Matteson and Lewark ran the paper not very successfully for just two years, or until April 1, 1881, when Mr. O. F. Collier purchased from Matteson and assumed the business management, with Mr. Lewark controlling the types and presses. Under their management the "Herald" has been a paying property, and there is no present reason to expect any other changes. Though "O. F. Collier & Co., Editors and Proprietors," appears at the head of the paper, it is understood that the main editorial work for the last three years has been done by John N. Murdoch. The "Herald" has had for ten years past a circulation varying from seven to twelve hundred, the latter being about the present figure. It has always been a good property, and never better than now. There would seem to be no good reason why it may not continue to furnish the weekly news to the grandchildren of many of its present subscribers. Perhaps it would not be right to close this sketch without noticing the "Federal Constitution," a democratic journal published for a few weeks in the summer of 1864, by Dr. F. H. Milligan and John W. Tyson; it was short-lived, had no office, and was printed on the "Herald" press. Wabasha has not been fortunate in democratic papers, but there is one more to notice. In the summer of 1879 one Sigler commenced the publication of the "Bulletin," a paper which under his control devoted its main energies to abusing the best citizens of Wabasha. Sigler had a little type, a poor press, no money and no credit; his paper had a circulation of perhaps two hundred and was a failure from the start. In the latter part of 1880 it passed into the hands of J. R. Pennington, an ex-preacher of the Hardshell Baptist persuasion, and became less vulgar and more dull. Later C. J. Haines ran it for awhile, but grew tired of the uphill job and left for Dakota, where he is doing well as one of the proprietors of the Pierre "Signal."

CHAPTER XC.

TOWN OF MINNEISKA.

THIS township is situated in the southeastern part of Wabasha county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by the town of Greenfield, on the east by the Mississippi river, on the south by Winona county and on the west by the town of Watopa, and is known on the government survey as T. 109 N., of R. 9 W.

Minneiska is a fractional town, and falls far short of containing the requisite number of sections to constitute a full government township, there being but thirteen complete sections in it, while the eight other parts of sections, which form its eastern boundary, are much curtailed by the course of the river.

The first settlement within the limits of what is now known as the town of Minneiska was made as early as 1851, Michael Agnes coming up from St. Louis in August of that year, and building a shanty on the southeast corner, on the river side. Louis Krutely followed the same summer, settling near Agnes. During the same year Charles R. Reed, of Reed's Landing, purchased a claim some four miles further up the river. These men only built shanties to shelter themselves while cutting wood for the steamboats that plied up and down the river, and broke no ground for cultivation during their first year. Their mainstay for subsistence was the rod and the rifle, and very often they had nothing but fish and fowl, and considered themselves fortunate if they could occasionally trade their game for some flour and other necessaries with the stewards of the steamers. The total sale of their wood during the summer did not buy enough food to supply them during the winter, and they had a hard time to pull through until the following spring. Steamboats were not as plenty on the rivers in those days as now, and the advent of a steamer passing at intervals of weeks was a godsend to these hardy men. They used to climb a tree on the island opposite to where now is built the pretty village of Minneiska, commanding a view of the river up and down for several miles, to sight a coming boat, and it was with feelings of anxiety, as their supplies would

run low, that they would watch for the first sign of smoke or the pant-pant of the steamer.

1852 brought B. C. Baldwin, Abner Tibbetts, B. H. Reppe and Joseph Schurb, who all took up land on the river bank. A year later John Cook, Albert Pomeroy and others came in, and Reed, Baldwin, Tibbetts and Reppe laid out their claims into a town site. During the summer a steamer had come to grief and sank just opposite their claims, her pilot-house remaining above water, with her name, "West Newton," in large letters, so they christened their embryo town West Newton, and proceeded, through the agency of speculators in New York and Chicago, to dispose of "city lots." The old settlers, in speaking of these men, dubbed them "land gulls." Elaborate plans were drawn showing reservations for parks, magnificent streets, public buildings, hotels, etc., and a large number of these "city lots" were disposed of. The scene described by some old pioneers would be laughable, if it were not sad, of the landing of a purchaser of a city lot asking for the city, and being pointed to the sunken steamer and the half-dozen shanties on the low shore. Reed built a store and hotel in 1853, and Reppe building a store in 1854; settlers in the meantime taking up land in which is now the townships of Minneiska and Mount Vernon.

In 1855 West Newton was doing well. Shanties had multiplied, a tavern, two stores and a sawmill was in operation. A road had been opened to Rochester; considerable lumber was being cut, and West Newton postoffice was established in 1853, with Wm. Runnell as postmaster. Everything pointed to prosperity for the city and its promoters, and it looked as if at a very early date the place would become one of considerable importance; but it turned out to be that the bona fide town was built on as slim a foundation as the one on paper, and retributive justice fell quickly on West Newton and its projectors. The city had been laid out on the low flat bordering the river, and the Father of Waters resenting the fraud, as it were, rose in its mighty wrath and swept the city of West Newton out of existence forever. Not a vestige of the place remains, and to this day it is covered with water. The proprietors moved higher up, but never again attempted to resurrect West Newton.

Michael Agnes and Louis Krutely, the two first settlers, were more fortunate in their laying out and planning operations. In 1854 they laid out what is now known as the village of Minneiska, called after the river Minneiska that runs through the township, which is the Indian for white water.

A sad fate befell Louis Krutely, who was drowned in Buffalo slough, and his body was found some three days afterward by Charles Jacobs.

In the same year that the town site was laid out Dr. Childs and a few others located here. But very little improvement was made from this time until the year 1856, which date chronicled the arrival of Pliny Putnam, who built a hotel in the fall of the same year. S. A. Houck commenced mercantile operations the same season, and H. B. Slater opened a store in 1856. The first blacksmith-shop was built and put in operation by Albert Pomeroy during the year 1855, but he had not remained in the business long when he sold out to Peter Peterrein. The first warehouse was built by Dr. Childs in 1856, and was occupied by Timmerman & Swart in 1857, this being the year that the first grain warehouse was erected in Wabasha county. In 1856 a steam-sawmill was erected by the firm of Biglow & Son, which was continued in operation about four years, when the business was closed up and the machinery removed to Chippewa.

As early as the year 1854 the first birth occurred in the town. This was a daughter of Jacob Schurb, christened Mary, born in the month of January. The first marriage was that of Peter Schenk to Mary Leyes. The ceremony took place on July 16, 1856. The first death was that of the wife of John Meyer, which took place in January, 1855. Religious services were held here as early as 1856 by Elder Mallinson.

The first school was taught by Miss M. Adams, in the summer of 1858, in a building owned by C. Anderson. No regular school-building was erected until the year 1866. A church edifice was erected by the Roman Catholics in 1867, costing \$1,100. Prior to this date services had been held by that denomination for a period of ten years.

Minneiska is a fine brisk business town, containing within its limits two villages, one of which bears the same name as the town, while the other is called Weaver and is situated about three miles northwest of the village of Minneiska, the latter village being situated in the extreme southeastern corner of the town. Both Minneiska and Weaver are stations on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. The village of Minneiska is built on the banks of the Mississippi river, and has one of the finest natural boat-landings to be found on the great "Father of Waters" from Lake Itaska to the Gulf. The village extends for about a mile along the river's

bank, and contains but one street of any consequence. So abrupt is the ascent of the high bluffs which at this point rise almost from the river shore and tower over the village at an altitude of five hundred feet, that it was impossible to do otherwise than confine the limits of the village to this narrow compass. During the winter months the sun, shortly after noon, hides her face behind these steep bluffs, not to appear again until she peeps over the Wisconsin hills on the following morning, while during other seasons of the year she is lost to Minneiska at a correspondingly early hour, and it may therefore be truthfully said that in this village "the sun never sets."

Following is a list of the first officers of the town of which there is any official record. They were chosen at a town meeting held at the house of S. C. Brown, on April 5, 1859: A. Z. Putnam, chairman of supervisors; G. E. Kaeding and James M. Douglass, supervisors; Linus Bascom, town clerk; Linus Bascom, assessor; Aaron Fox, collector; Peter Wurstein, overseer of poor. The present town officers are: Benjamin Jacobson, chairman of supervisors; J. P. Nepper and A. Roselock, supervisors; D. H. Ingalls, town clerk; William McKenney, treasurer; W. E. Wright, assessor; D. H. Ingalls and S. P. Jones, justices of the peace; William Fitzgerald and J. C. Gentzkow, constables.

On the morning of January 6, 1884, at 2:30 o'clock, occurred a disastrous fire in the quiet little village of Minneiska, which resulted in the loss of considerable property. The fire was discovered by Nick Rouck, dealer in dry goods and notions, between his store on Main street, known as the Agnes building, and the large elevator of Brooks Bros., the belief being that it originated in the former building, which, besides being occupied as a store and dwelling by Nick Rouck, was also occupied as a dwelling by the Bowman and Agnes families.

The night was clear and extremely cold, the thermometer registering 30° below zero, with a light wind blowing from the bluffs, and both the Agnes building and the large elevator were soon enveloped by the fiery element; the flames then crossed the street, and, despite every effort of the people, caught on the large three and a half story hotel, owned by Joseph E. Becker, of St. Charles, and managed by John W. Short, and this structure was soon reduced to ashes. Luckily, the fire spread no farther than this on the main street; two other buildings, one a warehouse, owned by Brooks Bros., lying northeast of their elevator, and the other an icehouse, lying north of that, were also razed to the ground.

Twenty-five thousand bushels of grain were destroyed in the elevator, besides all the machinery, which was very valuable, and other appurtenances. Dr. D. F. Brooks, who, in partnership with Dr. Jas. B. Cole, had an office in the elevator building, lost a valuable medical library, while Dr. Cole lost all his surgical instruments, valued at \$250, on which there was no insurance.

Brooks Bros. were insured as follows : Elevator building, \$3,500 ; machinery, \$500 ; grain in building, \$12,500 ; Dr. D. F. Brooks, library, \$1,500 ; Nick Rouck, on stock, was insured for \$2,500. Mrs. Agnes, on building, was insured for \$1,000, and Joseph E. Becker, on the hotel, had insurance to the amount of \$1,000.

Mr. Short, the hotel proprietor, carried no insurance on his household goods, and, together with the Agnes and Bowman families, lost nearly everything in this kind of property. Edwin Zimmerman, an employé of Brooks Bros., lost all his clothes.

CHAPTER XCI.

THE PIONEERS OF WABASHA COUNTY.

ONE of the pioneers of the northwest was Duncan Graham, who was born in Scotland. He came to this country in the early part of the century, and to Wabasha about 1834. He was engaged for a number of years in carrying the mails between Prairie du Chien and the Red River of the North. His travels extended throughout most of the northwestern states, and one of the islands in Devil's Lake bears his name. The occasion of his final location at Wabasha was the residence of a daughter at that place, who had married Joseph Buisson, an Indian trader and voyager, who had established a trading post at the place as early as 1832.

An interesting item in the history of Wabasha is the naming of the town by Mr. Graham, who wrote the name of the future city and an account of some of the transactions that had taken place here, sealed them up in a glass bottle and buried the same in the ground near the bank of the river. Over the spot he planted a post, which has been seen by some of the early settlers now living, but it is now gone and the exact location is not known. It is supposed, however,

to be near the river bank and just back of the First National Bank building. Mr. Graham was an educated gentleman and kept detailed diaries, in one of which he describes the occasion of the burying of the record, as above stated. He resided here until about 1847, when he removed to Mendota, where he died December 5, of above date, at the age of seventy-five years.

Joseph Buisson, named above, married the daughter of Mr. Graham, Nancy Lucy Graham, in 1832, and permanently located at Wabasha a few years later. Mr. Buisson was born in Montreal in 1797, and at the time of his location here was engaged in carrying goods from St. Louis to different trading posts on the Upper Mississippi. For a number of years after his location here he was engaged in the Indian trade and farming. He was one of the original proprietors and owned what is known as Lot No. 4.

They had seven children, six of whom are still living. Their names are Harriet Lariviere, Henry, Mary Louise, Antoine, Joseph, Cyprian and Mary Jane. Henry, Joseph and Cyprian still reside in Wabasha and are engaged in steamboating, all in the capacity of master and pilot. They run the best class of raftboats on the river between Stillwater and St. Louis.

Joseph married Mary Elizabeth Stevens, November 22, 1872. They have four children. The names of those living are Clara Louise, Angeline, Ethel and Daniel Shaw. Henry married Emily Lariviere. They have had two children, one of whom is dead, and the other, Hattie, is married.

Cyprian married Libbie Stone, daughter of Philo Stone.

The elder Joseph Buisson died in 1857, and was buried on the summit of Quarry Hill, just west of the city, where also lies the body of Augustine Rocque, a sketch of whom appears in another part of this work.* His widow, and mother of the family noted, is at this writing seventy-five years of age and enjoying good health, and is a resident of Fort Totten, Dakota.

The following extract from the Wabasha "Journal" of July, 1858, cannot but prove interesting:

Joseph Buisson, now deceased, settled at Wabasha in August, 1839. He was born at Prairie Madeleine, Lower Canada, about fifteen miles above Montreal; he was of French parentage. In the many conversations I have had

*Since the writing of the above the remains of Joseph Buisson, Sr., have been removed by his sons, and reinterred January 17, 1884, in the Riverside cemetery.

with him, I learned much of this country. He came to Minnesota at the age of seventeen, and was in the employ of the American Fur Company for eight years in succession. A man of strong natural sense, but uneducated; and it will readily be supposed the society in a country without the border of civilization was not favorable to the formation of correct habits in a young man of the ardent temperament of Monsieur Buisson. He was possessed of an iron constitution: bold, courageous, quick in his resentments, and ready to conciliate in sincerity. He was social to a great degree, and as a neighbor ever ready to oblige; hospitable to an extent that was injurious to his prosperity, as profligate and undeserving shared equally with their betters. The credit of inviting emigration on the Half-breed Tract, and assisting to shelter the new comers, is well known to many of the early settlers, and is vouched for by the writer. Himself, in connection with Oliver Cratte, were the original proprietors of the town. His decease happened on the 10th day of October last—the day of our annual election—at the age of fifty-three years.

DAVID CRATTE, city marshal since 1878. David Cratte is the son of Oliver Cratte and the grandson of Duncan Graham, both of whom were residents in this part of the northwest during the first quarter of the present century, and of whom frequent mention will be found in the earlier chapters of this history. David Cratte was born near Minnehaha Falls, in this state, March 15, 1837, and came with his father to Cratte's Landing (now Wabasha) when he was between two and three years of age, and this place has been virtually his home for the past forty-four years. He was frequently absent from Wabasha when a child, there being no opportunities for instruction here, and spent some of his childhood years with the Prescotts at Fort Snelling, and also with Alex. Faribault, an uncle by marriage, at Mendota. He was also with James Wells, another uncle, at what is now Frontenac. During these years until 1845, he was sent to school as opportunity offered. In 1846 he returned to Wabasha, and the same fall was sent to Knox College, at Galesburg, Illinois, where he remained four years, and then came home. In 1853 Mr. Cratte went upon the river as a raft pilot, which occupation he followed for twenty-six years,—until 1870 as pilot of floating rafts, from 1870 to 1877 piloting raftboats,—his first steamer down the Mississippi being the L. W. Bardin. He retired from the river in the fall of 1877, and the following spring was made marshal of the city, and so continues. Mr. Cratte's prowess in all athletic sports, and his unusual fleetness of foot and great powers of physical endurance, were frequently evidenced in the early days of Wabasha, and mention of them will be found elsewhere. David Cratte married Eliza J. Harrell, February 5, 1858, at Hannibal, Missouri. Their

children are: Ed. D., born January 29, 1859; Alfred H., born February 28, 1861; Oliver P., born February 17, 1863; Wm. T., March 29, 1865; Elizabeth F., born August 29, 1868; Nancy J., born September 30, 1873; Harry D., born March 7, 1877.

CHARLES R. READ, the pioneer independent white settler of Wabasha county, if not of that portion of the northwest now included in the territorial limits of Minnesota, was born in the parish of Farnborough, Somersetshire, England, March 20, 1821. In 1832 he came to Canada with his brother's family, spending his first winter in Little York (now Toronto), and the following season locating in the old Niagara district, near the forks of the Chippewa, some forty or fifty miles from its entrance into the Niagara river. From there at sixteen years of age young Read came into the United States. Returned to Canada the following year, 1838, in the army of invasion that crossed the frontiers during the Canadian rebellion of 1837-8. Was taken prisoner, and narrowly escaped hanging. Experiencing the queen's clemency (on account of his youth), he came to the United States; enlisted in the army for the defense of the southwestern frontier, and was in service in the Indian Territory and Texas until 1844, when he settled at Nelson's Landing, just opposite Read's Landing (named in his honor), and to which he came three years later, 1847. The after history of Mr. Read is closely interwoven with that of the locality named for him that it will be found incorporated. Mr. Read had a very early acquaintance with public affairs in this county. He was the first justice of the peace appointed in this section after the organization of the territory, receiving his commission from Gov. Ramsey in 1850. He was county commissioner upon the organization of the county in 1853, and held that position either by appointment or election until the year 1860, serving as the first chairman of the board of supervisors for Pepin township, and so by virtue of his office was county commissioner (virtually). He was major of the 6th Inf. regt. from 1861-3, and in that capacity was temporarily in command of the defenses on the frontier for some weeks. He was also elected colonel of the 8th regt., state militia, May 3, 1863, but the regiment was soon legislated out of existence. He was married June 7, 1849, at Read's Landing, to Miss Sarah Williamson, by whom he had twelve children, eleven of whom are living. Mrs. Read died January 3, 1879, after a married life of thirty years, which Mr. Read declares to have been to him one of almost unalloyed happiness. The chil-

dren now living are: Jane, born June 27, 1851; C. P. (the only one married), born November 7, 1853; Wm., born June 30, 1857; Geo. W., born March 12, 1859; Ed. M., born October 10, 1860; Emily O., born November 6, 1862; H. B., born April 26, 1864; Frank M., born October 14, 1865; Silas S., born April 13, 1867; Ralph R., born October 13, 1870; H. H., born June 20, 1872. Mr. Read resides on the old homestead, about one mile from the landing, on a beautiful elevation overlooking the entire prairie between the Minnesota bluffs and the Mississippi river, as far down as the Zumbrota river, taking in the swell of the bluffs on the Wisconsin shore, and affording a lovely view of Alma, twelve miles distant, at the foot of the twelve-mile bluffs, one of the grandest ranges of cliffs on the upper Mississippi river.

F. S. RICHARDS, postmaster. Mr. Richards was born in Weatherfield, Genesee county, April 21, 1822, and came west with her father's family, who settled at Prairie du Chien as early as 1836. In their journey to the Mississippi they passed the present site of Chicago, then a growing village, and Mr. Richards recalls earning some money picking up the roots and chips of those who were grubbing where the proudest city west of the Alleghenies now stands. In 1850 Mr. F. S. Richards, then twenty-eight years of age, came up the Mississippi river with a large stock of general merchandise, having a United States license to open trade with the Indians, and settled at Read's Landing. His store was on what is now railway property, very near the northeast corner of Water and Richards streets. Business was successfully conducted until the financial crash of 1858 swept him off his feet and ruined him financially. Since then Mr. Richards was variously employed until 1870 in business — from 1860 to 1868 at Downsville, Wisconsin — since 1870 principally farming, cutting grass on the bottom lands, taking out cordwood, etc., until he received his second appointment as postmaster at Read's Landing. (See article on postoffice). He was the first village president upon the incorporation of Read's Landing in 1868, and at all times, during his residence of over a third of a century, has taken an intelligent interest in public affairs. Mr. Richards married Miss C. A. Moses, November 5, 1850, in Grant county, Wisconsin. They have six children, five of whom are residents of Read's Landing: Ida, born March 15, 1856; Walter B., born June 22, 1858; Lloyd S., born October 23, 1860; Emma May, born October 4, 1864; Ruth D., born April 5, 1867; Grace, born April 3, 1869.

FRANCIS TALBOT, dealer in hides, furs and peltries ; office on Allegheny street, south of Main. This business was established here in 1858, five years after Mr. Talbot came to this city as clerk for Mr. Alexis Bailly, in the Indian trade ; so that his residence here dates from 1853, a period of fully thirty years. Mr. Talbot was born in 1835, at Stonehall, County Westmeath, Ireland, where he received a good common English education, a tutor being employed in his instruction until his fourteenth year, when he came to America, arriving at New York in 1849. Coming to Chicago, he was engaged in clerking there for John H. Kinzie, son of the founder of that city, from whom, in 1853, he brought letters of introduction to Mr. Alexis Bailly, who was engaged in trade with the natives at this point. Three years later, in 1856, he bought out Mr. Bailly's stock and engaged in general merchandise for himself, until, with thousands of others, he went under in the great financial crash of 1858. For some time Mr. Talbot was not engaged in business, and since 1858 has only been conducting general merchandising about six years, part of that time in company with Mr. B. Eddy, during his connection with general business here, other than furs, hides and peltries, in 1870. He owns one of the principal corners in the city, at the intersection of Main and Allegheny streets, fronting eighty feet on Main and one hundred and forty on Allegheny. Mr. Talbot has never married. His early association with the natives, in the conduct of trade, led him to take a very deep interest in all the historical legends and landmarks of the early French and aborigines occupants of this territory. For the past eight or ten years he has been quite constantly engaged in collecting data for some future historian who should attempt the narration of the early story of this region. This matter has been placed in the hands of the compilers of this HISTORY OF WABASHA COUNTY, who gratefully record their appreciation of the services thus rendered by Mr. Talbot.

F. H. MILLIGAN, M.D.; office and consulting rooms corner of Main and Pembroke streets. Dr. F. H. Milligan was born in Philadelphia, December 8, 1830, removed to St. Louis with his parents in 1835, completed his course in the high school of the latter city in 1846, and subsequently entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating M.D. in 1851. The class of that year contained many names that have become eminent in the medical profession ; among whom may be mentioned Dr. Thomas A. Turner, Dr. Fleet, surgeon U. S. N., and Dr. James A. Meigs, who has a national

reputation as a medical author. Dr. Milligan immediately located for practice in St. Louis, was in that city for two years, and then removed to this place September 1, 1853, where he has now been practising his profession a little over thirty years. With the exception of Dr. John H. Murphy, of St. Paul, Dr. Milligan has practiced medicine more years in this state than any other physician now living. The doctor was the original president of the Wabasha County Medical Society, assisted at the organization of the State Medical Society in 1868, and was centennial president of the State Society, holding office from February, 1876, to June, 1877. As president of the society in 1877, Dr. Milligan urged upon that body the importance of securing the passage of a state pharmacy law, prohibiting all druggists and apothecaries, who could not pass a prescribed pharmaceutical examination, from dispensing medicines. The recommendation was acted upon by the State Medical Society, and a committee presented the matter to the state legislature only to have it slaughtered in committee-room. When the doctor located for practice in Wabasha his circuit rivaled that of the historic "Methodist circuit rider," extending southward to the Iowa line, eastward to Chippewa Falls, west to Faribault, and northward toward Red Wing. It was three years later before any other physician located within the present county limits. Dr. Milligan was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 3d Minn. Inf., October 15, 1861, and served until April of the following year, when he resigned and returned home. In December, 1864, he was again in the service, holding commission as assistant surgeon in the 10th Minn. Inf., and remained with that command until it was mustered out at the close of the war, when he returned home and resumed his active practice. Dr. F. H. Milligan in 1853 married Miss Lucy Ann, second daughter of Alexis Bailly, of this city, who died in 1865, leaving no children. May 1, 1866, the doctor married Miss S. D. Abrams, of Steubenville, Ohio. They have had four children, two only of whom are living, Dora B., born December 19, 1868, and Win. Francis, born October 15, 1870. The family residence is on the bank of the Mississippi, just above the city, within the corporate limits, in what is here known as the old Judge Van Dyke homestead.

CHARLES J. STAUFF, clerk of the district court of the third judicial district of Minnesota, a position he has now held by successive re-election since 1869, is a native of Germany. Attended school there until he was eleven years of age, when he came to America

with his father's family, who settled in Greenfield township, in this county, on the farm now owned by George Albertson. The date of their arrival at Read's Landing, Wabasha county, was June 20, 1854. Charles was still living on the old home farm when the war broke out in 1861, and on the 13th of February of the following year he enlisted in the 5th Minn. Inf. regt., followed the fortunes of that command until the close of the war, and, having successively promoted through all the intermediate grades, was mustered out as first lieutenant September 27, 1865. Returning to the old homestead he remained one year, then came to Wabasha and was clerk in the general merchandising house of Prindle, Mullen & Co. until 1869, when he was nominated and elected clerk of the court, and still holds that office, his present term expiring in 1886. October 27, 1869, Mr. Stauff married Miss M. I. Durand, of Cook's valley, in this county. They have one son, Homer C., born December 25, 1874, and now attending school in this city.

G. H. AMERLAND, farmer, N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 10, R. 10 of T. 110. This farm was taken as a homestead May 22, 1854, the old log house, still standing in good repair, was erected that same season and did duty as the family residence twenty-two years, when the present comfortable brick structure was put up. The farm now embraces two hundred acres. His barns were built in 1873, his granary and wagon-sheds in 1883. Mr. Amerland was born in Germany, came to America in 1846 and settled in New Orleans, and was there until 1851; then came up the river to Illinois, and, after spending two years there, came to Minnesota, to Point Douglas, and made a claim which he did not perfect. That same fall, 1853, he went to New Orleans to meet his brother, who had just come over from Europe, and in the following spring they made their claims on the prairie just east of the present corporate limits of Wabasha. September 3, 1856, G. H. Amerland married Christine Frank. Their children are: Mary, born September 13, 1857; Emma, born November 20, 1858; Lucy, born September 22, 1861; Kate, born December 1, 1862; William H., born July 20, 1867, now attending high school at Wabasha.

OLIVER NELSON came to Wabasha county in 1854, and was probably the first settler in Highland township. He was born in Norway January 27, 1835. His parents were Nels and Anna (Oliverson) Olson; Oliver, according to the custom of his native country, taking the given name of his father and appending thereto



LUGAS KUEHN.

the suffix son for his surname. He was fifteen when he came with his parents to America. The family first settled near Madison, Wisconsin, and remained two years. In 1852 removed to Decorah, Iowa, coming from there to Wabasha county in 1854. The subject of this sketch was married to Isabella Hulgerson in 1856. She died October 28, 1868, and two years thereafter he again married, this time to Mary Ann Halverson, also a native of Norway. Mr. Nelson is the father of a numerous family; of those born to the first wife only three survive, namely, Nicholas, Mary Christina and Anton C.; of the second marriage there are living, John Henry, Albert, Otis, Joseph, Alfred and Cyrus. In 1855 Mr. Nelson pre-empted the farm on which he now resides, one hundred and sixty acres on section 32, to which he has added, by purchase, forty acres. The first year of his sojourn in Wabasha county he went to mill twice, to Decorah, Iowa, a distance of one hundred miles, and the nearest neighbors were ten or twelve miles distant. Mr. Nelson is a member of the Methodist church and votes the republican ticket.

ABNER DWELLE, retired farmer, one of the founders and the pioneer settler of Lake City, was born in Greenwich, New York, January 2, 1805. His grandfather and father bore the same name—the former was a sea-captain—and both served through the revolutionary war. They were of Massachusetts birth. The mother of this subject was Miriam Martin, of New York birth. Her son, of whom we write, passed his youth on a farm, attending the primitive common schools about three months during the winter till eighteen years old. He then entered a woolen carding and spinning establishment, and continued in this kind of occupation sixteen years. January 8, 1829, he was united in marriage to Miss Electa C. Lawrence, a native of Onondaga county. In 1837 he went to Kalamazoo county, Michigan, and cleared a farm in Texas township. Here he remained until his removal to Wabasha county in 1854. Ten years after his location in Michigan, death took away his faithful helpmeet. She was the mother of nine children, of whom seven survived her and are still living, all save one in this state. The eldest and youngest, Carrie M. and Jennie, reside with their father. The eldest son, Elijah, is at Pittsburg, G. M., Henry and Thomas L. are in Lake City, and Albert A. in Chicago. February 17, 1849, Mr. Dwelle espoused Zilpha Knapp, born in Chase, New York. Since the time of his settlement here he has dwelt on the same spot. He purchased half-breed scrip and secured

three quarter-sections of land for himself and sons, on sections 4, 8 and 9. His residence is on 4, within a rod of the site of the original log cabin. In partnership with Samuel Doughty and Abner Tibbetts, he platted the city in 1856, and has sold off a portion of his estate in town lots. He still retains a handsome farm on the outskirts of the city, and takes a deep interest in both rural and city affairs. Although seventy-nine years of age, he walks erect, without a cane, and is in the full enjoyment of all his faculties. Every day, summer or winter, rain or shine, he may be seen on the streets of the beautiful city which he founded. His last birthday anniversary was celebrated at his home by a family reunion, at which were present children and grandchildren, to the number of nearly a score. During his residence in Michigan Mr. Dwelle was an active member in the Congregational church, and earned the title of Deacon, by which he has ever since been known. He is now a firm believer in the Spiritualistic faith. Politically he was a whig and abolitionist, and is a republican.

THOMAS L. DWELLE, fourth son of Abner Dwelle, was born in Michigan, September 12, 1840, and was therefore nearly fourteen years of age when he came with his father to the site of Lake City. Immediately after the attack on Fort Sumter he enlisted in the three-months service of the United States. As soon as his time expired he was enrolled in Co. I, 1st Minn. Vols., and served in the army of the Potomac. At the battle of Ball's Bluff he received a bullet wound through the right shoulder, by which he was disabled, and was discharged in February, 1862. Returning to Lake City he has ever since been occupied in the management of his farm. He now has over two hundred acres, part of his farm being within the city limits, where he resides. He is now doing a profitable business in supplying the city with milk. In October, 1877, he married Laura M. Sears, who was born in Caledonia, Wisconsin. Mrs. D. is a daughter of William Sears, who was born in New York. One child, a daughter, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Dwelle April 29, 1880, and christened Addie Pearl.

WILLIAM McCracken is the first man who made any improvements in Glasgow township; he was born in Scotland, August 15, 1815, which was the last day of the great battle of Waterloo. The last of the old family died a few months ago at the advanced age of ninety-six years. Mr. McCracken landed at St. Johns, New Brunswick, April 1, 1841; from there he went to Canada and lived there

for twelve years, and came from there to Glasgow township June 7, 1855. He first lived in an old house near where his house now stands. He was united in marriage, March 24, 1847, in New York. After getting ready to be married the minister they called on to marry them had no license to marry them in Canada, so they crossed over the river into New York and were married. His wife's maiden name was Magdaline Scott, a native of the State of Ohio, of Scotch descent. Of the five children of this union but two of them are living. The eldest is Ann, who is the wife of William Jacobs; have three children and live in West Albany township. Hannah married James Gray; have two children and live in West Albany township. Mr. McCracken's wife died June 14, 1857, and was married to Hannah Jacobs in October, 1860; she was a native of Germany. Nine children have been the fruits of this union; six of them still living: Minnie, William, Margaret, Jennie, John and Robert. Mr. McCracken has a farm of two hundred and forty acres, where he lives, and three hundred and twenty acres in a prairie farm. The narrow-gauge railroad runs through his home place, the cars of which ran over and killed one of his children (Mary) a few years ago.

EDWARD B. MURRAY was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1818. His parents were Edward B. and Margaret Murray. He came to America in 1853; worked successively in bleaching at Falls River, Massachusetts, in wagon-shop at Montreal, Canada, and two years as a house-carpenter in Bramford, Canada; by trade he was a ship-carpenter. He came to Wabasha county in 1855; having a few hundred dollars, he bought some town lots in Wabasha; erected a house and resided there until 1857, when he removed to Highland township and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres on section 14. He now owns a farm on section 16 in the same township, on which he resides. He received a good common school education. The farm on which his parents lived in Ireland had been in the possession of the Murray family for five hundred years. Mr. Murray married in Ireland in 1851 to Margaret Bartley, by whom he had five children, viz: William, Daniel, John, Patrick and Maggy. Daniel is the only one at home, the three youngest residing with their mother in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and William is a dealer in agricultural implements at Minneapolis.

ORVILLE D. FORD was born in the town of Lebanon, Madison county, New York, where he received a common school education and lived till September, 1855, when he came to Mazeppa; here he pre-emp-

ted one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 30 ; subsequently he bought three eighths and settled on the south half of section 6, where he still lives. He and his father Joseph platted the village of Mazeppa, including the water-power, which is furnished by the north branch of the Zumbro. This land was bought by the Fords of Judge Welch, of Redwing, who owned it under original patent. O. D. Ford sold a number of town lots from his purchase of three eighths, and now has about three hundred acres left of valuable lands. In 1873, in connection with his son Edward L., he established a boot and shoe store under the firm name of E. L. Ford & Co., and which name still continues. At first the trade was small, but increased from year to year, and in order to keep pace with the growth of business and the demands of their customers they have enlarged their space and added to their stock till it now comprises a full line of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hats and caps, and clothing, etc., and are doing a good business. Mr. Ford has always taken a lively interest in the growth and welfare of his town and has had much to do toward shaping its destiny. He was at one time engaged in milling, he and his associate having built and operated the first merchant mill in Mazeppa. In 1880 he sold his interest in the mill and retired from the business. He was the first president of the village council after its organization in 1856, and held the office of register of deeds for Wabasha county for five years. In 1858 he was elected to represent his district in the legislature of Minnesota and served till 1861, when his services were alike creditable to himself and acceptable to his constituents.

JOSEPH FORD, the father of O. D. Ford, was born in Delaware county, New York. His father was a cloth-dresser, of whom he learned the business, and afterward moved to Madison county, New York, where he established and carried on the same business for a number of years, when he turned his attention to farming, at which he continued till 1855, when he came to Mazeppa, arriving in the fall of 1855. He at once pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land in the north half of section 6, which he improved and for a number of years carried on farming operations, supervising in person his entire business till he was about eighty years of age, when his son, O. D. Ford, attended to his business up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1882, he being at the time about eighty-three years old. As a friend and neighbor he was greatly esteemed by all who knew him ; in intercourse he was urbane and genial ; his

convictions were strong but sincere, and his reputation for probity and fair-dealing was above reproach; his daily line of conduct did honor to his community, his country and his Creator, and is well-worthy the emulation of all mankind.

E. L. FORD, of the firm of E. L. Ford & Co., general merchants, was born in Madison county, State of New York, in 1851. When four years of age he came with his parents to Mazeppa, where he grew to manhood, meantime obtaining the rudiments of an education in the school of the village. From here he went to the State University of Minnesota for two or three years, after which he took a course at the Commercial College of Minneapolis, from which he graduated. On returning home in 1873 he and his father established a boot and shoe store under the firm name of E. L. Ford & Co. At first the trade was small, but, being handled with skill and executive ability, it has grown to large proportions; additions in space and also in variety of goods have been added from time to time till it is now large and comprises a full line of dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, clothing, crockery, queensware, etc. etc. Mr. E. L. Ford is still a young man, but nevertheless has exhibited in his business career capacity and the elements of success, which do him great credit.

G. MAXWELL, contractor and builder, and agent for DeLong & Co., lumber dealers, was born in Franklin county, Massachusetts, August 20, 1829. He acquired a limited education at the common schools, and was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade. Much of his spare time was devoted to the study of mathematics and civil engineering. After learning his trade he worked at it till he was twenty-eight years of age, when, in the spring of 1855 he came to Mazeppa and pre-empted a quarter-section of land in section 29, in the town of Chester, a short distance from Mazeppa. After working his land for a few years he traded it for property in Mazeppa, where he has since resided, and carried on the business of contractor and builder, having erected the greater and finer part of the village, including some four or five churches. In connection with his building operations he and his brother, R. F. Maxwell, run a lumber yard, dealing in such lumber as was in demand, also sash, doors, blinds, building-paper, etc. On the opening of the railroad to this point in 1877 they sold out their lumber business to DeLong & Co., for whom he has since acted as agent. In Chester he was town treasurer two or three terms. He has been county commissioner,

and several times town supervisor for Mazeppa. He was the first justice of the peace in Mazeppa and served two terms, and was the first treasurer of the village. In 1877 he was elected to the legislature and served one term.

L. GINTHNER, merchant tailor, and dealer in ready-made clothing and gents' furnishing goods, south side Main, midway between Allegheny and Pembroke streets. Property fronts twenty feet on



Main street, and has a depth of sixty feet. This business was established, as a tailoring establishment, by Mr. Ginthner in 1855, and the ready-made clothing department was added eight years later. Business has been conducted continuously since its establishment twenty-eight years since. Two hands are employed in the manufacturing department. Mr. Ginthner is a native of Baden, Germany, learned his trade as clothier there, came to America in 1852, and after three years, spent principally in the Middle States, came to Wabasha August, 1855. His present store-building was built in

1867; his residence, the finest in the city, corner Allegheny and Third, was built in 1882. It is a modern two-story brick, solid stone basement, sills and caps, plate-glass windows, and finished in first-class style throughout. The main L's, two stories in height, are 24×34 feet and 20×30 feet respectively. Mr. Ginthner was married in 1857, to Lugerde Nord. They have six children: George, born November 22, 1858; Anton, born April 11, 1860, at work in his father's tailoring establishment; Anne, born April 11, 1862, at home; Emma, born March 31, 1866, clerk in the postoffice; Clara, born April 23, 1871; Julia, born September 27, 187-, both attending the Sisters' school in this city.

FRANCIS W. SHAW, son of Oliver and Jane S., was born in New Hampshire, May 26, 1836. In May, 1855, he came with his parents to this state and township. They were hardly settled when the father died, leaving Francis (the eldest son) the responsibility of caring for a large family. Many were the trials and hardships of those early days. Mr. Shaw settled on a farm in section 3, now owned by Isaac York, and there built the first house and dug the first well in the western part of Wabasha county. He was married July 4, 1856, to Mary A., daughter of William York, and to them have been born two children, William F. and Ethal. In 1861 Mr. Shaw enlisted in Co. C, 4th Minn. Inf., and served three years and eleven days. He was at the siege and battle of Corinth, Mission Ridge, Altona, siege of Vicksburg, and many others. Upon returning to this county he engaged for several years in agricultural pursuits. In 1878 he opened a general merchandise store at Jarrets, and has been doing business there since that time. Mr. Shaw is one of the oldest and most enterprising citizens of the county.

BENJAMIN LAWRENCE was born October 16, 1813, at Freetown, Bristol county, ten miles east of New Bedford, Massachusetts. He was the son of Spencer and Mary P. Lawrence, who, when Benjamin was seven years old, moved to Plainfield, Vermont, in the year 1820. He had little opportunity to acquire an education. In reciting poetry it would be difficult to find his match, his memory is so true. At the age of twenty, for four weeks and for the last time in his life, he attended school at Marshfield, Vermont, while working as a farmer. The next summer he worked at farming near Bangor, Maine, and during the winter in an iron foundry in High street, Providence, Rhode Island, which he continued for the next two years. In 1837 he went to Van Buren county, Iowa, then part of the territory of

Wisconsin. To reach this he started with an emigrating company of Freethinkers, led by Abnon Neeland, editor of the Boston "Investigator." He returned to Montpelier, Vermont, where, through the summer, he worked on a farm, and the following year was employed in Fairbanks (scale) foundry. In 1855, with A. P. Foster and others, he came to Plainview. He left immediately to settle his business in Vermont, and returned for a permanency in October of the same year. His lifetime has been one of continuous hard work, being known to have repeatedly worked drawing stakes, etc., as early as two and three o'clock in the morning. His ambition for business life prompts him now, even in his feeblest moments, at the age of threescore and ten, to entertain prospects and devise plans for building a gristmill, hauling ten thousand feet of lumber, etc. etc. He was the first overseer of the poor by appointment of the board of supervisors, May, 1858. It was Uncle Ben, as he is now styled, who, with A. P. Foster, stopped over night May 31, 1855, while prospecting for a settlement, at Mr. Bryant's, in Elgin, six miles west of the town he helped to found.

FRANCIS JERRY (deceased) settled in Chester August 18, 1855, taking a claim on section 28. He opened up three farms, and left his widow eighty acres on section 33, where he died July 24, 1874. Mr. Jerry was a native of New York, born July 6, 1814. He was reared on a farm in Canada by an uncle, his parents having died when he was an infant. He served in the United States forces during the Black Hawk war, and afterward settled near Galena, Illinois. He was married there May 2, 1838, to Elizabeth Grishaber, who was born in Hoffwehler, Baden, Germany, November 15, 1819. After farming on rented land in Illinois he came to Minnesota, as above related. He was deranged by a sunstroke in June, 1867, and was entirely helpless during the last three years of his life. Besides his widow, five children were left to mourn him, now located as follows: Francis M., Barron county, Wisconsin; Basil, in Missouri; Mary (Mrs. William Evans), Plum City, Wisconsin; Joseph (rendered totally deaf by measles while serving in the 3d Minn. Inf.) with his mother; Augustus, Winfield, Montana; Isadore, Washington Territory. Basil served through the war of the rebellion, and Francis three years in the same struggle. Mr. Jerry was reared a Catholic, but did not adhere to that faith.

GEORGE BAILEY, Zumbro, is one of the most intelligent and substantial farmers of this township. His was the second claim made

and the second house built in the town. Mr. Bailey is a native of Ireland, born in the parish of Lorne, County Tipperary, about 1822. He was reared on a farm, and received a fair common school education. When about thirty years old he came with his father's family to America, and engaged in farming in Iowa. Here his father died, and he set out to look up a home for the family. He arrived in Zumbro (then Mazeppa) in June, 1855, and located on section 25, where his home has been ever since. He now has two hundred and sixty acres here, besides twenty acres of timber. On this he has placed large and handsome buildings. He had little means when he came here, and has just reason for pride in the success which his labor has wrought. His religious faith corresponds with that of the Wesleyan Methodists. Politically he is an independent democrat. In the winter of 1859-60 he married Mary Little, born in New York of Scotch parentage. She died in 1864, leaving two children, of whom only one is now living, christened Elizabeth. In 1866-7 he was married to Isabel, a sister of his first wife. Her father was one of the pioneers in the adjoining town of Farmington, Olmsted county. Five children have blessed this union, and are named thus: Frank, Andrew, John, Robert and Mabel. Mr. Bailey's parents were Thomas and Jane. The latter came here in 1856, and died in 1864. Benjamin, the eldest son, took land in this town, and died in 1870, without any family. Thomas and Andrew, two other sons, still reside in the town.

ORRIN PENCILLE, blacksmith, Zumbro, son of John and Fanny (Jackson) Pencille, was born in Waterloo, province of Ontario, May 28, 1833. His parents were born, reared and died in the same locality. Up till nine years of age he remained with his family on the farm, and was then apprenticed for twelve years to a blacksmith at Kingston. He had opportunity for limited common school training before and during his apprenticeship. His preceptor was a very severe man, and discharged him at the end of nine years. The cause of this action was young Pencille's interference to rescue a favorite son of his employer from the latter's inhuman flogging for a fancied offense. Pencille at once bought a shop, four miles away, on credit, and at the end of six months had his shop and tools clear, and from that time has followed the calling. He came to Lake City from Canada, in May, 1855, and built a shop at Central Point. In the fall of the same year he took up his residence on a claim on section 13, which he held over two years, and then sold. Built and

operated a shop at Zumbro Falls, which was carried away by the flood of 1859. July 19, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Dennison, who was born in Floyd, New York, daughter of Alonzo and Mary (Knox) Dennison. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Pencille is a consistent republican. Has always been active in sustaining and managing the public schools. For the last eighteen years he has dwelt on section 25, where he has operated a blacksmith-shop. He now has two hundred and eighty acres of land in this town, of which one hundred and fifty are under cultivation. Besides this, himself and son are holding half a section of land in Bigstone county under the United States tree culture laws. The family includes five children, two having died in early childhood. The third, Ida M., married Frank Fisher and resides at Castleton, Dakota. The others are at home, their names in order being as follows: William D., Anna L., Grace E. and Kate A. All the family is gifted with musical faculties. In early years Mr. Pencille taught singing schools in the town, and is now considerably engaged in the sale of organs and other musical instruments.

JOHN E. HYDE, retired merchant, is a grandson of Zabdiel Hyde, who commanded a regiment of militia during the defense of New London when it was burned by the British in 1781. William Hyde, father of this subject, was born in Connecticut. Early in life he went to Maine to engage in teaching. Here he met Miss Julia Douglas, another teacher, born within ten miles of his own native place. An attachment sprang up between them and they were married. William Hyde became well known as a newspaper and book publisher, his establishment being located at Portland. Here was born the subject of this sketch, in the year 1819. In infancy he was small and puny, but grew to be strong and rugged, though small in stature, and in early manhood endured great fatigue and extremes of heat and cold. In the early years of his business in Mazepa he was compelled to depend on neighboring farmers for a team, and could not often get their oxen in winter except on days when it was so cold their owners did not care to be out. On these days Mr. Hyde was accustomed to go after wood, or to Red Wing after goods. At the same time Mrs. Hyde was not much troubled with customers in his absence, so a double advantage was gained. It grew to be a common remark with the Red Wing merchants on a cold morning, "Well, I guess Hyde will be in today." Mr. Hyde's early life was passed mostly in Portland, and his education was

furnished by the schools of that city, and high school in Boston. He was filled with a desire to be a farmer and conceived a great liking for stock, especially horses. Great was his delight when he was permitted to spend a winter with an uncle in the eastern part of the state. When but two or three years old he was one day taken to his father's place of business to ride home with him on a horse. When ready to go his father seated him on the horse, and before he could himself mount the youthful Pegasus seized the reins and struck the horse a blow with the whip. The steed at once set off at high speed, but was soon stopped by a crowd of men without any accident to its rider, who experienced none of the alarm which his freak had caused in all the observers. He was kept at school and in his father's store as much as possible to prevent his haunting livery stables. When eighteen years old he engaged at farm labor for very low wages, rather than be confined in his father's business. He continued to follow this pursuit and finally purchased a farm. He also followed lumbering in winter. In 1842, at Paris, Maine, he married Miss Sarah Stowell, a native of that place. Her father, Daniel, was born in Vermont, and Ann Stowell, his wife, was born in Paris. In 1849 Mr. Hyde sold out his property and set out for the west. His funds sufficed to carry him to Platteville, Wisconsin, where he was employed for some time in a powder-mill. At one time the mill was blown up, but he escaped without injury. In the spring of 1855 he set out for St. Paul, but was induced by a brother-in-law to stop at Mazeppa. After helping his brother-in-law to build a log structure he went back to Galena, Illinois, and secured a stock of merchandise, which he brought here with his family in October. He soon bought the store in which he was conducting business, and afterward the store now occupied by E. L. Ford & Co. Here the business was continued till 1872, under the management of Mrs. Hyde, from the early part of 1865. In February of this year Mr. Hyde enlisted at Chicago, in the 156th Ill. regt., as a private. He was soon made orderly sergeant, and when his ability as clerk and accountant was discovered, he was made captain's clerk. This regiment was chiefly occupied in chasing guerrillas, and on three different occasions Mr. Hyde went through a forced march of ninety miles in three days in excellent form. In July, at Cleveland, Tennessee, he received a sunstroke, from which he never recovered, and is now unable to walk about without assistance. In religious faith Mr. Hyde coincides with the Congregationalists. He is an

enthusiastic republican and has always evinced a commendable public spirit. It was largely due to his influence that the Mazeppa schoolhouse, now inadequate to meet the demands upon it, was built as large as it is. He was town clerk for several years, and nearly always a member of the village school board while in active life. He was the first postmaster at Mazeppa, his commission dating January 2, 1856. He came here in debt and secured his independence by untiring industry. He claimed a quarter-section of land south of the village, by mortgaging, and afterward redeeming which he was enabled to tide over several mercantile billows. As high as ten dollars was paid by him for one hundred dollars of exchange on Boston. His estate now embraces a large and fine residence and two lots in the village. In partial compensation for his loss of health the United States government pays him a liberal pension. He was one of the most active business men of the town, and his inability is regretted by his fellow citizens. His mind is unaffected and he is an interesting companion despite his impaired hearing. Eleven children were given to Mr. and Mrs. Hyde, of whom nine are living, as follows: Eliza, with parents; Mary D., teaching, Wilmington, North Carolina; Frank D., Dubuque; Edward S., Zumbro Falls; Anna M. (Mrs. A. T. Pomeroy), Dubuque; Julia, teacher, at home; Ella F., teacher, Minneapolis; Minnesota S. (Mrs. Eugene Ruth), Mazeppa; Lizzie F., teacher, Minneapolis; Joseph W., third child, was killed by a fall from a horse, at nineteen; Willard, the youngest, lived but one year.

GEORGE DUNCAN, farmer, is one of the first settlers of Wabasha county, having located land in the township of Mazeppa June 8, 1855. Four years later he sold out and settled on section 28, Chester, where he remained till 1876, when he moved to his present home on section 27, same township. Here he has one hundred and twenty acres, and has a like amount in 26. In 1872 he served against his will as town supervisor, being induced to accept the office on account of receiving a unanimous vote. He has always been a republican. Was reared under Presbyterian teachings, to which he still adheres. Mr. Duncan was born in Kergill parish, Perthshire, Scotland, November 2, 1830. He was reared to farm labor, and on passing his majority (March, 1852) set out for America. He spent three years in farm labor in Monroe county, New York, and in the Pennsylvania pineries, and then came here as above related. He butchered and sold the first beef so handled in Mazeppa in the fall 1855.

His capital was very limited when he came to this state, and his own toil and sagacity have made him independent. He was married June, 1858, to Martha A., daughter of Lewis Blunt, one of the pioneers of Mazeppa. After bearing ten children, Mrs. Duncan was taken away by death, March 16, 1875. Of the children eight survive, as follows: Minnie (Mrs. William Lancecum, Fort Worth, Texas), Cynthia A. (Mrs. H. H. Judd, Chester), George J., San Antonio, Texas; the rest are at home, Ulysses Grant, William W., Verona, Stella May and Libbie.

WILLIAM WASKEY (deceased) was among the pioneers of Chester township, where he died in 1872. In May, 1855, he located on section 32, and fourteen years later exchanged this farm for one on section 35, on which the remainder of his life was passed. The youngest of his living children, Margaret V. (now Mrs. James Bennett), resides on the latter farm, which she received by inheritance. Mr. Waskey was a native of Maryland, and married Harriet Goodwin, of Virginia. While on an Ohio river steamer, moving west, Mrs. Waskey died, and was buried at Covington, Kentucky. The eldest daughter, Mary J., died in Illinois. Two sons, Joseph and William, died here. The eldest living, Sarah, dwells in Missouri. George W. is at Sioux Falls, Dakota, and James M. in Dixon county, Tennessee.

ALEXANDER WASKEY, the fourth living son of the above subject, was born within one mile of the natural bridge, in Virginia, August 8, 1843, and was therefore but twelve years old when he arrived in Wabasha county. He was reared on the home farm, and on reaching his majority traveled over many different states. Tiring of a wandering life, he returned, June, 1877, to this locality. May 19, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Almira Harrison, daughter of Henry and Maggie Harrison, of Zumbro township. Two children have been given to Mr. and Mrs. Waskey, thus: Edward Alexander, June 6, 1881; Gussie, July 17, 1883. Mr. Waskey is now settled on a farm in Zumbro and is prospering.

ELIJAH LONT (deceased) was one of the pioneers of Mazeppa, and died in the village March 15, 1878. He was born in Root, Montgomery county, New York. About 1842 he moved to Madison county, where he married Martha A. Conick. She preceded him to the other shore several years, departing May 4, 1873. Both were Spiritualists, and firm in their faith to the last. Mr. Lont was a farmer, and a man of sterling integrity. His whole life was a tem-

perance lecture, and he died regretted by all. He became a citizen of Mazeppa in the fall of 1855, and passed the remainder of his days here. Two children survive him, Stephen O., and Electa, wife of Evander Skillman.

FRANCIS A. STOWELL was one of the pioneers of Mazeppa, taking a claim near the village in 1855. He was seven years justice of the peace in Mazeppa. He is a native of Maine, born in 1818. In 1849 or 1850 he went to Platteville, Wisconsin, and there married Eunice L. Demming. He became a resident of Minnesota, as above noted, and in 1870 removed from Mazeppa to Lac Qui Parle county, settling on a farm near the village of same name. His eldest child is now a resident of Chester. Besides a son and daughter near Portland, Oregon, six children are with him at home.

ALBERT D. STOWELL, farmer, was born August 5, 1851, and has been a resident of this state since four years old. Until eighteen years of age he attended the Mazeppa schools, and afterward spent a year and a half at the state university. He is now engaged in farming in Chester township. September 19, 1873, he was united in marriage to Melinda, daughter of D. L. Philley, named elsewhere. His views on theology are as yet unsettled. In public policy he is a republican.

JOSEPH CASWELL, carpenter, was the first postmaster at Bear Valley, having settled in the township, then known by that name (now Chester), in June, 1855. His father, who bore the same name, settled here at the same time. This family is of English descent. Mary Mabie, whom Joseph Caswell, Sr., married, was descended from the early Dutch settlers of New York. The elder Caswell died in Vernon county, Wisconsin, in 1868. The subject of this paragraph was born March 19, 1826, in Cayuga county, New York. By the time he was ten years old he had dwelt with his parents in four states besides his native one. All his early life was passed on a farm. On August 14, 1851, he married Mary Nicholson, a native of Wisconsin. In 1855 he made a claim on section 26, where he dwelt seven years. In 1864 he removed to Waukeo, Iowa, where his home has ever since been. He is the father of nine children. Clarence, the eldest, is in Worth county, Missouri; Charles, in Otter Tail county, Minnesota. The rest are at Waukeo. Their names are Belle, Jane, John, Herbert, Elsie, Lydia L. and Harriet. Mr. Caswell united successively, as circumstances made most convenient, with the Methodist Episcopal, Baptist and United Brethren churches. He has always been a democrat.

CYRUS L. CASWELL, farmer, is a brother of the above subject. He was born April 4, 1831, while his parents dwelt in La Grange county, Indiana. His mother died when he was but seven years old, and he was brought up by Triplett, who was subsequently one of the pioneers of Chester. Messrs. Triplett and Caswell came here at the same time as those above mentioned, and made claims. Mr. Caswell's was partly on the Half-breed Tract. In 1861 he traded land for the eighty acres on section 27, where his home has been ever since. He still retains sixty acres on section 25, where he first settled. He was elected supervisor in 1868; he is a republican. In theological matters he agrees with the Methodists. He was married July 14, 1856, to Margaret Jenkins, a native of England. They have buried three daughters, and have one living, besides three sons. John married Carrie Lewis, and resides in the house with his parents. The others are William, Charles and Mary.

JOHN BRICHER, one of the numerous well-to-do farmers of Highland, is a native of Luxemburg, Germany, where he was born January 5, 1835. His parents were Peter and Susan (Ley) Brucher, (or Bricher), and John was their firstborn of a family of four girls and six boys. He received an education in the common branches. At the age of eighteen he bade farewell to his old home, and leaving his family and old associates behind, came to America. He did farm work near Aurora, Illinois, and in Dubuque county, Iowa, until the fall of 1855, when he came to Wabasha county, and pre-empted eighty acres on Sec. 35, in the township of Glasgow. In 1860, after having made many improvements on his pioneer farm, he sold it and bought eighty acres in section 2 in Highland, on which he now resides. His farm now consists of two hundred and forty-six acres, one hundred and thirty of which is in a fine state of cultivation. Mr. Bricher's residence is a large two-story brick house; it was erected at a cost of about \$2,500, when building material was cheap in the summer of 1879. Mr. Bricher's matrimonial life dates from May 18, 1861, when he espoused Mary Schearts, born in Bohemia in 1845. A large family of children have been born to this worthy couple: Lizzie, born June 20, 1862; Frank, May 2, 1864; Joseph, June 5, 1866; Elizabeth, April 13, 1868; John, August 13, 1870; Anna, April 3, 1873; Susan, November 8, 1875; Nicholas, March 3, 1878; Catherine, July 18, 1880; Christian, May 30, 1883. Joseph clerks in Brucher Bros'. store at Hammonds on the Zumbro, of which firm Mr. Bricher is a partner. The family are members of

the Highland Catholic church. Mr. Bricher has taught school several terms, and has been township assessor for six years, and at present is a member of the board of supervisors.

PATRICK M. MCINERNEY, merchant, Lake City, is a native of Mount Rivers, County Clare, Ireland, and was born in 1822. His early boyhood was spent on a farm, after which he received a classical education, which was completed by a collegiate course at Ennis, the seat of government in his native county; soon after he received a government appointment as superintendent of public works. These works were suspended in 1848, and on April 22, 1849, he sailed on the *Lady Harvey* from Kilrush, on the Shannon, for New York. This bark was commanded by Capt. Douglass, who sailed her safely into New York harbor on the 27th of the following May. The first position of trust filled by Mr. McInerney in this country, was in the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, in the city of New York. This position he resigned in a few months, notwithstanding the many and urgent protestations of Dr. Nickols, who was at that time at the head of that institution, to accept a position as assistant book-keeper for a large wholesale house in New York city. For a short time in 1851 he was connected with the New York & Erie railway, and in 1852 came to Chicago, to take charge of a construction train on the old Chicago & Galena railroad. He subsequently accepted a position on the Illinois Central railway at Freeport, Illinois. In 1855 he arrived at Pepin, Wisconsin, and there engaged in the transaction of a real-estate business; was postmaster at Pepin during the administration of James Buchanan, and, upon the organization of the county of Pepin, was appointed clerk of the circuit court for the Eighth judicial district. In the fall of 1874 he removed to Lake City, and the next spring embarked in a general merchandise business and is now in trade on Centre street.

SAMUEL DOUGHTY, president of Lake City bank, was born at Rockaway, New York, in 1818. His ancestry on both sides includes the earliest emigrants from England to Long Island. His maternal grandfather, Henry Nelson, served the colonics through the revolutionary war. Samuel and Betsey Doughty, his parents, were born on Long Island. Our subject was reared on a farm, three miles from any schoolhouse, and there were no free schools on Long Island in those days, within eighteen miles of New York city, the commercial and literary metropolis of America at that time. Thanks to a noble mother, his education was not wholly neglected.

It is a matter of honest pride to Mr. Doughty that, through his earnest and shrewdly-directed efforts, a free school was established in the same district. This was after he had learned the blacksmith's trade and set up a shop at his early home. At fifteen he went to acquire his craft, and began business, as above noted, before twenty. He was soon elected a member of the school board, and took great pains to secure to the youth of the community advantages which he had himself been denied. In 1839 he married Hannah Rider, also a native of Long Island. Thirteen years later he removed to Bloomington, Illinois, where he continued to operate his craft. In 1855 he came thence to this point, and has been since identified with the growth and progress of Lake City. He became an owner in the town site, and was many years occupied with the care of transfers and other matter, attendant on the upbuilding of a thriving city. In 1874 he assumed his present position as president of the Lake City bank. In regard to matters of theology, Mr. Doughty is a total unbeliever. Politically he was a democrat till a few years before the civil war, and has been a republican ever since. He has four sons. The eldest, Maj. Edward, and the youngest, Frank, reside with their father; Calvin, at Heron Lake, this state, and J. Cole, in business here.

JAMES L. KIMBLE (deceased) was the first settler in Chester township, where he resided from April, 1855, until his death, which occurred May 9, 1881. He was a son of Nancy Ainsley and Erastus Kimble, and was born in Palmyra, Pike county, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1813. His parents were born in the same town, where their parents had dwelt since the Wyoming massacre. Up to eighteen years of age Mr. Kimble lived with his parents on the farm where he was born, attending the common schools; then removed to Marshall, Michigan. Here he was enrolled in the United States service for the Blackhawk war, and served until its close. Returning to Michigan, he was married, November 8, 1836, to Miss Maria J. Benson, daughter of Abijah and Burneche Benson, all natives of Swanton, Franklin county, Vermont. After some years of farming in Michigan, he was compelled to move on account of ill health. A year was spent at Joliet, and another at Summit, Illinois, and he then settled at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, tilling a farm there nine years. Here he joined the I.O.O.F., of which he was an enthusiastic member of full degree. In February, 1855, he set out from St. Paul to look up a farming

location, and selected one-fourth of section 30, on which, with a companion, he remained three weeks, with a tent for shelter. A temporary shanty was put up to hold the claim, and he returned to St. Paul for his family, with which he came on the following April. A comfortable log house was then built, but this was long since superseded by a large and handsome frame dwelling. Mr. Kimble was many years a great sufferer from asthma, and was therefore unfitted for the active life for which he was by nature qualified. He was a staunch democrat, but took no part in public concerns. At the time of his death the estate included two hundred and thirteen acres of land lying on Trout Brook, and most beautifully situated for general farming. Six of the nine children are now living. Emily J., the eldest, died at four years old. De Grove A. served in Co. G, 3d Minn. Vols., and died of wounds received in the battle of Wood Lake. Albert L. served two and one-half years in Hatch's battalion at Fort Abercrombie; married Ada Martin, and resides with mother on homestead; has one child, Jennie Albertie. Nancy B. died at eighteen months old. Sarah J. is now Mrs. L. P. Hudson, dwells at Lake city. Erastus B. at Aberdeen, Dakota; Ada and Ida, twins (the former married J. L. Phillay), lives in Appleton, this state; latter is Mrs. Hugh R. Blanding, at Aberdeen. Charles D., the youngest, is at Aberdeen.

GEORGE WASHINGTON JUDD, blacksmith, is a son of Seymour Judd and Abigail Reed, both of whom were born in Lenox, Massachusetts. Seymour Judd was a blacksmith, and settled in Smyrna, Chenango county, New York, where his son, George, was born, February, 28, 1815. When the subject of this sketch was but fifteen years old his father died, and he became largely responsible for the care of the family. He had already worked a great deal in the shop with his father, and continued to follow the trade all his life. When he was seven years old the family had moved to Nelson, Madison county, and here he remained until 1844, then going to Georgetown, same county. He was married June 28, 1840, to Miss Amanda; daughter of Elisha and Phoebe (Perkins) Emmons, who removed from their native Connecticut to New York, where Mrs. Judd was born. Mr. Judd became a resident of Wabasha county in the fall of 1855, locating a claim to eighty acres of land in section 31, Chester. He built the first blacksmith-shop in Mazeppa. It stood on land now traversed by the C. M. & St. P. railway, near where Dr. Lont's barn now stands. A room was finished off in one

end of this building, in which he dwelt with his family for some months. He continued to carry on blacksmithing in Mazeppa till 1874, when he rented a farm in Bear Valley, and tilled it three years. At the end of this time he moved on a farm, owned by himself and son, in Pine Island township, adjoining the village. This estate includes one hundred and thirty acres, of which Mr. Judd took eighty in exchange for his claim soon after the latter was taken. He is a member of the Mazeppa masonic lodge; has always espoused the cause of the republican party. Mr. and Mrs. Judd have three children living, and lost a pair of twins at six weeks old, while in New York. Lewis, the eldest, has been twice married, and lost both spouses. He was united with Miss Cornelia J. Russell, who died, leaving one child, Nora Elva, born November 13, 1866. On the 30th of March, 1868, he married Fannie E. Smith, who left four children at her death. They were born as follows: George Wells, February 2, 1869; Kittie May, December 20, 1870; Franklin E., January 10, 1875; Harry Granville, August 28, 1876. Parmelia, second child of G. W. Judd, was born May 10, 1843; is now the wife of Francis M. Brown, Lake City. Eveline R., December 14, 1848; married E. M. Woodbury on the 14th of December, 1868, and dwells in Zumbrota township. When Mr. Judd arrived here; he borrowed money to pay the freight on his goods, but paid it by January following. He is now in independent circumstances, as the result of his blows with the hammer.

WILLIAM WALLACE DAY, liveryman, became a resident of this county in 1855, taking a claim on section 31, Chester, which he owned ten years. His residence has been most of the time in the village of Mazeppa. He has dealt a great deal in horses, and the fall of 1883 is the first in twenty-five in which he has not run a threshing machine. He now owns two and one-half blocks of village property, aside from his residence, and in the fall of 1883 built the handsome livery barn on Walnut street which he occupies for business. He is a member of the Masonic order; has always been a republican; was three years elected president of the village board, and is now serving the fourth year as treasurer of the village school funds. His father, Marvin Day, was a Connecticut Presbyterian of the strictest type, and Mr. Day's theological preferences are represented by that sect. Epaphroditus, father of Marvin Day, was also a native of Connecticut. The latter married Eliza Dunham, a native of the same state, and settled on a farm in Madison county,

New York, town of the same name, where Wallace Day was born. He was reared on the farm and resided there till he came to Minnesota. His education was received at what was known as the "Frog Schoolhouse," in his native town. In 1860 he married Eliza J. Goodell, who was born in Munson, Maine; her parents, Joseth and Cynthia Hitchcock-Goodell, were natives of Westminster, Vermont. Their second child, Frank, died when two years old. The living were born on the dates accompanying their names below: Carrie E., November 9, 1860; William Harlan, September 20, 1864; Ernest Ellsworth, October 6, 1868; Homer Goodell, January 14, 1870; Herbert Wallace, August 20, 1873. Frank Waren, the second-born, died before two years old.

WILLIAM DAVIS (deceased) was one of the pioneer settlers of Chester township, taking a quarter of section 33 as his claim, in June, 1855, and leaving it to his family at his death, May 20, 1864. The birth of William Davis and his wife, formerly Amelia H. Bishop, took place in Horton, Nova Scotia, the former in August, 1796, and the latter February 4, 1799. They were married December 8, 1818, and shortly moved to New Brunswick and settled on a farm. In 1851 went to Princeton, Illinois, and four years later came here. Mrs. Davis is still living with her youngest son on the original claim. Mr. Davis affiliated with the republicans during his brief citizenship in the United States. The family is of Presbyterian training. Five of the twelve children are now living, as follows: James A., Atkinson, Nebraska; Amy A., Mrs. Alfred J. Miller, Zumbrota township; Robert H., noted below; Sarah J., wife of Samuel Augur, Atkinson; Miner, on old homestead.

ROBERT H. DAVIS, farmer, became a resident of this county at the same time as his parents, as above stated. His farm embraces one hundred and twenty-seven acres, the residence standing on section 34. This is part of the claim taken in 1855. His birth occurred January 2, 1833, in St. Martin's parish, New Brunswick. The various removals of his father's family since that time describe his own. In April, 1858, he married Maria, relict of Charles Armstrong, and daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Corcer; she was born in Linden, Vermont, in 1827. In February, 1864, Mr. Davis enlisted in the United States service and was assigned to Brackett's cavalry battalion, serving on the plains until May, 1866. The youngest three of his children are at home, the others as below noted: Walter, born November 5, 1848, Atkinson, Nebraska;

Sarah, February, 1859, now wife of Thomas Jones, Cavalier, Dakota; Frederick, December, 1861, same place; Mary, April, 1864, wife of Philemon Irwin, at Dunville, Wisconsin; Gladys, March, 1867; Frank, March, 1869; Georgiana, August, 1871.

WILLIAM BOATMAN, one of the pioneers of 1855, was born in Brown county, Ohio, on February 2, 1817. His parents were Henry and Rachael (Laenex) Boatman. His early life was spent on a farm in Ripley county, where he received a fair common school education. He worked at the carpenter trade for fifteen years in Brown county, Ohio, and three years in Indiana. In 1855 he came in the early spring to Plainview township, where he located a claim on section 11, and was interested with Gen. Sharp, E. B. Eddy, Mr. Geisinger and Mr. Todd in the planning of the shortlived town of Greenville. In 1861 he disposed of his claim on section 11 and bought out the Geisinger claim on section 10, where he continued to reside for ten years. In 1871 he removed to Wisconsin, and engaged in lumbering, building a sawmill at Humbird. Here misfortune visited his enterprises in the shape of fire, that twice destroyed his property within a period of five years. He finally sold out his Wisconsin interests and returned to Plainview.

LUCAS KUEHN, general merchant, corner Main and Alleghaney streets. Mr. Kuehn has been a resident of the county since 1855, a resident of the city since 1858, and one of its business men since 1862, at which date he established a bakery, and two years later, abandoning that branch of business, engaged in drygoods trade, which he has now successfully conducted for twenty years. His block, two store-rooms of which are occupied with stock, fronts sixty feet on Main street and eighty feet on Allegheney. It is a solid brick and stone structure, two stories and basement, the upper story occupied for offices, storage, and the composing and editorial rooms of the Wabasha "Herald." He has also a branch store about sixteen miles from the city in Glasgow township. The corner building of the block was erected in 1868, the forty feet on the west in 1874. In 1879 Mr. Kuehn erected the Commercial Hotel corner of Main and Bailly street, which will be more particularly noted elsewhere. He is also president of the Wabasha bank, and in every way, as a liberal and public-spirited citizen, has fully identified himself with the interests of the city. Mr. Kuehn reports a gratifying increase of trade over that of 1882, sales in his clothing department being twenty-five to fifty per cent. in advance of previous season.

His establishment gives employment to a force of from six to eight clerks, and one wagon for the delivery of goods. He is also engaged in furnishing ties and timber for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, his contracts averaging about one thousand dollars per month for the past ten or twelve months. Mr. Kuehn is a native of Baden, Germany, born October 18, 1834, came to America in 1852, and three years later settled in this city. He married Miss Clarrie Genthner, of his native city, born there December 8, 1840. Marriage celebrated in this city November 30, 1858. Their children are: Magdalena, born November 23, 1861; Lonisa, July 11, 1866; Emil, November 27, 1868; Clara, August 16, 1871; Frank, April 17, 1877.

CHAPTER XCII.

PIONEERS — CONTINUED.

F. J. COLLIER, superintendent of the county poorhouse, is a native of New York. At six years of age he came into Lorain county, Ohio, with his father's family, and thirteen years later into Kane county, Illinois. He learned his trade as a cooper, and worked at it in Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, until 1855, when he came to Wabasha, and opened a hardware store here, which he carried on for two years. He then purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Cook's Valley, and farmed it there until 1865, when his health rendering farm work impossible, he returned to this city, was elected justice of the peace and city recorder, which latter office he held until 1878, when he was appointed superintendent of the county poorfarm. His office as justice of the peace he retained until the expiration of his term in 1879. Was nominated and elected to the state legislature in 1870, and was judge of probate for the term ending December 31, 1881. May 9, 1852, Mr. F. J. Collier married Miss Nancy Purcelle, a native of Prescott, Canada. They have five children. W. D. Collier, born July 28, 1854; Oliver F., born August 6, 1858; George O., born April 8, 1860; Elmer, born February 2, 1862; Charles H., born December 2, 1865. The boys are residents of the city, unmarried, and with the exception of the two eldest, at home. O. F., the second son, is proprietor of the Wabasha "Herald."

O. F. COLLIER, senior member of the firm of O. H. Collier & Co., editors and proprietors of the Wabasha "Herald," is a native of Wabasha county, born on his father's farm in Cook's Valley, August 6, 1858. Young Collier received his education in the public schools of this city until he entered the printing-office of W. S. Walton in 1872, with whom he remained until 1866, with the exception of a year at school. He then went to Lake city and for five years was foreman in the office of the Wabasha county "Sentinel," until 1881, when he purchased the Wabasha "Herald" from Messrs. Matteson and Lewark, which he conducted two years and sold a third interest to one of the old proprietors, W. Lewark, and by them the paper is now published. Mr. Collier is unmarried and quite an enthusiastic sportsman with rod and gun.

E. M. YORK, son of John and Eliza York, was born January 6, 1823, at Webster, Maine. Received his education at the common schools and spent his youth on the farm. In 1851 he removed to New Hampshire, remaining there till 1855, then came to Zumbro township, this county, settling on section 31. He owns two hundred acres of land. He has been assessor for some years and supervisor once. His political proclivities are democratic. He married Mary Sinclair, her parents being natives of Maine. They have nine children: Edward N., Jennie L. (deceased), Dora A., now Mrs. Oleson, living at South Troy; Mintie, Elnora L., Isaac (deceased), Arthur (deceased), Lora A. and Estella A.

WILLIAM C. WRIGHT, farmer, is a native of Norfolk county, England, where he was born March 25, 1827, being the second of six children born to William and Ann Wright, the former of whom is still living in England. When our subject was ten years of age he lost his mother, and shortly after took to the sea. So efficient did he prove, that at the age of fourteen he was second mate. His experience as a sailor was mainly in the British coasting trade and the trade with France, though he also made voyages to America. While lying in the harbor of Quebec he sustained a severe injury, which confined him to the hospital six months and ended his career as a sailor. The next few years were spent farming in different places in Canada, and in the spring of 1856 he located in West Albany, where he yet lives, being one of its earliest settlers. He was married in Canada October, 1846, to Christina Smith, a native of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, who died September 12, 1869. She was the mother of eleven children, eight of whom are living:

Mrs. Elizabeth Jennings, of Sack City, Iowa, William H., George L., of Cass county, Wisconsin, Mrs. Susanna O'Conner, of Polk county, Wisconsin, Mrs. Harriet I. Burke, Christina, Jeanette and David. In politics Mr. Wright is independent. He has well improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and is a prosperous farmer and a reliable citizen.

P. G. DICKMANN, farmer, was born in 1841, in Germany. He is the third son of George C. and Wiebke Dickman, natives of Germany. They came to Cook county, Illinois, when our subject was about twelve years old. In 1856 they came to Oakwood township. In 1861 Mr. Dickman served in the 8th Minn. Vols. for three years on the frontier, in the Bad Lands, and in Schofield's army at Murfreesboro. Kingston, etc. In 1865 he was discharged, and, returning home, took charge of the old homestead, his father going to Winona. He now has four hundred acres, nearly all improved, of very fine land, with one of the finest residences in Oakwood. He is a member of the Masonic order. He is one of Oakwood's supervisors. He has been a democrat for the last few years. He is one of our most enterprising and intelligent citizens. He was married, in 1867, to Annie Schach, native of Germany. They have nine children.

ISAAC J. CUTTER was born in Pennsylvania, November 2, 1829. His parents were both natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Cutter is a butcher by trade. He moved to Glasgow township in July, 1856, and settled where he now lives. He has a farm of two hundred acres, well improved. A fine wind-engine furnishes him power enough to pump all water for his stock, besides running a small feed-mill. Mr. Cutter has also a steam thresher. He was married, in 1853, to Mary Stowman. Mrs. Cutter has quite an extensive creamery. She sells about three hundred and fifty dollars' worth of butter per annum, besides what they use on the table. Mr. Cutter enlisted in the 2d Minn. Sharpshooters, and was mustered in at St. Paul, in February, 1862. From St. Paul he went first to Washington City, and then down the Potomac river. He was in the battles of Williamsburg, second Bull Run and Antietam; was in the battles in front of Richmond, and was in the seven days' retreat. In the battle of second Bull Run a ball passed through the sleeve of his blouse, and in the battle of Antietam his gun was struck by a ball and broken in two, but he never received a scratch. He was discharged March 5, 1865, at Petersburg, Virginia. He belongs

to the Wapahasa Lodge, No. 14, A.F.A.M., of Wabasha City, of which lodge he has been a member for twelve years. Mr. Cutter has been county commissioner three years.

WILLIAM LORD CLEVELAND was born in Royalton, Windsor county, Vermont, December 17, 1814. His father, Jedediah Cleaveland, was of English descent, and his mother, Harriet (Randall) Cleaveland, of Scotch parentage. He acquired a fair common-school education in Vermont by working for his board and attending school winters. He then taught a term or two of school in his native state; in 1837 came to Ohio and did carpenter work for a year, then went to Clinton, Michigan, where he continued to reside for sixteen years, working at his trade, that of a millwright, and teaching school. From 1854 to 1856 he followed his trade in Pittsburgh, Indiana. In the fall of 1856 came to Wabasha county, and the following spring pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres on section 17, in Highland, which land he still owns. He married Lucinda Hooper at Tecumseh, Michigan, in 1843; her death occurred November, 1877. Mr. Cleaveland now has a home with his eldest son, John D., of Highland. The following are his children now living, namely: John D., born in Michigan, June 22, 1875; Jennette C. (Mrs. W. H. Phillips), of Winona, September 1, 1847; William E., of Highland, a grocer, November 28, 1849. Mr. Cleaveland professes to be a Spiritualist. He has been a justice of the peace in Highland township continuously, with the exception of three years, since its organization. He was chairman of the first board of supervisors and held that place for three years. He is a charter member of Plainview Lodge, No. 16, I.O.O.F.

GEORGE W. CARPENTER, farmer and thresher, was next to the oldest of a family of four boys and four girls, born to T. P. and Emeline (Webster) Carpenter. He was born in Meadville, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1832. While a small child he was adopted into the family of his grandfather Webster, and lived with him on a farm near Warrentown, Pennsylvania, where he attended country school winters till 1846. In the spring of this year he accompanied his grandfather to McHenry county, Illinois, and soon found a home, a well-to-do farmer by the name of Pliny Hayward, attending school winters and working on the farm summers. January 1, 1855, he espoused Miss Lucy J. Judd, a native of Connecticut. In the spring of 1856 he came to Wabasha county, and located on a quarter-section in Plainview; this farm he cleared and improved, and sold in 1866. He did not engage

in business again until September, 1870, when he purchased eighty acres on section 35 in Highland, where he now has a comfortable home. He is widely known among the farmers as a thresher, being the first man who ran a threshing-machine in Greenwood prairie. He is a member of the Methodist church, and also of the Plainview lodge of Odd-Fellows. Mr. Carpenter has been twice married. By his first wife he had three children: Oscar E., a farmer in Big Stone county, Minnesota; Clara A. and Willie H., both living at home. His second wife was the relict of the late George Clark, of Highland, to whom he was married January 27, 1878. Mrs. Clark had at the time of her second marriage two children, namely, Willie F. Clark and Lucy A. Clark.

MATTHEW KINSELLA, Jr., farmer, was born August, 1832. When he was about twenty years of age he came to the United States, and settled in Madison county, Illinois. After three years he came to Chipewewa lumber region, remaining a few years. He then came to his present farm, as one of the earliest settlers of Oakwood township, enduring the hardships of those early days. He liked the wooded region best, and on that account chose his present farm. It contains one hundred and sixty acres, with enough added since his settlement to make seven hundred and forty acres of land—five hundred and forty under cultivation and some woodland. His farm is well improved, and one of the best in the township. He is one of the most devoted members of the Catholic church, and a leader in public enterprises of value. He has been township treasurer and chairman of supervisors for a number of years. He has been a democrat, but is now more independent, and is one of our most influential reliable citizens. He was married (the first in the township) in September, 1859, to Catherine Finley, native of Ireland. He has four children.

JAS. H. SANDFORD, retired farmer, was born in Topsham, Maine, August 14, 1814. He was kept at school until fifteen years of age, when, shortly after, his father died, when he went to sea, entering the foreign merchant trade. For about twenty-seven years his principal occupation was that of a sailor. Occasionally, however, he would stop at home for a time, and on these occasions he would make a trip or two in some coasting-vessel. He also made several trips into the western wilds in the employ of the fur traders. In 1856 he immigrated to Minnesota, and settled in the town of Mazeppa, where he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 29, on

which he continued to reside up to 1882, when he rented his farm and removed into the village of Mazeppa. Mr. Sandford is full of amusing and interesting reminiscences of the early days. He saw much of the Indians, as his place was near the Zumbro, which afforded fine camping-grounds for them, and who frequently called at his house for the purpose of begging. In those days he had to carry his supplies on his back some four miles, and the idea that the lazy Indians had the face to beg of him, when they knew how he had to pack his provisions, was too much for him, so he told his wife, in the hearing of several of them, that he would not give them anything more, whereupon they, seeming to understand, at once left. Shaska, one of the Indians hung for the massacre of settlers, at New Uelen, came to his house one day and said he was sick, so Mrs. Sandford offered him a bottle containing No. 6, composed of gum myrrh, brandy and capsicum, a very hot, powerful medicine; but Shaska would not take it till Mrs. Sandford assured him by appearing to take some herself, whereupon he raised the bottle to his mouth and gulped down a good dose, before he was aware of how hot it was; it was down, though, and he had to stand it; but his grimaces and antics were amusing for a few moments. It seems the Indian had faith in Mrs. Sandford's ability as a doctor, for he repeated the dose for several days, till finally one day he came and said he was all right. On one occasion in the winter, when Mr. Sandford was away, a lot of Indians called at his house to warm themselves, leaving their guns outside; finally, when they left, Mrs. Sandford went to the door with her son George, a small boy, when they suddenly drew up their guns and aimed at Mrs. Sandford, who, instead of darting into the house with fear, stood and laughed at them, believing they meant no harm, while her little boy thought it meant business, and was considerably alarmed. Mr. Sandford is now in his declining years, enjoying the fruits of an industrious life as he justly deserves, being the owner of several farms; his means are ample. He has been twice married, and had two sons by his first marriage, one of whom is living. His second wife was Miss Arabella Pierce, of Bath, Maine, by whom he had one son, George, who is postmaster of Mazeppa.

J. J. BEATY was born in the State of Massachusetts, in the year 1856. After receiving a good common school education he learned the carpenter trade. He came to this county in 1856, and resided for one year in Lake City, where he built the first mill. In 1857 he removed to this township, and has since given much of his time to

farming. Mr. Beaty enlisted in Co. E, 11th Minn. Inf., in 1864, and served until the close of the war. The people of the county and township have honored him with many positions of trust, all of which he has filled with credit to himself and general satisfaction to the people. He is at present county surveyor, which position he has held for eight years. Mr. Beaty is a member of the State Grange Association, the Masonic lodge of Lake City, and the Good Templars lodge of Oak Centre. Mr. Beaty was married in 1844, to Mary Snondon, to whom were born twelve children, eleven of whom are living.

JOHN LINK was born in England, September 21, 1820. In 1854 he came with his family to this country, and settled for three years in Ogle county, Illinois. In the fall of 1856 he came to Wabasha county, and after taking a claim in Gillford township returned for the winter to Illinois. On April 18, 1857, Mr. Link and family arrived at their new home, or rather the place where their home was to be, for there was nothing but the wide fields and the open sky to welcome them. In course of time, patient and persevering toil surmounted pioneer difficulties, for house and barn were soon erected, and the land yielded large crops of grain. Mr. Link now owns two hundred acres of tillable, well improved land on section 24, besides other property elsewhere. He was married February 17, 1848, to Margarette Lewis, and five children have been born to them, four of whom are living.

GEO. W. PRICE, farmer and stock-dealer, came to this county from Ohio, in 1856. He first settled in Hyde Park township, on the farm now owned by Mr. Riley. He removed to Gillford township in 1863, where he has since resided. He was married in 1860, to Elisabeth C. Craig, and five children have been born to them, all of whom are still living. Mr. Price has a farm of one hundred and seventy-six acres on sections 27 and 33, and is all under cultivation.

ALVIN KINNEY, the genial proprietor of the Franklin House, Mazepa, was born in Otselic, Shenango county, New York State, in December, 1831. He received some schooling at the district school, and commenced early in life making his own way in the world by working on a farm by the month. The season of 1854 found him in Sangamon county, Illinois, where, in the fall of that year, he hired out to Edwards & Felt, at twenty dollars a month and board, to feed stock through the winter, with the understanding that when the cattle were shipped the following spring, if he desired

he could go along as far as Albany at the same pay. The corn for the stock was bought of neighboring farmers, and he had to haul it and feed one hundred head daily. When the stock was shipped in the spring he went through to Albany, and from there he returned as far as Utica, from which place he proceeded to his home, where he hired out on a farm at which he continued for a couple of years. At about that time a great emigration was going on, and mostly to Minnesota. He had had no thought of Minnesota, as it had been his intention to return to Illinois; but, being in company of several of his acquaintances one Friday evening, who were to start on the following Monday, he became enthused and decided that night to accompany them. Accordingly, the next morning, he acquainted his father of his determination, who remarked that he thought it might be a good idea. The company came by rail to Dnnlieth, Iowa, and from there by steamboat to Red Wing, and from there to Mazeppa he came on foot, arriving at Mazeppa in the spring of 1856. Here he pre-empted a quarter-section of land, proving up his claim, and subsequently bought up the claim of another man. In the fall of 1856 he went to Winona to take out his patent on his claim, but found the expenses greater than he had calculated on. An acquaintance, named Jost. Smith, was along with him, and when their business was completed they took passage by boat to Red Wing. On arriving there in the evening, they both discovered that they were without money; this situation required the exercise of financial ability, so they resolved themselves into a committee to provide ways and means. They were too much American to beg, and *too good* to steal, so the committee soon decided that their only chance was to either walk all night or sleep out. But, it being late in the fall and too cold for that, it was not to be thought of. The night was dark, but on hunting around they found an old shed, with nothing in it but a cutter. Here they took up their lodging, one sitting for awhile in the cutter while the other walked up and down to keep warm. At the first intimation of approaching day they started on foot for home, but had gone only about seven miles when Mr. Kinney discovered in his overcoat pocket seventy-five cents, which, had it been found the evening before, would have been sufficient to procure comfortable lodgings. In those days prairie fires occurred every year, burning over the surface of the whole country and leaving it perfectly black, giving it a desolate and somber appearance. On going to Red Wing on foot, shortly after one of

these fires, he saw in the distance some strange object that appeared to be moving, but which he could not make out. He had not long to wait, however, as he soon discovered that the strange object was a party of Indians moving with their families and household goods. Here he witnessed for the first time what appeared to him the most crude yet novel mode of transportation; two poles, fifteen or twenty feet in length, were fastened one on each side of a pony by one end, while the other end dragged on the ground. On these poles, behind the pony, was piled the truck, which he partly carried and partly dragged on the ground. Here, he thought, was displayed the inventive faculty which indicates progression. In 1873 he traded farm property for the Franklin House, which he has continued to run. He has been deputy sheriff two terms. In April, 1857, he was married to Miss Adeline Hutchins, then of Mazeppa, but formerly of Shenango county, New York State. They lost their only child.

H. C. WILCOX, captain and joint owner with W. P. Dugan of the steamer *Lion*, carrying passengers, freight and mails between this port and Alma, Wisconsin. The *Lion* was built here by Capt. Wilcox, in the winter of 1876-7, and started running upon the opening of navigation in the spring of 1877. She is a small, trim-built sternwheeler, 110 feet over all, 16 feet beam and three feet hold. Her wheel is $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, with 11 feet buckets; her engines, 52-inch stroke, $8\frac{1}{2}$ -inch diameter, and she easily attains a speed of ten to twelve miles an hour against the ordinary Mississippi current, and can make from fifteen to eighteen miles an hour down stream. She cost complete about five thousand dollars, and is under regular contract with the United States government to carry mails from this city to Alma, Wisconsin, and also delivers a special mail at the offices of the Mississippi and Beef Slough Logging Company, at the mouth of the Beef Slough, across the river, and a few miles down stream from this point. She makes three round trips daily, Sundays excepted, between this place and Alma, and triweekly night trips to the mouth of the Chippewa river, towing rafts. Her crew consists of Capt. Wilcox, Henry Lashpell, pilot; Wm. Worthington, engineer, and two hands. Capt. H. C. Wilcox is a native of Jefferson county, New York, a practical engineer and miller by trade, having acquired his knowledge of these industries under his father's direction, who was engaged in the milling business at the old home in Jefferson county. Leaving home

Mr. Wilcox came west, and was employed as a railroad engineer on the line of the Illinois Central, before coming to this place in 1856. From 1860-3 he was in charge of the milling establishment of W. W. Prindle at this place. Since 1863 the captain has been principally engaged in river business; as engineer until 1876, when he put the little steamer Comet into the carrying trade between this port and Alma, to be followed by the larger and better Lion, which he built the following winter, as before noted. Capt. Wilcox married Adelaide Goodell, December 11, 1855, at Lawrence, Michigan. They have six children, all living at home. Helen, July 20, 1858; Hattie, June 4, 1864; Francis M., September 10, 1871; Carrie, August 15, 1873; Harrie, July 24, 1878; Albert, December 29, 1880. The captain resides at the corner of Second and Lafayette streets, on the same property purchased by him in 1862, and which has been the family residence for over twenty-one years. He has just completed and taken possession of his new house, a very comfortable and substantial frame dwelling, two stories in height, the main building 24×32 feet, with a wing 16×20, and a one-story addition, 16×20.

M. KENNEDY, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, also in hats, caps and gloves, on Main street, one door west from corner of Pembroke street, Herschy's block. This business was established by Mr. Kennedy in 1856, and with the exception of one year, 1861, has been continued to the present, a period altogether of twenty-six years. The house gives employment to two persons. Mr. Kennedy is a native of St. Andrews, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada. He learned his trade as shoemaker in his native town, and came direct from the Dominion to Wabasha in 1856. M. Kennedy is one of the pillars of the Congregational church in this city, a member of the board of trustees, and for seventeen years has been superintendent of its Sunday-school. He is unmarried, and one of the most universally respected men in the city.

J. H. EVANS, county commissioner for district No. 4, embracing townships of Greenfield, Glasgow, and the city of Wabasha; is of Welsh descent, a native of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, and had learned the trade of compositor before coming to Wabasha, in April, 1856, at which time he was eighteen years of age. He had also acquired a knowledge of the plasterer's trade, and after coming to this city followed that and type-setting for some years, his last winter at the case being 1865. His first contracts were taken at

nineteen years of age, the second year that he spent in this city. In 1857 he commenced work as a mason with his brother-in-law, N. B. Lutz, and was in partnership with him until that gentleman removed to Lake City, in 1864. Since then Mr. Evans has been actively engaged in working at his trade, contracting for the erection of buildings, either alone or in company with others, superintending his farms, attending to county business, and in such other occupations as his personal inclinations or the public business demanded. He owns a farm of three hundred acres in sections 3 and 4, township 110 and 111, and ranges 10 and 11, and an undivided half in a tract of one hundred and sixty acres, owned by the stock firm of Evans & Penny. His residence on Second street, just north of the public school building, was erected by him in 1862 and has been the home of the family for the past twenty-one years. His official services rendered the city and county have extended through the greater part of the past twenty years, since his first election as alderman in 1862. He has been mayor of the city three years of that time, alderman of his ward four years, and is now serving his seventh year as county commissioner for his district. October 29, 1860, Mr. Evans married Miss Sara Duhamel, a resident of this city since 1857. Their children are: Maggie, born June 30, 1864; Mamie, born January 12, 1866; Harry, born November 15, 1869; William, born December 18, 1871; Fannie, born March 3, 1877.

R. E. STEARNS, city recorder and justice of the peace, was elected to these offices in the spring of 1880, and is now serving his second term in each. He is a native of Canada, removed early to the State of New York with his father's family, and was in mercantile business there prior to coming to this city in 1856. Here he took up the trade of stonemason and followed it nearly twenty-five years, until his election to the offices above cited. In September, 1850, he was married in Franklin county, New York, to Miss M. M. Townsend, still living. They have two children, Ernest E., born August 25, 1859, and Charles, born July 22, 1873.

ERNEST STEARNS, son of R. E. Stearns, was born in Wabasha August 26, 1860, and has spent his life in his native town, growing up in the schools and business of the town where he was born. In 1877 he began learning the business of photography, and in 1878 commenced for himself. In a short time he had the business of the city and vicinity all to himself. This was a consequence of good work and accommodating methods always practiced by Mr. Stearns.

In 1883 he opened and has now in operation one of the most complete photographing establishments in the state. His apparatus, scenery and accessories are of the latest and most improved kind. The establishment is located in the second story of the Hirschy building, a cut of which appears in this work.

JOHN N. MURDOCH, attorney-at-law, office in the editorial rooms of the Wabasha "Herald"; practice established in this city in 1857. John N. Murdoch was born at Winchendon, Massachusetts, September 23, 1831. Graduated from Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, in the class of 1852, and took his parchments two years later from the Albany Law School, Albany, New York. He cast his first ballot in 1852, voting for John P. Hale, free-soil candidate for president, and three years later was a member of the convention which met at St. Anthony, Minnesota, in March, 1855, to organize the republican party in the territory of Minnesota, and has voted the republican ticket ever since. Having completed his law studies Mr. Murdoch came west, and was in St. Paul one year, then removed to Red Wing, and two years later, 1857, located in this city. From 1865 to 1867 he was absent from the county, traveling in the south, and from 1873 to 1876 was with his family in Kansas. With the exception of these years, Wabasha has been his home since his location here in 1857. For the last twelve years Mr. Murdoch has been more or less connected with the press of the city, having had charge of the editorial columns of the "Herald" from 1871 to 1873, when that paper was owned by Sharpe & Palmer, and again from April, 1881, to date, August, 1883, at which time he appears to be solidly seated in the editorial chair. Mr. Murdoch was the first city attorney for the city of Wabasha; he headed the electoral ticket of the state in 1864 (as elector at large) for Lincoln and Johnson, and was the city postmaster from 1869 to 1873. September 17, 1855, Mr. Murdoch married Miss Cynthia A. Baldwin, of Auburn, New York. They have four children: Mary E., born December 20, 1856; Wm. L., born in this city August 12, 1858, now and for the past eight years with the Samuel Cupple's Woodenware Co., of St. Louis. Emily T., born April 1, 1861, and who graduated A. B. from Wellesley College, Massachusetts, class of '83. The first native of Wabasha county, so far as known, to take a full collegiate course and receive a degree. John W., born June 22, 1869, and now in school in this city.

INGRAM, KENNEDY & GILL, lumbermen and manufacturers of

sash, doors, blinds and carpenters' material. Business of selling lumber was established here in 1861, and the planing-mill (a small affair at that time) was built in the summer of 1865. In the spring of 1867 additional machinery was put in and the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds begun. The manufactory has been practically rebuilt since its establishment, through additions and improvements. As it now stands, on the corner of Second and Arch streets, it is a substantial two-story frame, 76 × 48 feet, with a brick engine and boiler house 32 × 36 feet. It is well supplied with all necessary machinery for a manufactory of the kind. Its business is principally filling orders, little stock work being done, the demand for work leaving no opportunity for stocking up. The planing-mill turns out about fifty thousand feet of dressed lumber every week, and the manufactory works up the same amount every twelve months. The engine has a capacity of about fifty-horsepower. The lumber yards occupy ten lots on blocks 13 and 18 of the original town site of Wabasha; there is closed shed-room for one hundred and fifty thousand feet of dressed lumber, and the annual sales are from four million five hundred thousand feet, stocked from the mills of the Empire Lumber Company, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, who are largely the principals of the business. The office of the company is on the corner of Second and Walnut streets. Lumber is floated down the Chippewa and Mississippi rivers to the yards of the company at this point, and shipments are made by rail over the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad and branches, upon tracks from the lines of that road running into the yards, and affording excellent opportunities for shipment. The force of the establishment here is one superintendent, one book-keeper, six hands in the manufactory, fifteen in the yards, and three teams.

Mrs. ELIZABETH GILL, widow of W. Gill, is the principal resident partner. Wm. V. Gill, under whom the yards were originally established, a little over twenty-two years since, was a native of Pennsylvania. He came to Wabasha county in 1856, and worked for a time there in a sawmill belonging to Knapp, Stout & Co., of which he had charge the following season, 1857. In 1858 he ran a sawmill in this place for Jarvas Williams, and in the season of 1859 was at Eau Claire in the service of Daniel Shaw, with whom he remained two or three summers, spending his winters in this place, usually clerking. Mr. Gill married Miss Elizabeth Hoggard, of

this city, in 1860, and with her removed to Eau Claire. During the summer of 1861, while in the employ of Daniel Shaw & Co., lumbermen, in charge of their large saw, he made a contract with Ingram & Kennedy, lumbermen of Eau Claire, to open a lumber yard in this city, they to supply the lumber, he to manage their business. Accordingly, in the early fall of 1861 Mr. Gill returned to Wabasha, opened the yard, afterward built the planing-mill and factory, and conducted business here until his death, which occurred March 13, 1876, at San Diego, California, to which place he had gone to recuperate his health. He was a man of most methodical business habits, universally respected, and his loss was severely felt by the business circles of the city. He left behind him a family of two sons, one daughter and his widow, all of whom are still residents of this city.

S. L. CAMPBELL, attorney-at-law ; office corner of Main and Alleghany streets, Post-office building. Mr. Campbell established business in this city in the spring of 1856, and is the oldest practicing attorney in the county. He is a native of Chenango county, New York, was brought up on the old home farm, and followed farming until his removal to this state (then territory), in 1855. During his intervals of leisure from farm labor he pursued his legal studies, making himself familiar with the principles of law, leaving a knowledge of its practice to be acquired in the courts. He was admitted to practice at Red Wing, in this state, by the then chief justice of the territory (Welch), in the fall of 1855. When Wabasha county became organized for judicial purposes in the following spring, Mr. Campbell was appointed clerk of the United States district court for the first district, and held that office until the state was admitted to the union in 1858. From the date of the establishment of his law-office here, more than twenty-seven years since, Mr. Campbell has continued steadily in the practice of his profession. During these years his only law partner was E. M. Birdsey, Esq., with whom he was associated in business from 1867 to 1872, when Mr. Birdsey's health compelled him to relinquish practice, and he soon afterward died. Mr. Campbell has served the bar of the county as clerk of court and county attorney, the city as mayor, the representative district as representative in 1862, and again from 1875 to 1879.

MERCHANTS HOTEL, West Wabasha, near central depot, L. M. Gregg, proprietor. This hotel stands on the corner of Campbell

and Seventh streets, in what is known as Wellman's survey of the city of Wabasha. the hotel property embraces four lots (7, 8, 9, 10) in block 125, facing two hundred feet on Seventh street, and having a depth of one hundred and fifty feet along Campbell. The hotel building fronts ninety feet on Seventh, sixty-eight feet on Campbell, is two stories in height, contains thirty-five rooms, twenty of them guests' rooms, and is thoroughly fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of the traveling public. The hotel fronts southward toward the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, from the depot of which it is distant about one and a half blocks. A double piazza runs along both fronts, and from the south one are entrances into the office, hall, ladies' reception-room and bar. The ladies' reception-room and parlors on the east form a pleasant suite of three rooms, ten feet by eighteen feet, twenty-four feet by eighteen feet, and seventeen feet by seventeen feet, respectively, equivalent to a single room twenty-five by thirty-six feet, and infinitely more pleasant. The dining-room in the rear of the office and bar is eighteen by thirty-five feet, and the adjoining kitchens are respectively eighteen by twenty feet and thirteen by twenty-four feet. A hall at the rear of the reception-room and offices communicates with the main hall and the dining-room, so that guests have access to all parts of the house, independent of the more public rooms. Double hallways, above and below, afford free circulation of air, all rooms being open to the sunlight, leaving nothing in this direction to be desired. No sample rooms for commercial travelers are found in the hotel, which stands too remote from the business center of town to make them necessary, but two commodious rooms for this purpose are provided in a central location in the city, to which the proprietor runs a free carriage, for the accommodation of his guests. The present staff of servants is nine, three men and six women. The hotel is new, having been built during the late summer, the proprietor taking possession August 15, 1883.

L. M. GREGG, proprietor of Merchants Hotel, is a native of New York, and has been a resident of this county since May 22, 1856. He was five years a resident of this city, and then removed to his farm on Greenwood prairie, on Sec. 24, T. 109, R. 12, where he purchased a tract of two hundred and sixty acres, since increased to four hundred, and on which he now has forty head of cattle, one hundred hogs and fifty head of Cotswold sheep, it being his intention to convert his farm into a stock ranch. Before remov-

ing to his farm in 1861 Mr. Gregg was elected county treasurer and held that office during 1857-8-9. While a resident of the farm he served as county commissioner for the second district from 1867 to 1876. The following year, 1877, he was elected sheriff, and on assuming office returned to this city, which was his residence until the expiration of his second term, December 31, 1881, when he removed to Lake City and opened a hotel there, which he still manages. On the completion of his hotel here he returned to Wabasha, which is likely to become his permanent residence. January 14, 1865, Mr. Gregg married Miss W. Holtzer; they have four children: Bertha L., born July 21, 1866; Maud A., born February 14, 1869; Margaret, born March 10, 1873; James L., August 10, 1876.

WM. S. JACKSON (deceased), one of the pioneer business men of Wabasha, was born near Brownville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1832, and when he was thirteen years of age removed with his father's family to Millington, Illinois, and spent the next five years of his life upon the farm there, assuming charge of the same at fifteen years of age. At about eighteen years of age he commenced clerking in Millington, and followed that business some four or five years, several of his winters while on the farm and in the store having been spent at a school near Richmond, Indiana. He completed his education, so far as attending school was concerned, by a course at Jones' Business College, St. Louis, which he finished in the spring of 1856. The same season he came to Minnesota; was for a few months in Red Wing; then located, late in the fall, in this city, which was his home until his decease, February 8, 1882. He immediately entered the mercantile house of Campbell, Gambice & Pendletons as clerk, and continued with them until the house went down in the financial crash of 1857, when he was appointed one of the assignees of the suspended firm, and in that capacity settled up the business. The following year, 1858, he entered into partnership with S. S. Kepler, in general merchandise business, and was associated with that gentleman until he removed to Ean Claire in 1876. During the twenty-six years of Mr. Jackson's residence he acquired a considerable estate in city property and farming lands. He was one of the organizers of the Congregational church of this city—a warm supporter of all church institutions, and the efficient clerk of the church from the date of its organization to the time of his death. He was a man of warm, generous impulses, greatly beloved in the community, by whom, as well as by the church, his loss was deeply

felt. He left one child, Fred. Jackson, born in this city August 16, 1861. Young Jackson entered the preparatory department of Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, in 1877; the classical course in 1879, and would have graduated in the class of 1883, B.S., had not his studies been intermitted by ill health. Mr. Jackson is now completing his course there under special arrangement with the faculty of that institute.

W. J. ARNOLD, coroner of Wabasha county since 1868; office with the county attorney, over Schwirtz' drygoods house on Main street. Mr. Arnold was born at Smithfield, Rhode Island, August 14, 1810; was educated at the academy in his native town, and came west as far as Steuben county, New York, in 1835, clerking and teaching school there until 1839. He then started a grocery and provision store in Corning, New York; was burned out twice, and passed through the usual experiences of a young business man under two misfortunes of that kind before coming to the Mississippi in 1856, just after his second misfortune of that kind. He visited Wabasha in August, 1856, and immediately engaged to take charge of the general merchandising business of H. S. Allen & Co., of Chippewa Falls, which they had established here. He remained in their employ until they were wiped out in the financial crash of 1858. In 1859-60 he was member of the state legislature for this representative district, and upon the election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency was appointed postmaster here, holding office during the two terms for which Mr. Lincoln was elected, and on the termination of his services with the postal department was elected county coroner, which office he continues to hold. He was justice of the peace from 1872 to 1876, also from 1879 to 1883. October 26, 1841, Mr. Arnold married Miss Harriet N. Kress, of Covington, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. They have three sons, John K., born July 20, 1842; Ralph E., born December 1, 1844; William F., born April 21, 1850.

HERMAN AMERLAND, farmer; lands lying in sections 3 and 4, range 10, township 110, and aggregate two hundred acres. Mr. Amerland has resided in Wabasha county on his present farm almost thirty years, having taken his claim of eighty acres as a homestead in 1854. This claim was proved up in 1858; forty acres were added by scrip title, and rest since acquired. The crop for 1883 was: Corn, 10 acres, yield per acre, — bushels; oats, 14 acres, yield per acre, 40 bushels; wheat, 12 acres, yield per acre, 18 bushels; barley, 10 acres, yield per acre, 35 bushels; grass, 30 acres, yield per acre,

2 tons ; stock, 95 head. Mr. Amerland was born in Hanover, Germany, May 14, 1822 ; married Miss Catharine Budke, of his native place, January 2, 1852, and the following year, 1853, came to America. That winter was spent in St. Louis, and in the following June a settlement was made in the farm, which has now been the family home for over twenty-nine years. The children, all born in this county, are : Henry, born November 8, 1855, graduated from Wabasha High School in 1873, and now banking at Minto, Dakota ; Anna, born April 8, 1857 ; Louisa, born June 23, 1859 ; Sophia, born March 23, 1864 ; Eduard, born January 9, 1870 ; John, born April 25, 1872 ; Clara, born February 18, 1875. Three of the children are in attendance at the Wabasha city school, the farm lying partly within the city limits.

W. S. PIERS, bookkeeper for the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, is a native of Nova Scotia. He was educated in the Grammar School at Halifax, in that province, and at nineteen years of age came into Allamakee county, Iowa, his father's family settling there in 1851, on a farm eight miles back from the river. W. S. Piers' first visit was made to this county in 1854, and two years later he located on his farm, the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 4, T. 111, R. 11 W. of the principal meridian, and was there until 1862, when he enlisted in the 1st regt. Minn. Rangers, for the Indian campaign on the frontiers, and was there until mustered out in 1864, when he entered the service of Knapp, Stout & Co. April 19, 1857, Mr. Piers married Mary Shurtliff, of this county, whose family came here in 1856. They have seven children, five living at home. William T., born in Wabasha, January 4, 1860, and now bookkeeper for H. J. Oneil, of Winona ; L. E., born August 23, 1864, and now in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway at Wabasha ; Alice, born September 12, 1867 ; Albert J., born December 20, 1869 ; Walter B., born February 19, 1872 ; Blanche, born November 26, 1874 ; Jennie, born May 20, 1880.

CHARLES HORNBOGEN, furniture, hardware, farmers' tools, etc. ; store on the south side of Water street, corner Main. His store fronts fifty feet on Water street, sixty-eighty on Main street, and is a two-story brick, erected in 1871. Mr. Hornberger established his furniture business in 1868 on Second street, and came to his present location in 1879. He is a native of Saxony, born in 1827, learned his trade there, and came to America in 1853. Was in New York State, Indiana and Kentucky until 1856, when he came to Read's

Landing, and finding no work at his own trade as cabinetmaker, worked as carpenter and builder until 1868, when he opened a furniture store. He was married here in 1861, to Miss Gertrude Anding. Their children are: Frank, born October 15, 1864; Alfred, born October 31, 1866; Clara, born November 15, 1868; Harry, born February 14, 1871.

LUDWIG TROUTMAN, Jr., druggist. Mr. Troutman pursued his studies in this city until he went to St. Louis to complete his course and perfect himself in a knowledge of the German language. Returning from St. Louis he entered the La Crosse Business College, from which he graduated in 1880. The same year he entered the drug-house of J. J. Stone, M.D., of Wabasha, with whom he remained until the drug-house was destroyed by fire, when he went into partnership with the doctor in the same line of trade in Argyle, Wisconsin, and was there until opening business here for himself in 1882. Before entering the drug-house of Dr. Stone, young Troutman, who from his boyhood had evidenced a taste for the business of dispensing medicines, had been familiarizing himself with the nature of drugs, spending much of his time in the drug-house of Seeley & La Rue, of this place. It is now his intention to take a course in pharmacy at the St. Louis College, having completed the four years' preliminary service in a drug-house required in that institution.

LUDWIG TROUTMAN, lunch-house and bakery, on Water street, has been in business in this place a little over twenty-six years, and at the present location twenty-five. His business during the prosperous years of the city was quite extensive, and consisted mainly in supplying the stewards of the river craft. Of late years trade is more local. Mr. Troutman was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, October 10, 1831; learned his trade in Affolterbach, his native city, and came to America in 1851, landing in New York September 3 of that year. The next two years were spent in Pennsylvania; from 1853 to 1856 he was in St. Louis following his trade, and in the latter year came to Read's Landing, establishing himself in business here, May 1, 1857. The winter of 1856-7 was spent in St. Louis, at which time he married Miss Mary Hess, of that city. They have one child, Ludwig, Jr., born January 6, 1860, now in the drug business in this place.

N. S. TEFFT, M.D., pioneer doctor, physician and surgeon of Plainview, was among the earliest settlers of the county of Wabasha

in the spring of the year 1856. He transferred the field of his labors from Minneiska, July 3, 1861, to his present location. The opportunity was afforded him at the commencement of the settlement by J. Y. Blackwell, who offered, if he would come and pre-empt a quarter-section, to provide all the money, and give him half the property so obtained; but this he saw fit to decline. He was born in Hamilton, Madison county, New York, on July 16, 1830, and received an academic education at Fredonia, Mayville and Panama. His parents, Jeremiah and Sarah (Sweet) Tefft, were descendants of the early Rhode Island families, Commodore Perry (of revolutionary fame) and his father being classmates at Newport. Mr. Tefft commenced reading medicine in 1848 with Dr. James Fenner, of Sherman, Chautauqua county, New York, whence the family moved with the doctor in embryo, at about five years of age. He attended two full courses of lectures, 1851 and 1852, in Cincinnati, graduated, and after a four years' practice at Sherman, pushed westward across the Mississippi, and located at Minneiska, Wabasha county, sixteen miles from his present home. Here he officiated in the triple capacity of doctor, postmaster, and justice of the peace. Dr. Tefft held the office of county physician of Wabasha county during 1882, and some time previous for three successive years. He became a member of the first state legislature of Minnesota by election in the fall of 1857, again in 1861, and in 1871 was returned to the senate. He is a member of the state medical association, and has a reputation for miles around as an operative surgeon, equaled by few and excelled by none. In politics the doctor was originally democratic, with a strong tincture of free-soilism, so that he naturally became a republican when that party sprang into existence, and in this respect his sentiments remain unchanged. During his whole life he has been conspicuous as an enterprising and influential citizen. A genius of a mechanical turn, he invented the first automatic binder that made all the motions in binding grain by machinery, and his thoroughly practical idea of the application of permanent magnets as a motive power, he gives to others of more leisure and opportunities of development. As a member of the I.O.O.F., the doctor has passed all the chairs, and at the meeting of the grand lodge of the State of Minnesota, June 5, 1883, was unanimously elected deputy grand master of the state. As a gentleman of culture, though a man of extremes in his likes and dislikes, he is at once affable and unostentatious, and universally admired both in and out of his profession

for his ability and genially courteous bearing. He is a strong believer in the doctrine of evolution, and, as a Freethinker, does not scruple on any and all occasions to express his disbelief in orthodoxy. One son, the only child born to Dr. Tefft by his wife, formerly Miss Hattie S. Gibbs, of Plainview, to whom he was married November 10, 1866, now sleeps in Plainview cemetery in a unique miniature vault, surmounted by a marble slab bearing the inscription: To Little Clyde, only son of N. S. and H. S. Tefft, died August 17, 1870. This loss to the doctor was a severe blow, and one difficult to overcome, for to the little one he was passionately devoted.

S. OAKLEY SEYMOUR, second cousin of Horatio Seymour, ex-governor of the State of New York, and first cousin of A. Oakley Hall, ex-mayor of the city of New York, is numbered among the early settlers of Minnesota State. He was born December 22, 1823, in Otsego, and attended school for some time in company with A. Oakley Hall in Bleecker street, New York city. For four years after this he clerked in the first store opened at Huntley Station, Illinois, and subsequently from 1844 to 1852 he was engaged for himself in the wholesale and retail grocery business in New Orleans. In the fall of 1856 he settled in Minneiska, and in 1879, in company with his brother Daniel, bought of one Eddy what is now known as Plainview Bank. Prior to this, in 1872, on May 25, he married Helen M. Watson, and has now four children, two girls and two boys. He was at one time reputed to be in very comfortable circumstances, but Dame Fortune turned the tide, so that he is left now with only a farm of one hundred and twenty acres. In 1861 he enlisted at Fort Snelling in Co. I, 1st Minn. Vols. He served in twenty-two battles, among them First Bull Run, in which he was wounded, Ball's Bluff, Yorktown and others. He lives in the enjoyment of only a trivial pension for his services.

A. B. W. NORTON, known in Plainview and country around as Squire Norton, from his protracted service as justice of the peace, was born October 30, 1818, in the town of Guilford, Chenango county, of Connecticut parents, being descended from grandparents of old revolutionary fame. He enjoyed the privileges of a common school education, and started in business at the age of fourteen years. At Richford, Tioga county, New York, in the county clerk's office, he commenced assisting his former teacher in transcribing the records. Following this he experienced a series of changes for ten years, and then went to Brooklyn, New York, as clerk in the employ of Free-

man & Co., and from there, after a short term, to Sussex county, New Jersey, at the solicitation of his uncle, to spend Christmas. In 1846 he was for a time in Pleasant Valley, in the same state, and then through the instrumentality of his friend Fisher, a New York bookkeeper, when clerking in that city. In 1847 he, with his brother, settled in Woodstock, McHenry county, Illinois, and continued here in business for ten years. On July 4, 1857, he came, in company with Wm. Kimberly, to Plainview, Wabasha county, Minnesota, and settled on a quarter-section (160 acres) of land, in what is known as section 6. His two children, daughters by his wife whom he lost in Woodstock, followed him about a year after, and one is now keeping house for her father, and the other, married to E. A. Pomeroy, resides opposite on property presented to her by the judge. In 1860 Mr. Norton was elected as town clerk against William Stone, and he immediately set about straightening the records. In 1859 he built the first substantial building in the village, that now occupied as a hardware store by C. C. Corner & Son, who purchased from one Hunt on the corner of Broadway and Washington street. In 1868, by appointment of the board of supervisors, he again served as town clerk and as justice of the peace, was elected next year, which office he has held with credit to the present time. During Lincoln's administration, by Postmaster-General Blair, he was appointed postmaster of Plainview, Minnesota, April 18, 1864, and continued to hold the position until 1868. Prior to this he was for some time deputy-postmaster. The squire is a man much liked for his impartial administration of justice and general square dealing.

THOMAS A. THOMPSON, well known as a public speaker and instructor in grange work, was one of the first settlers of Plainview, Wabash county, Minnesota. In company with J. Y. Blackwell, David Ackley, A. P. Foster and others he commenced the settlement, and in November, 1856, built for a residence the house now occupied by DeWitt Clarke. His father, at the age of twenty-one years, after learning the blacksmithing, though reared a farmer in Connecticut, started on foot in the winter of 1802 and so proceeded across the State of New York, a tramp without means. He at length reached Buffalo, then only a hamlet, and thence to a place, since called Vernon, in Trumbull county, Ohio, where he staked out a claim in the wilderness and at once began the execution of his life-task. In addition to farming, the exercise of his skill as an artificer was the ready passport to favor with the Indians who had

gunlocks to repair, knives to mend, and other ironwork which the blacksmith could perform, in exchange for which he received turkeys, venison, bear meat and skins, which he disposed of with advantage to neighboring whites. At the end of a year the young man married Miss Sally King Bates, who with her parents had recently arrived strangers from the Connecticut valley, and as a product of this union there were two daughters and six sons, the youngest being the one above referred to. Young Thompson's schooling did not advance him beyond the rudiments, so he began in early life a system of self-instruction, aided by a few months' preparation in an academy of a neighboring town, to which he made daily pilgrimages several miles on foot. For several years subsequent his time was divided between teaching, study and farmwork; at the end of which time he was commissioned a magistrate by the governor of the state. About this time Mr. Thompson married Miss Eliza P. Eddy, who by the kindest sympathy gave culture and breadth to the refinement that made home and its surroundings bright with the sunshine of contentment and the serene atmosphere of domestic peace. At length, his wife's health failing, he sold the homestead and moved in 1856. To the table-land west of the Mississippi, where the beautiful village of Plainview has since sprung into existence, he wended his way. The year following, 1857, Mr. Thompson was elected to the territorial legislature, for Minnesota had not yet become a state. Afterward he accepted the office of superintendent of schools for Wabasha county, in which he served three successive terms, resigning at last to enter upon new duties as lecturer of the national grange, having previously served as master of the Minnesota state grange and performing the duties without salary. In this new capacity he visited all the states east of the Rocky Mountains, except a few in the south and New England. Twenty-seven years ago his cabin stood upon the treeless prairie, with not a house in sight and no village near; his present residence, a plain, homelike structure, stands in the town of Plainview not many yards from the railway station and terminus of the line. About Park Home, as it is called, there is a semblance of the forest trees in pleasing variety and luxuriant growth. They were planted by Mr. Thompson, at whose hands they have received tender care. Here he contemplates rest from the wearisome toil of years with calm enjoyment of the fruits of his labors.

OSTROM STEPHEN LONT, M.D., Mazeppa, is a native of New York,

born in Lebanon, Madison county, in 1821. He dwelt here with his parents till eighteen years of age, and received in the common schools the rudiments of an education. He early became imbued with the idea that the practice of medicine opened to a man wide opportunities for benevolence, and possessing a natural aptitude and love for the profession, he entered the office of Dr. V. H. Van Vleck, at Hamilton, in his native county, to perfect himself by combined study and practice for his chosen profession. Having no means he was compelled to pay his way while studying by waiting upon his preceptor, working in the harvest field, and performing any odd service that came to his hand. Though to many his lot seemed hard, the young student was happy in the conscientiousness of doing his best, and in the preparation for a noble profession and useful life. No doubt his happiest days were those spent in this manner. So closely did he apply himself that he was licensed to practice at the end of two years' study, with Dr. Van Vleck. His license was issued by the Botanical Medical Society of New York, and when the Physio-Medical College of Cincinnati was founded by this society he received his diploma. He had at this time been practicing medicine four years, having begun when about twenty-three years old, at West Burlington, Otsego county. Here he continued to practice till 1856, when he removed to Mazeppa. For two or three years during the war he dwelt on a farm in Chester, and with this exception his home has been in this village since his arrival here. He has a pleasant home on First street, facing the river, where himself and faithful helpmeet dwell in contentment, and the love and respect of their neighbors. Their marriage occurred on Christmas day, 1850. Mrs. Lont was christened Melissa A., and is a sister of W. D. Angell, whose parentage is elsewhere shown in this work. To his worthy wife Dr. Lont owes and ascribes much of his success in life. The trials and triumphs of their journey have been equally shared, and all important moves, financial or otherwise, have been made after mutual consultation. They adopted and reared to maturity an orphan boy, Willis A., born Rogers, now Lont, who is at present employed in a mill at Prague, this state. This worthy couple is now furnishing a home to Harry E. Jamieson, who will probably remain with his foster-parents to be the stay of their old age. Dr. Lont is a man of decided character, and has made some enemies by his firm stand in defense and advocacy of principles he deems right. Nothing which does not seem to him likely to promote the welfare

of his fellow-men can receive his sanction or support. Nothing could conduce more to his enjoyment than to see the rest of the world happy. He is a staunch temperance advocate, having imbibed a hatred of the curse of intemperance at his mother's knee. In theology he is a modern Spiritualist, believing and teaching that all men will occupy in the next world the state for which their education and occupations in this have fitted them. In early life he denied and vehemently combated the idea that slavery was a divinely-appointed institution. He helped to organize the liberty party in New York State, and continued there to labor for freedom until the republican party succeeded it. For twenty years he has enjoyed the realization of his political hopes and desires in the triumph of the latter. He has been active in promoting the welfare of his own neighborhood, and has been many times honored by his fellow-citizens in filling positions of responsibility. From 1861 to 1864 he served as supervisor in Chester, and was instrumental in relieving that town of a draft. He has been two years chairman of the Mazeppa town board, four years village justice, and served six years in the latter capacity in Chester and Mazeppa townships. In his practice he enjoys the most amicable relations with neighboring physicians, whom he often meets in council. He has been twice elected president of the Wabasha County Medical Society. While his library is not a very extensive one, it contains standard works of all schools. Anything new of undoubted authority is at once secured by him, and he is thus able to keep up with the times.

REV. ROBERT CLIFFORD (deceased) delivered the first sermon in Lake City in the fall of 1850. Born at Spoodon, Derbyshire, England, in 1801. He was early apprenticed to a dyer in the city of Derby. He soon became imbued with religious zeal, and began to preach the doctrine of the Disciples. He came to America in 1838, and settled at Philadelphia. For sixteen years he continued to preach in that neighborhood and in New York, and came to the site of this city in 1855. After coming to this country he joined the Wesleyan Methodist church. He died here in 1862, and his widow, *née* Rebecka Wayne, passed away two years later. Of five children, but three are now alive. The eldest, a son, died in Philadelphia. The second, Robert, resides in Lake City, and also the youngest, Mrs. Jane W. Helt, a widow. The third, Mrs. John A. Jackson, dwells in Mount Pleasant. Mrs. John R. Graham died here.

ROBERT CLIFFORD, engineer, Lake City, son of above, was born

in Winster, England, September 16, 1823, and came with his parents to the United States when fifteen years of age. He received but little schooling, and was apprenticed when seventeen to a blacksmith. On reaching his majority he came west and settled in the town of Porter, Rock county, Wisconsin. Here he built a smithy, and therein worked for ten years. He came to Minnesota in 1864, and bought a farm in Mount Pleasant, this county. His winters were spent in the wagon and carriage works, where he is now employed, and in 1867 he sold the farm and bought a home in the city, and has dwelt here steadily since. For the last five years he has had charge of the engine. Mr. Clifford is a full degree member of the I.O.O.F. He is a thorough republican, and in religious faith is found with the Methodists. In February, 1845, he was married at Philadelphia, the bride being Miss Margaret Helt, who died in July, 1875, leaving seven children. The eldest, Robert Wayne, served three years in the Union army before he was twenty years old, and is now in business in St. Paul. The others are resident as follows: Joseph D., Detroit, Michigan; Nettie (Mrs. Frank Devor), Minneapolis; Mary A. (married James Cliff, now deceased), Mazeppa; Maggie (Hiram Johnson), Minneapolis; Fannie (Jefferson Rosle), Mazeppa; Naomi T. (Frank Young), Sparta, Wisconsin. Mr. Clifford was married the second time, to Miss Susan Mills, a native of Virginia, to whom a son was born six years ago.

CARL CHRISTIAN STAUFF, M.D., Lake City, one of the first settlers in the county, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, in 1815; graduated at Rostock Allopathic Medical School in 1836; began practice at Wismar, and in 1840 married Wilhomina Hochman; in 1853 he crossed the Atlantic in the bark Humboldt, and after prospecting for a year he made his home in Cook's Valley, Minnesota, for twelve years, farming; disposing of his property, he moved to Wabasha and engaged in the drug business, which he continued several years. In October, 1875, he removed his business to Lake City, taking his youngest son as partner, where a good business and office practice is continued. Three sons and two daughters were given him, all of whom are married. The eldest son, C. J. Stauff, is at present clerk of district court, which office he has held for the past twenty years. F. E. Stauff, second son, resides at Wharpaton, Richland county, Dakota Territory, being county auditor of said county. Was county auditor of Wabasha county two years, also Cass county, Minnesota, six years, after which time he engaged in

mercantile business four years at St. Paul. In 1864 he enlisted in the defense of the Union in Co. C, 4th Minn. Vols. F. H. Stauff, junior partner, residing at Lake City, is credited as being the first white child born in the county. Was born August 31, 1855. After leaving school he chose medicine as a business, which he continued for some time; he then was engaged in the wholesale drug house of Wm. H. Torbert, of Dubuque, Iowa. The opportunity thus afforded him to familiarize himself with the complicated knowledge of his business has fitted him for his now responsible occupation, being one of the proprietors of one of the finest drug establishments of any town of its size in the west. Was married September 5, 1883, to Miss Helen S. Brown, of Minneiska. Eliza, eldest daughter, married to Wm. R. Hayes, resides at Argyle, Marshall county, Minnesota. Clara, youngest, married Capt. Homer Durand, and resides at Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Stauff and wife enjoy the best of health and are proud of their success in rearing a family that is a comfort to them in their declining years.

AGUSTUS W. STOWMAN, farmer, Glasgow, is a native of New Jersey. Beaumont Stowman and Anna Willett were born, reared and married in Philadelphia. They settled on a farm in Harmony, Warren county, New Jersey, where this subject was born to them in May, 1830. His education was supplied by the rate-schools of that day and locality, and when eighteen years of age he went to work in a flourmill. In 1855 he came to Minnesota and took up and made improvements on the land he now occupies, the northeast quarter of section 24. Leaving the land in care of relatives, he returned to Indiana, where his home had been for some time. Here he took a life-partner, March 20, 1860, in the person of Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Squire and Susie Morrison, all of Kentucky birth. In 1861 Mr. Stowman took up his permanent residence here. For four years he was employed as a miller on West Indian creek, in Highland township. He now has a finely-cultivated farm, on which he has erected a comfortable brick dwelling, and is prepared to enjoy life. In February, 1865, he entered the 1st Minn. Heavy Art. as a recruit, and did garrison duty at Chattanooga, Tennessee. His religious faith is represented by the Methodist church, and his political ideas by the democracy. Four children have come to bless his home, and were christened Dora Belle, May, Charles P. and Minnesota.

ASA B. DOUGHTY, president of the Lake City Mill Company, was

born on Long Island, New York, in 1826. His parents were also natives of the same state; the former, Samuel Doughty, died soon after our subject's birth, and the latter, Elizabeth (Nelson) Doughty, with two of her sons, Edward and Asa B., and a daughter, Alice, and her husband, Henry Coleman, in 1837 emigrated to Illinois, and settled in Bloomington, McLean county. Here Mr. Coleman established himself in the manufacture of plows and other farm machinery, and with him our subject learned the trade. In 1855 Mr. Doughty made a prospecting tour to Lake City, and seeing the natural advantages of the place, bought property, and returned to Illinois to make arrangements for a final settlement here, which he did in July, 1857. The prevailing malarious influences of the climate in Illinois had so impaired his health, that he remained comparatively inactive for nearly four years after his arrival here. He then embarked in the grain and commission business, and after a few years' experience in the fluctuations and uncertainties of commerce turned his attention to the business of his trade, and engaged in the manufacture of wagons, plows and harrows, built up a large trade and conducted a prosperous business till 1880. In the fall of this year the Lake City Flourmill passed into his possession; this he formed into a joint-stock company, and remodeled it throughout, put in the new roller process and entire new machinery, making it a complete merchant mill, with a capacity of one hundred and twenty-five barrels per day. The officers are: A. B. Doughty, president; R. White, vice-president; directors, G. F. Benson, A. Basey, G. M. Dwelle, J. Dobner, C. A. Hubbard, E. Hackett and L. H. Buck; Mr. Henry Selover, superintendent and secretary. Mr. Doughty was married in 1849, to Miss Ellen McClung, a native of Virginia, who came to Illinois in a very early day. She died in 1862, leaving Mr. Doughty with two children: Lillie, now Mrs. Wm. C. Water, of Sioux Falls, Dakota, and Lulu, now Mrs. B. Y. McNairy, of Campbell, Minnesota. His second marriage was in 1864, with Miss Sue Johns, a native of Pennsylvania. By this marriage he has had no children, though their home is made pleasant by the presence of Miss Anna Seilheimer, who is a distant relative of his wife, and has found a home with them for several years.

RODMAN BURCHARD, the subject of this sketch, was born in Paris, Oneida county, New York, December 26, 1808. He removed from there to Wethersfield, Wyoming county, in the same state, in the year 1845, where he resided but a short time, going from there to

Michigan with the intention of making it his home. He was soon taken sick with the fever, then so prevalent in some parts of that state, and, concluding that it was too sickly for him there, went back to Gainsville, New York, where he was married to Esther A. Davis, December 23, 1847. In the year 1854 he purchased a farm in Virginia, intending to move his family there the following season. But having had a presentiment (as he thought) that all might not be well in the future in a slave state like Virginia, he sold the farm and decided to go west. He landed at Wabasha, in the fall of 1855. Having heard of Greenwood prairie, he hired a team to take his family and goods to the village of Greenville, which was then located two miles and a half east of this place, where he formed a partnership with the Richards Bros. in the mercantile business, opening a general store in a log house, living upstairs and keeping hotel at the same time. Trade increased so rapidly that they were soon obliged to erect a larger building for the store, leaving the log house to be used for the dwelling. Here he lived for many years. His wife died June 10, 1866, leaving the husband one son and three daughters. After the death of his wife he moved to Plainview where he kept his family together and was married to Miss Maggie Crossen, April 13, 1871, who, with the four children mentioned, and her own little son, now about eight years old, survive him. Mr. Burchard died February 6, 1883, being seventy-four years, one month and twelve days old. He was a man of strong will, good judgment and great perseverance, and withal a kind neighbor. Being well-known in this community he leaves many friends to mourn his death. [The above is an extract from the minutes of the Old Settlers' Association.]

HON. ALONZO P. FOSTER, son of a Vermont farmer of Scotch descent, was born in Orange, Orange county, Vermont, May 5, 1816. Lemuel Foster, his father, died when the subject of the present sketch was but four years old, and the cares incident to the rearing of a family of ten children were devolved upon the mother, Cloe (Powers) Foster, a member of the Leland family of this country, which has extant a genealogical record. The mother was very much attached to the old Orange county farm and continued to reside thereon until her death, keeping her large family together as best she could. The education of young Foster would have been sadly neglected had he not been studiously inclined, and taken, undirected, upon himself the task of mastering not only the common

branches of study, but also those usually taught in high schools. He remained at home in charge of the old farm for several years, and until after the death of both mother and wife. He was married to Miss Harriet Thompson, of Orange county, in 1844, by whom he had one child, the present Mrs. T. G. Bolton, of Plainview. The death of his wife occurred in 1851, and his mother departed this life in 1854. He next became manager for one year of the Troy Conference Academy, of West Poultney, Vermont, over which his cousin, Rev. Jason F. Watkins, presided. The following spring he came to Minnesota, arriving on Greenwood prairie a few days after the Eddy party came. He located on the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 11 in Plainview. Despite vigorous efforts put forth to drive him from this claim, which was a portion of the Half-breed Tract, he continued to hold it until enabled to perfect his title. He disposed of this farm in 1864. In 1866 he gathered together a considerable fund and removed to Winona, investing in real estate, which afterward he platted as an addition to the city of Winona under the name of Foster's addition. He re-established his home in Plainview in 1878, and now owns a large farm on section 36, in Oakwood, besides the small place in Foster's addition to Plainview village. He makes a specialty of Jersey cattle and Norman-Percheron horses. Mr. Foster was a member of the state-legislature in 1857.

- RUSSELL W. CARPENTER, dealer in farming implements, Plainview, and brother of George W. Carpenter, of Highland township, was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1836. From 1847 till he came to Minnesota was with his father and brothers in McHenry county, Illinois. In 1855 the family came to Greenwood prairie, where Russell was among the unfortunates who selected a claim on the Indian reservation, and which he abandoned, the same now being known as the Pat Mahon farm. From the fall of 1857 to 1874 he resided in Dubuque, Iowa; since which time he has continued to reside in Wabasha county, engaging in agricultural pursuits until 1881, where he became interested in the farming implement trade, and has continued to follow it since. He enlisted in the 21st Iowa Vols., but owing to physical unsoundness was rejected by the surgeon. He is a member of Plainview Lodge, I.O.O.F. June 6, 1867, he espoused Susan, daughter of Jacob Brant, of Epworth, Iowa, by whom he has had two children, viz: Edward A. and Minnie E.

BENJAMIN PICKETT, Plainview, farmer, was born in Pultney,

Steuben county, New York, August 11, 1828. His parents were Eli and Cuissan Ann Pickett. His father was a native of the same county. When eighteen he accompanied his brother, Eli C. Pickett, to Dodge county, Wisconsin. Here he continued to reside with his brother until the spring of 1855, when he came to Minnesota, and located on section 9, Plainview, eighty acres of which claim now constitute the farm, on which he has since continued to reside. He came in company with Mr. Washburn, Mr. Miner and Mr. Jack Williams. In 1858 he went back to Wisconsin, and spent the winter; on his return in the spring he brought back a three-year-old colt, which is now a hale old horse of twenty-nine years. His next trip to Wisconsin was of a matrimonial character, and resulted in his espousing Susanna Allen, February 9, 1861. She was the daughter of Caleb Allen, a farmer and mason, of Lowell, Dodge county, Wisconsin, now of Sleepy Eye, Minnesota, and was born in Washington county, New York, November 17, 1842. The children of this marriage are: Frank B., employed in Wyant's photograph gallery, Plainview; Benjamin E. and Anna.

GEORGE D. SANDFORD, merchant, is a son of J. H. Sandford, elsewhere mentioned in this work, and was born in Topsham, Maine, June 14, 1850. He was brought to Mazeppa with his father's family in the fall of 1855, and has dwelt here ever since. His life was passed on a farm till twenty-one years old, and his education was furnished by the common schools, of whose advantages he made the best use. His natural abilities and energies have made him a successful business man. In 1871 he went to Lake City, where he spent three years in learning and following the wagonmaker's trade. In 1874 he built a wagon-shop near the mill in Mazeppa, which he operated five years and then sold, the advent of the railroad spoiling the location. He has dealt considerable in real estate, and is now the owner of a farm near the village, which he rents. On April 25, 1881, he was deputed as postmaster, and has kept the postoffice ever since. The following year he opened a stock of groceries and boots and shoes in the postoffice building, and does considerable trade in those commodities. He was elected town clerk in 1882, and is now fulfilling the duties of the same office. He is a republican, and a member of the masonic order. He has been twice married, and was robbed of his first mate by death in July, 1875. Jennie Dickey was the lady's name before her marriage to Mr. Sandford, which occurred October 22, 1874. On Christmas day,

1879, he was united in marriage with Miss Alice, daughter of J. B. Miller. They have a son, born December 5, 1880, and christened Frank Burnett.

GEN. SETH L. McCARTY, of Plainview, Wabasha county, is a staunch old pioneer farmer with a career. His father, William McCarty, was a farmer, residing in Muncy, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where Seth was born June 9, 1808. Here he acquired the rudiments of an education in the common school and continued to reside until his twenty-first year. During two years of this time he worked for John Crouse, cabinetmaker, of Muncy, learning that trade, which he followed in Towanda, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, until the spring of 1832, when he went to Newmarket, Canada, and opened a cabinetshop. He continued in business there until the breaking out of the patriot war in 1837. This war at once furnished him the opportunity that his military nature sought, and he soon found a place on Gen. McKenzie's staff, and was immediately employed to bear dispatches to divers members of the Dominion parliament concerned in the revolt. On his good stout war-horse he performed this task, that required not a little nerve and energy. Frequently the enemy crowded him in close pursuit, on one occasion forcing him to ride a distance of fifty-two miles in six hours, and on another sixty-eight miles in eight hours. He was next transferred to Gen. Van Rensselaer's staff, and served under him until the winter of 1837-8, when he was sent to the support of Gen. McClellan, of the western division, and remained with him until the war closed. Gen. McCarty led the forces that stormed and captured Windsor, opposite Detroit, and it was after this battle, in which he displayed great bravery and military genius, that he was raised from the rank of colonel to that of brigadier-general. With the close of this war terminated the active military life of Gen. McCarty. He soon after resigned his commission and removed to Detroit, Michigan, and the following year to Port Huron, in the same state, where he continued to reside until 1855, when he came to Minnesota and located on the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 21, in Plainview township. Here he has since continued to pursue the even life of a farmer. On one occasion only has the peace been sufficiently disturbed to rouse the old warlike nature in his breast and drive him to the front, and that was during the Indian outbreak which occurred in Minnesota in 1862, though he held a commission as major in the state militia from 1860. Two years after his settlement in Minnesota a postoffice was established

at his house under the name of Independence, of which office he was postmaster until it was discontinued in 1862. Gen. McCarty was the first settler in southwest Plainview. He has always affiliated with the democratic party, and is a member of the masonic fraternity. He was married in York county, Canada, to Rebecca McCausland, daughter of James and Anna McCausland, in 1835. They have three children now living, viz: James, a farmer of Plainview township; David, farmer, residing in Winona county; and Mary Ann (Mrs. Samuel Loy) of Spokane county, Washington Territory.

RHODERICK W. DRINKWALTER, farmer, Zumbro, is among the early settlers of Mazeppa, that part in which he resides having been set off quite recently. In 1856 he built a sawmill on the main Zumbro near where the bridge now crosses the same, a mile above the mouth of the north branch. He was a pioneer in the town of Fox Lake, Wisconsin, where he settled in 1842, and was one of the first supervisors of that town, as well as of Mazeppa, being elected in 1858. He is a republican in politics. Himself and wife have been forty years members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They were married October 1, 1838. Mrs. Drinkwalter's name was Mary Lord, and she was born in Connecticut. Her parents were Andrew and Mary Lord, born in the same state. Mr. Drinkwalter was born in Pike, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1814. He received a common-school education, and was always accustomed to farm life. His mother, Betsey Pratt, was born in the same town as he. His father, Stephen K., was a native of Connecticut. He became a resident here in 1856, and secured one-fourth of section 13, where he lives. Has since acquired eighty acres more, and one hundred and five on the river, where his sawmill stood. His eldest child was born July 30, 1839, and christened Pratt. He was married April 5, 1883, to Lena Scholer, born August 25, 1863, in Glasgow, this county. He has one hundred and sixty acres adjoining his father's land, and dwells in the same house with him. Cordelia was born September 12, 1844, and married George Hall, as elsewhere noted.

ROBERT HALL (deceased) was born in Dows, Lincolnshire, England, April 1, 1801. His wife, Charlotte, was born Spencer in 1804, in Ednum Parish, same county. They were married October 2, 1826. In 1851 they left England and settled on a farm in Onondaga county, New York. Came to Zumbro in May, 1856, and took claim on section 12, where his widow and son now reside. Mr. Hall died August 2, 1865. He and wife were Episcopalians. Mrs. Hall is

very active at this writing, and appears good for twenty years of life yet. Of their twelve children only two are living now. The first death in the town occurred in this family, taking Sophia, a twenty-year-old daughter. Emma J. married J. L. Bent (now deceased) and resides at Zumbro Falls. George, the eldest living child, was born in Dows, October 22, 1833. He was nearly eighteen when he came to America, and attended one term of school in New York. He came to Minnesota with his parents. He was married February 1, 1862, to Cordelia Drinkwalter, whose parentage elsewhere appears. They have seven children living, born as follows: Maria C., April 15, 1864; Henrietta, October 22, 1866; Effie S., May 12, 1868; Frederick P., September 16, 1870; Wallace R., November 11, 1874; Prosper R., January 4, 1880; Jessie, May 23, 1883. Four children have died.

IRA A. FIFIELD, farmer and fruit-grower, Mazeppa. Among the earliest residents of Mazeppa was the father of this subject, Joseph Fifield, now residing in Lyon county, this state. Mary Nicholls married Joseph Fifield, and gave birth to a son on November 4, 1835, and that son grew to be the substantial citizen of whom this page shall now speak. Ira A. Fifield became a citizen of Mazeppa in June, 1856, coming here with his father. He made claim to one hundred and twenty acres of land on section 29, where he now dwells. His estate at present includes over two hundred acres, of which he has cleared and tills eighty. He pays a good deal of attention to the growth of small fruits, and does considerable trade in supplying others with choice plants. He has never taken any part in public affairs, but has always adhered to the republican party. Has no faith in religion. Beginning with nothing save his hands, he has become independent by his own labor and the faithful assistance of his helpmeet. The latter, Emma, born Ruber, was espoused by Mr. Fifield in 1867. Her father is among the foremost citizens of the adjoining town of Oronoco, Olmsted county. Mr. Fifield served from January 28 to September 27, 1865, in Co. G, 1st Minn. Heavy Art., being stationed at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Children have been given to him and christened as follows: Nellie L., October 18, 1868; Clara May, April 25, 1870; Ella Grace, December 11, 1871; Celia Ann, December 17, 1873; George F., October 10, 1875; James S., June 30, 1877; Charles E., June 27, 1879; Abram W., June 3, 1883.

JAMES M. HARRISON, farmer, Mazeppa, is a son of Elias S. and

Maria (Gardner) Harrison, of Pennsylvania, and was born in Schoolcraft, Michigan, April 2, 1848. The father (now deceased) settled with his family at Center Point, near Lake City, in July, 1852. He erected the first hotel building there, where he died in July, 1863. The subject of this sketch attended the common school there till the death of his father. He then came to Mazeppa, and attended one term here. Farming has always been his vocation. July 27, 1867, he married Phœbe Ann Youngs, daughter of John Youngs, elsewhere mentioned. Mr. Harrison is tilling rented land. He is a member of Mazeppa Lodge, I.O.O.F., and is a republican.

GARRET A. COOK, postmaster at Cook's Valley, is a grandson of Garret Albertson, a continental soldier during the American revolution. In the town of Hardwick, Warren county, New Jersey, January 2, 1818, the subject of this sketch was born to Abram H. and Ann Galicia (Albertson) Cook, themselves natives of the same commonwealth. Until fifteen years old Garret A. Cook remained on his father's farm, receiving the limited benefits of the common school of the time. He was apprenticed to a saddler and harness-maker, and pursued such occupation for twelve years. He went to Virginia in 1852, and thence came to Minnesota in 1855, locating on section 30, Greenfield. His home has ever since remained there. By his thrift he has acquired three hundred and forty acres of real estate, and is passing his old age in peace and plenty. He was elected clerk of the first school district organized here, in November, 1857, and still fills the same position; has been postmaster for the past twenty-two years; was justice of the peace four years here, and eight years in New Jersey; affiliates with the republican party. Himself and wife are communicants in the Methodist Episcopal church, and were instrumental in the building of Cook's Valley church for that society. Mr. Cook was made a mason in Virginia and served as secretary of the same lodge in which George Washington was initiated. In 1841 Mr. Cook was united in marriage to Miss Mary, daughter of Jeremy and Lana Mackey, all of New Jersey. They have since become the parents of six children. Abram and Elizabeth (Mrs. Herman Graff) are resident at Hancock, Minnesota. Lytle O., Annetta, Irwin and Viola still dwell with their parents. Abram entered the United States army, and served till the close of the civil war in the 3d Minn. regt. Lytle is now conducting the village school at Kellogg. While resident at Alexandria, Virginia, Mr. Cook fell into an unguarded railway cut, which caused a permanent injury of his left limb.

JOHN HENRY WEHREBERG, farmer, Greenfield, was born in Hanover, Germany, April 10, 1835. Up to fourteen years of age he attended school and assisted his parents in their farm labors. He was then apprenticed to a cabinetmaker and soon became master of the trade. When seventeen years old he left his native land and made his way to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was employed at cabinetwork. In 1856 he came to Minnesota and took up one-fourth of section 20, Greenfield, which he still retains. He now has half a section and resides on 29 in a handsome brick house. His wedding was the first celebrated in the township and occurred March 28, 1858, the bride being Miss Anna Frye, daughter of another pioneer mentioned elsewhere. Mr. Wehrenberg has always been a republican, and all the family were baptised in the Lutheran church. The children, in the order of their age, were christened Herman G., Lena L., Emma C., Augusta M., Henry J., Edward, Minnie, Charles and Eliza. Mr. Wehrenberg joined the Union army in February, 1865, and served nine months in the 1st Minn. Heavy Art., stationed at Chattanooga. He is now quite extensively engaged in stock raising, and has, among other animals, forty head of cattle.

HENRY FRYE, retired farmer, is one of the pioneers of Greenfield, having located in 1856 on section 29, where he now dwells with his daughter. He was born in Hanover in 1799, and emigrated direct to Minnesota in the spring of 1856. In 1827 he married Mary Koenig, now deceased. The family includes two daughters, the eldest, Mrs. Henry Graner, residing near by; the other, Mrs. J. H. Wehrenberg, is spoken of above. All are Lutherans.

EWIN ALEXANDER, carpenter and builder, Lake City, was born in Richmond, Maine, August 25, 1835. His parents, Ewin Alexander and Sarah Melcher, were born in Brunswick, same state. The early life of this subject was passed on the farm, and his education was supplied by the common school. At eighteen he began carpenterwork and has followed it nearly ever since. Many fine buildings in this county, including the county-house and the new Lake City schoolhouse, are of his construction. He became a resident of Lake City in 1856. Two years were subsequently spent in Mississippi and he returned in 1860. September 18, 1861, he entered the 1st Minn. regt. Vols., Co. I, and served in the army of the Potomac. He was a participant in the battles of Ball's Bluff, the Peninsula campaign, West Point, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp,

Malvern Hill and Antietam. He was discharged in 1863, and soon went on board the merchant vessel *General Grant* as ship's carpenter. After sailing from Boston to San Francisco, he then went on the *Seaman's Bride* to Baker's Island where the vessel was wrecked in the spring of 1865, and the crew was left for fifty-five days on this barren coral island until picked up by the packet schooner *Odd-Fellow*. Arriving at San Francisco Mr. Alexander set out for Boston in the *Wild Hunter*, which was out one hundred and forty-four days on the voyage around Cape Horn to Boston. In the fall of 1866 our subject returned to Lake City, which has been his home since. December 7, 1870, he espoused in marriage Miss Frances C., eldest daughter of F. G. Slocum, of this city. Their children are bright and promising, christened Helen, Kate, Sarah and Anna. Mr. Alexander is a member of the Masonic order and of the A. O. U. W. His religion is "Peace on earth, good will to man," and his voting has always been with the republican party.

GEORGE PATTON, retired merchant, Lake City (see portrait), is the only child of George Patton, a successful teacher of twenty-eight years' experience, and Jane (Humphreys) Patton, natives of Strabane, Ireland, of Irish and English ancestry. In the city of Philadelphia, on August 24, 1802, was born the subject of this page. When he was nine years of age, the family then residing at Williamsport, his mother was drowned in a stage coach which was swept away by a swollen stream on the way to Pensborough. The youthful George was only prevented from sharing his mother's journey and fate by a mere childish accident. Just as they were about to start, he fell down and soiled his clothing, for which he was compelled to forego the trip. When in his fifteenth year, our subject began his mercantile career, entering a store in Lewistown, Pennsylvania. After serving one employer five years and another nine, he engaged in business for himself at Allenville, Mifflin county, in 1831. By the industry and shrewd business management of fifteen years here, he secured financial independence, and resolved to locate in Cincinnati, where his children, six sons and one daughter, might be properly educated. For nine years his only business was their care and intellectual advancement. Their mother, Eliza, daughter of James Kellogg, one of the substantial citizens of Lewistown and Mr. Patton's employer for nine years, was a woman worthy of such a husband, and ably seconded his efforts. The loss of health prompted Mr. Patton in 1855 to travel in the west. A tour

of some weeks' duration through Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota territory, satisfied him of the healthful climate and flattering material prospects of this section. Now, in his eighty-second year, his general health is good, and his long life is no doubt to be largely attributed to our invigorating climate, together with a clear conscience and regular, temperate habits. He left Ohio in May, 1855, on his prospecting trip, and removed his family to Winona in July of the same year. Here he bought lots and contemplated a permanent residence. In the following winter his attention was called to the site of Lake City by its projectors, and after a survey of the adjacent country, he became convinced of its natural advantages and decided to purchase an interest in the town, which he did, and removed his family hither the following May. At that time boats did not land here, but Mr. Patton persuaded the captain of the War Eagle to put off his household effects, cow, etc., on the shore. The boat arrived after dark, and they were obliged to make their way as best they could to a shanty near by. A severe storm was in progress at the time, and on reaching the cabin its floor was found to be soaked with the rain; but here they were compelled to arrange their bedding and set up a stove and prepare supper. Mr. Patton at once set about preparations to build, and during this season completed his present residence, corner of High street and Lyon avenue, and occupied it in November. All the material had to be freighted from Read's Landing, and much of it was purchased in Dubuque, the lumber being brought in a raft from the St. Croix river. The latter was dried in a kiln, erected for the especial purpose. Stones for the foundation were rolled down the bluffs, and Mr. Patton was obliged to mix mortar and wait on the mason, in order to fit the house for a shelter before winter came on. Only one carpenter and one mason could be found, and day-laborers were unheard of at that time. In the spring of 1857, Mr. Patton built a store and opened for trade in April, 1859, continuing in mercantile business till January 1, 1881. Associated with him were his sons, Hiram and Augustus. The eldest son, James E., is a prosperous merchant and manufacturer in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he has dwelt nearly thirty years. George R., the second, is in successful medical practice here. Nathan, the fourth, is now dealing in general merchandise at Tower City, Dakota. Augustus M., died February, 1869, aged twenty-nine years, at Lake City, leaving a widow and two sons. The only daughter, Eliza J., married Rev. Silas

Hazlett, and is now deceased. December 31, 1878, was celebrated the golden wedding of George Patton and Eliza Kellogg, at their elegant home, where they were surrounded with the friends of a quarter century, as well as many later ones. At the family reunion in the evening were present all the living descendants of Mr. and Mrs. Patton, except Dr. E. A. Patton, of Cincinnati, including a great-grandchild, Eliza McLean.

GEORGE RANDOLPH PATTON was born in Allenville, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1834. His parentage is American; the ancestors of his father (who is a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) being Irish, and those of his mother (who is a native of New Haven, Connecticut) English, who settled in Connecticut in 1687. His parents, yet in vigorous health, celebrated in Lake City, Minnesota, their golden wedding, December 31, 1878. The subject of this sketch removed with his parents to Cincinnati, Ohio, in April, 1845. He spent four years in the old Cincinnati College, now merged into Herron's Classical Seminary, and subsequently graduated A. B. at the Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, after pursuing its four years' course of study. During his first college year he carried forward at the same time the studies of both the freshman and sophomore classes, entering the junior on a grade of ninety-seven and two-thirds at the end of the first year. One of his achievements in the university was a literal translation, in book form, of the odes, satires and epistles of Horace; also the "Greek Antiquities" of Thucydides, "Plato Contra Atheos," and the "Prometheus" of Æschylus. During the last year of his college course he pursued the study of Hebrew in the Associated Reformed Theological Seminary, with the view of the ministry. After studying theology one year in the Western Theological Seminary, then located in Cincinnati, he turned his attention to medicine; entered the office of Prof. George Mendenhall, and graduated M. D., in the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, in February, 1855. From February, 1854, to his graduation, he served as the outdoor physician of the city dispensary, affording a wide scope of clinical observation. He established himself in practice in Cincinnati in 1855, occupying an office with Prof. J. F. White, of the Miami Medical College, until 1856; after that, until March, 1857, he was associated in the same office with Prof. E. Williams, the celebrated oculist, professor of ophthalmology in the Miami school. He then opened an office in his own residence, corner of Fourth and John streets; removed to No. 241

West Seventh street, in 1860; to 360 West Eighth street in 1867, and remained there till 1872, when ill-health, superinduced chiefly by overwork and an unfortunate post-mortem wound, compelling the relinquishment of a large and lucrative practice, he retired to Lake City, Minnesota. His contributions to the public press and medical literature have been voluminous. Among those of note upon medical topics may be mentioned an article on "Elephantiasis Arabica," in the Cincinnati *Medical Observer*, March, 1856; the following in the Cincinnati *Lancet and Observer*: "Contributions on Helminthology," June, 1862, January, 1863, and February, 1864; "Phlegmasia Dolens," June, 1863; "Hæmorrhagic Diathesis," December, 1867; "Antagonism of Aropia and Morphia," June, 1869; "A New Instrument for Urethritis," December, 1869; and in the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, February, 1870; articles on the "Treatment of Urethritis," in the Cincinnati *Lancet and Observer*, 1870; "Hepatitis," *ibid.*, March, 1870; on "Insomnia," in the Cincinnati *Medical Repertory*, February, 1870; "Hypodermic Injections and Treatment by Atomization," in *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, March, 1870. He is the inventor of a large number of surgical appliances, the most noted of which is known as "Patton's reverse-flow fenestrated injecting canula and catheter"; also an apparatus for Colle's fracture of the radius, an instrument for deep-seated hæmorrhage, etc. In 1857 he was lecturer on materia medica and therapeutics in the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati; in 1856 was elected physician of Lick Run Lunatic Asylum, declined; was physician and surgeon to Saint John's Hospital during 1855 and 1856; surgeon of the Seminary Hospital, 1862; surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital in 1863; the surgeon-in-chief of the Greenup Street Military Hospital during the war; city physician of Cincinnati from 1858 to 1865, and for a number of years consulting physician of the city dispensary. In 1867 he was proffered the professorship of anatomy in the Cincinnati Dental College. From time to time since graduation, he has spent, in the aggregate, over three years in special studies, under specialists, in the colleges and hospitals of New York and Philadelphia. He is a member of, and has held many offices in, various medical associations. During the Crimean war he received a surgeon's commission in the Russian army for three years, but had it canceled at his own request, on account of the war terminating as he was about to sail for Europe. He has performed about

all the capital operations in surgery. The degree of M.D. ad eundem was conferred upon him by the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, in 1858; and the degree of M.A. by the Miami University in 1857. Among his published addresses may be noted the "Medical Pendulum," delivered before the Alumni Association of the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, at the annual meeting February 28, 1876. He is a very fluent and effective speaker, and has never used at any time either notes or manuscript. March 26, 1857, he married Frances Mary, daughter of A. W. Patterson, Esq., of Cincinnati, and has had two children, Edward A. and Ella Eliza. The former is now M.D.; graduated in the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DR. E. A. PATTON, of Minneapolis, was formerly a physician of Lake City, in partnership with his father, G. R. Patton. He is a gentleman of superior education and attainments and is now the professor of physiology in the Minnesota College Hospital of Minneapolis. His wife, Mattie S., is a daughter of Maj. L. S. Van Vliet, whose sketch may be found elsewhere in this volume.

HARRISON GILLETT, the great engine-boiler builder and machinist, of Lake City, was born in Coopertown, New York, in 1824, and at the early age of twelve years had developed considerable taste for machinery, especially such as was propelled by steam power. At that age he began running an engine at Syracuse, New York, and two years later went into a machine-shop to learn the art of building. This he completed, and to this day has kept pace with the development of steam machinery and in many ways taken decidedly advanced steps in the science. In 1856 he came to Minnesota and located in Lake City, and at once, in company with Starr, Gaylord & Thompson, built a mill—his connection with this firm, however, was soon severed, he drifting into his old business and also starting a foundry. He run the first heat in this city on July 10, 1869, and erected his large machine-shop at the corner of Main and Dwelle streets in 1870. This building is a massive stone structure in size, 38×120, walls eighteen inches thick, on a substantial foundation, two feet in thickness, fifty feet of the front, two stories high, the entire building covered with an iron roof. The interior is arranged into apartments to suit the convenience of the different branches of work carried on, each room being supplied with new and improved machinery for the moulding and making of any article, from a wheelbarrow to a complete steam threshing-machine, capable of

being conveyed to the field by its own motive power. In this immense establishment is a thirty-horsepower engine, which not only propels the vast machinery within its own walls, but also furnishes the power for two grain elevators. During the threshing season of 1882 Mr. Gillette had in the field thirteen full-equipped steam threshers, through which was run about five hundred thousand bushels of grain, earning the sum of fourteen thousand three hundred dollars. Suffice it to say that Mr. Gillett is a natural machinist in every sense, and his sons are men of the same stamp. He was married December 31, 1846, to Miss Mary L. Bayard, of the State of New York, who has borne to him eight children; six of whom are still living, whose names in the order of their birth are Frank H., Frances L. James H., Fred H., Addie L., and Asa D.

JOHN FLETCHER, Lake City, was born in Madison county, New York, February 18, 1831, and is the ninth child of Isaac and Nancy (Brown) Fletcher, who reared a family of ten to manhood and womanhood, save the first child, a daughter, who died at the age of sixteen years. They were natives of Vermont and York State respectively, and died in Madison county, New York. John's early years were spent on the farm, and his education was completed with three terms at Hamilton Academy. For seven years his time was principally employed in teaching school. In 1856 he made a trip to Minnesota, having been employed to place the machinery in a mill at Mazeppa. At this time he placed the bulrs in the first flouring-mill in this county. The same season he made a claim to a quarter-section of government land in Goodhue county. In 1860 he became a permanent resident of this county, settling with his family on a farm in Mazeppa, and three years later removed to Lake City where he for several years conducted a hotel. In 1870 he engaged in the grain trade and in 1880 removed his headquarters to Cass county, Dakota, though he continued to reside here. January 6, 1858, Mr. Fletcher was united in marriage to Sallie B. Hawks, who was born in Georgetown, Madison county, New York, whither her parents — Horace and Hannah (Bardwell) Hawks — removed from Massachusetts in the earliest period of Georgetown's settlement. To Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher two children were given, one of whom, Phila L., is now in attendance at the city schools. The other died in childhood.

LORIN J. FLETCHER, grain-dealer, Lake City, is a brother of John Fletcher above mentioned. He was born December 11,

1833, in Madison county, New York; enjoyed the advantages of a common school through youth, to which was added one year's academic training. The eight years previous to 1856 were spent in a store, and in this year he came to Mazeppa, this county, and embarked in a mercantile business. After conducting a pioneer store one year he returned east, where he remained until 1859, when he again came to this county. Then followed a two years' residence in Mazeppa, after which he permanently located in Lake City, and at once engaged in the grain and commission business as a member of the firm of Amsbry & Fletcher. This firm conducted a prosperous business in this city up till the time of the construction of railroads through the interior, which materially cut off their trade from the rural towns. This firm also were agents for the St. Louis and St. Paul line of steamboats on the Mississippi river, and was for many years agent for the Northwestern Express Company, as well as for the American Express Company after it had absorbed the former. After the completion of the railroad to this city, they built an elevator near the company's depot, where Mr. Fletcher is still engaged in the grain trade. He was married at Lake City, April 26, 1859, to Miss Mate E. Amsbry, the only daughter of his business partner, Mr. William H. Amsbry. She is a native of Shenango county, New York. To them were born two children, but one of whom is living, a daughter, Jessie C., now eight years of age.

WILLIAM H. AMSBRY (deceased) was born in New Hampshire in 1817, and was reared on a farm in Shenango county, New York, from the time he was six years of age. In 1836 he was married to Miss Charlotte Coley, and followed agricultural pursuits in Shenango county till 1856, when he removed to the new and untried State of Minnesota. He first settled in Mazeppa, in this county, and there bought out and completed the first mill begun in the county. In 1860 he sold out and removed to Lake City, where he conducted an extensive grain and general commission business. He died in 1881, and is much missed by his friends and fellow-citizens. Mr. Amsbry served this county as commissioner, in its early history, and Lake City as a staunch friend and advisor in later years.

DAVID CRONIN (deceased) was one of the early settlers of Lake City, having come here about 1856. He was born in Ireland, and there married Miss Margaret Walsh in 1843. In 1846 they emi-

grated to the United States, and for the following ten years was engaged in railroading in various states both east and west. By this time they has succeeded in saving a little money, and a small family had come to be cared for, hence their removal so far north-west. Here he purchased a small farm of one hundred and twenty acres in the town of Lake. Soon after he had got started at farming came the outbreak of the late war, in which a spirit of patriotism and love of his adopted country caused him to enlist. He became a member of the 8th Minn. Vol. Inf., and was engaged in border warfare with the Indians, when he died at Fort Abererombie, where his remains now rest. Mrs. Cronin, though aged and feeble, still resides in this city with her four children, whose names in the order of their birth are : Daniel, Mary, Margaret and David. One son, Michael, a promising young man, died (it is supposed) from injuries received by being struck violently on the breast with a plow handle. The mother and children are faithful members of the Catholic church.

WILLIAM E. PERKINS, livery man, Lake City, came to Lake City in September, 1858, and spent his first winter here teaching a school at Central Point, after which for a time he engaged in handling lumber for F. R. Sterrett and Bessey & Willis, after which he spent some time in farming within the present limits of Lake City. In the fall of 1866 he embarked in the livery business with A. W. Detmars, and so continued about five years. He then bought out Mr. Detmar's interest, and has since conducted the business individually, near the corner of Lyon avenue and Washington street. His business of late years requires about twenty horses, though before the construction of the railroads a larger number were needed. In addition to his livery and 'bus business, Mr. Perkins is also engaged in the purchase and sale of fine and heavy horses, most of them obtained in Illinois and Iowa. Mr. Perkins was born in Watertown, New York, September 16, 1839, and is a son of George B. and Cinthia (Woolley) Perkins. He was married July 23, 1858, to Miss Anna M. Woodford, a native of Vermont. To them were born five children, of whom two, George W. and Sidney W., are living, and now in business. The former is agent for the American Express company of this city, and the latter employed in his uncle George W. Perkin's store at Furgus Falls, Minnesota. Three lovely and affectionate daughters once graced the home of Mr. and Mrs. Perkins. Of these, Litha E. (who was their second child) died soon after

entering on her third year. L. Nellie and Florence G. were longer spared to their fond parents. The former died of diphtheria February 19, 1879, in the twelfth year of her age, and the latter died of the same disease January 1, following, in her tenth year. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins are prominently connected with the Episcopal church, and he is a staunch member of the Masonic fraternity.

LYMON E. THORP, Lake City, who became a resident of this county as early as 1856, is a native of Madison county, New York, is a son of Orrin and Lucretia (Patridge) Thorp, and was born June 15, 1833. His early youth was spent on the farm, where his parents gave him the best educational advantages the country school afforded. At about the age of fifteen he started to learn the blacksmith's trade, which he completed, and followed the business in his native state till 1856. December 25, 1855, he married Miss Marion O. Smith, a native of Shenango county, New York, and in the fall of the next year emigrated to Minnesota, settling in Mazeppa township, in Wabasha county, where he pre-empted a quarter-section of land, on which he built a small house, and there resided one year. By this time his wife's health had become so impaired that her physician advised a return to her old eastern home. The next two years was spent there and in the fall of 1859 he returned to Mazeppa, and the next spring built the Franklin House, and kept hotel till August, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. G, 8th Minn. Vol. Inf. His first two years' military service was in border warfare on the frontier, crossing the plains to the Yellowstone, under command of Gen. Sulley. The regiment was then ordered south, where it did garrison duty till the close of the war. After some time spent in visiting friends east, he permanently located in Lake City, and engaged in the grain trade, which he followed till his recent connection with the Jewell nursery as traveling salesman. Mrs. Thorp's parents, Joshua and Aurilla (Franklin) Smith settled in Mazeppa in 1856, where they have since been laid to rest. Mr. Thorp is a member of the Masonic lodge, chapter and commandery of this city, and occupies his own palatial residence in this city.

GEORGE W. SYLVESTER, born April 6, 1828, died September 6, 1876. His father, Caleb Sylvester, was a farmer and surveyor, and resided at Phillips, Maine, where the subject of this sketch was born, and received a common school education. In 1844 the Sylvester family removed to Wisconsin, and located on a farm near Platteville, in the vicinity of the lead mines, where the boys found employment.

In 1851 George, in company with his brother Charles, crossed the plains with an ox-team, and found their way into the gold diggings of California. In 1854 he returned, via the isthmus of Panama, bringing back about two thousand dollars as the fruits of his three years' toil in the mines. The fall of the following year he came to Minnesota, and located a claim on the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 25, in Plainview township. He spent that winter at his Wisconsin home, and on March 18, 1856, was married to Miss Matilda Cook, daughter of Henry Cook, a Wisconsin farmer. This lady was born November 5, 1838, in the township of Waterloo, Province of Quebec. The May following his marriage found Mr. Sylvester and his bride in possession of their new Minnesota home, and here he spent the remainder of his life in improving and beautifying his chosen home. Mr. Sylvester was a skillful carpenter, and devoted most of his time to that vocation. In 1860 he erected a large barn which he painted red, and was soon widely known as the "Big Red Barn." The present residence was not erected until 1875. His family now resides in the village of Plainview, and consists of Mrs. Sylvester and five children, viz: Edwin L., born March 16, 1859, bookkeeper in the Plainview Bank, educated at the Plainview High School; Hattie A.; G. Franklyn, telegraph operator at St. Joseph, Minn.; Electra A., and Nellie M. Mr. Sylvester was from the first prominently identified with the religious work in Plainview, being a member of the Methodist Episcopal church; he was also a member of both the Masonic and Odd-Fellows fraternities of Plainview, and was at one time on the township board of supervisors, and was more or less prominently identified with county politics. Mr. Sylvester was the first postmaster of the Woodland office.

PATRICK McDONOUGH, Mount Pleasant, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, about 1824. When eighteen, he came to the United States and engaged in tailorwork with an elder brother in Shenango county, New York. He came to Mazeppa in the fall of 1856, and secured some land near that village. In partnership with his brother he now owns eighty acres in Zumbrota and a like amount in Mount Pleasant, where he lives. He enlisted February 22, 1862, in Co. H, 5th Minn. regt., and served in the western army. He was an actor in the battles of Vicksburg, Nashville, Corinth, Iuka, Jackson, Champion Hills and the Red River expedition. He was hurt by a fall in the night, but served out his time and was discharged in September, 1865. After the war he spent three years

in Swift county, where he took a claim and afterward sold it. Mr. McDonough never married, and resides with a niece, Mrs. McBride. He is a member of Lake City Catholic church and a democrat.

JOHN DALE (deceased) was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1806. He was a son of Christopher Dale, also a native of Pennsylvania, of English descent. His mother died when he was an infant. He was reared on a farm and learned the weaver's trade. His wife, Christina, *née* Myers, was born in the same neighborhood as himself on December 28, 1804, and they were united in marriage August 14, 1827. Mr. Dale owned a farm in his native state, which he tilled. He came thence to Wabasha county in 1865 and bought a farm on section 24, Zumbro township. He died December 23, 1882, at the residence of his eldest son, Daniel. His wife died July 7, 1877. Six sons and one daughter survive them: Daniel, Jacob M., Samuel, John W., Mary Ellen (Mrs. David Myers), Levi A., and Simon W. The third son resides at Fostoria, Ohio; the fourth at Zumbro Falls; the daughter at Wellington, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Dale were Dunkards in faith.

DANIEL DALE, eldest son of John Dale, was born in Center township, Perry county, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1830. His early life was passed on the farm, and at nineteen he began work at the carpenter's trade. He subsequently took up cabinetwork, which he worked at more or less till 1859. In 1856 he took up his residence in Zumbro, making claim to one-fourth of section 19. He still retains one half of this claim, on which he lives. His estate includes one hundred and fifty acres, of which twenty are timbered. He has a fine farm and has handsomely improved it. He was married October 18, 1859, to Elizabeth Peterman, a native of Pennsylvania; her parents were Jacob and Annie (Myers) Peterman, of French and German extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Dale are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The former has always cast his vote with the republican party. Their first child was christened Ida, and died when four months old. Jenny M., born March 23, 1863, married D. W. Coleman, and dwells at Emma, Dakota. Helen E., October 1, 1866, resides with parents.

JACOB M., second son of John Dale, was born in Center May 17, 1832. He was put out at an early age to live with a Dutch farmer, and learned the language of his foster-parents, so that he now speaks it equally as well as English. At his majority he took up

chair making and painting, and followed this occupation many years. He became a citizen of Zumbro in 1856, taking a claim on section 19, June 26. He still dwells on the original claim, and has one hundred and six acres of land. He arrived with nothing, and is now independent. On February 24, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Hannah E. Henry, daughter of James Henry, whose sketch appears elsewhere. Mrs. Dale has always been called Lizzie. She was born in Vernon, Trumbull county, Ohio, October 17, 1834. Mr. Dale is a republican and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They have two children: John A., born March 2, 1861, resides at Grafton, Dakota; Carrie E., August 8, 1865, now fitting herself for a teacher at Rochester.

LEVI A., fifth son of John Dale, was born in Center, August 3, 1845. Reared on farm and received a common school education. Came to Zumbro November 27, 1863. Next year he bought sixty-five acres on section 24, where his home has been ever since. By industry and perseverance he has made himself independent. Has purchased twenty acres of timber in Mazeppa. He was married November 28, 1869, to Louisa A., daughter of H. C. Brant, whose biography is elsewhere given in this book. They have three children, born as follows: Earl C., March 14, 1876; Roy M., October 26, 1878; Hattie May, May 5, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Dale are members of the Wesleyan Methodist church. The former is a republican, because he considers that correct principles are espoused by the party known by that name. He came to Minnesota without capital, and with the aid of his faithful helpmeet has secured a happy home.

JOHN A. MARTIN, millwright, Mazeppa, is a grandson of John Martin, of Delaware. His father, John Martin, served as a United States marine in the war of 1812, and married Catharine Portman, also native of Delaware. This couple settled in Russelsburg, Warren county, Pennsylvania, where was born to them the subject of this mention, on September 11, 1828. He was reared on a farm on the Conewango river, two miles from a school. He had no opportunity to attend school after fourteen years old, being then employed in a sawmill. Having a natural taste for mechanical labor, he soon became skilled in the use of tools. His father was a lumberman, and he had good opportunities for practice. Mrs. Martin was born and reared within half a mile of her husband, and was united to him in marriage October 15, 1852. Her father, E. W. Chase, was a native

of New York, and she was christened Mary Jane. After spending a short time in Michigan, he arrived in Mazeppa in September, 1856, where his home has been ever since. After working a short time at St. Anthony, he returned for his family. Coming up the Mississippi on the Lady Franklin, the vessel sunk at Prairie du Chien, but they escaped without loss, and arrived in Red Wing, in December. For a year or two Mr. Martin operated the sawmill here. In the summer of 1857 he built a house on First street, in which he dwelt several years. Next year he bought a farm in Zumbrota township, near this village, and now has ninety acres of land. His present residence on the corner of Broadway and Cherry streets, where he has four lots, was built by him in 1862. He has built or repaired mills at Lodi, Pine Island, Oronoco, Zumbro Falls, Forest Mills, and numerous other points. He is a firm and enthusiastic democrat, and served as postmaster at Mazeppa throughout Buchanan's administration. His religious sympathies are with the Universalists. He has superintended a great many funerals. He is very fond of hunting, which he has pursued from boyhood, capturing a great many deer. His field has extended from Pennsylvania to Montana, and he visits the latter territory often now. His children were born and christened as follows: October 15, 1854, Emmagene (Mrs. Fred. C. Hollenbeck, Bismarck, Dakota Territory); April 15, 1857, Arthur, now at Brainerd, Minnesota; January 18, 1870, Carribelle, home.

JESSE YOUNGS (deceased) was one of the pioneers of Mazeppa township, taking a claim in the fall of 1856 on section 8, where he died in September, 1865. He was born near Stanton, Connecticut, in 1789, and served through the war of 1812. His father was a revolutionary soldier. He married Martha McBride, and settled in Livingston county, New York, where he remained till he came here. He had two sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Enoch, came here with his father and took up a claim near by. He enlisted in February, 1862, in the 5th Minn. Vols., and was shot in Texas by guerrillas in 1864. He left a wife and five children. The other son remains on his father's original claim. Matilda J., one of the daughters, married Zerch Cornish and lives near Sleepy Eye. Anna married Charles Sibley, and lives near her brother on the old claim.

JOHN J. SIBLEY, as above related, resides on his father's original claim in Mazeppa. He was born in Sparta, Livingston county, New

York, November 12, 1816. He married Almeda Lovell, born in New York, also the grandchild of a revolutionary soldier, and purchased a farm there on which he lived till the spring of 1857. He then came west and located where he is now. Mr. and Mrs. Youngs are Methodists. They have six children: Benjamin, the eldest, served in the war against the Sioux and also at the South. He now resides in Mazeppa. The others reside as follows: George R., Moorhead, this state; Jesse, Mazeppa; Joseph, on father's farm; Henrietta (Mrs. Alvin Sibley), Lake Benton, Minnesota; Phoebe A. (Mrs. Joseph Harrison), Mazeppa. Mr. Youngs is a faithful republican.

TURNER J. PREBLE, farmer, is a great-grandson of James Preble, an Englishman. Benjamin, son of the latter, married Lydia Tibbetts, both born in Maine. Their son Turner was born in 1807 in Whitesfield, Lincoln county, that state; he married Temperance Eldredge, of Argyle, Penobscot county, daughter of Richard and Temperance (Wheldin) Eldredge. The subject of this sketch was born in Old Lemon, Hancock county, Maine, March 30, 1842. From 1850 to 1855 his parents resided in McKean county, Pennsylvania, and in the spring of the last-named year became a resident of Minnesota. The summer was spent on rented land opposite Hudson, Wisconsin. In the fall of that year Turner Preble settled at Mazeppa. During the following winter he hewed the timbers for the first mill built in that town. He took up government land near the village, which he held till 1865. He then sold and bought the farm on which he resides (section 7, Chester). The subject of this sketch received but a limited education, such as is afforded by the primitive schools of a new country. For some years after attaining his majority he continued to reside with his father and to assist him in farm operations. In 1868 he purchased eighty acres of land near his father's (partly in Zumbrota), which he still owns and tills. He is now the owner of two outlots in Mazeppa village, beside a half-interest in another on which himself and partner are building a grist-mill at this writing. In the summer of 1883 he built a house near the millsite, in which he now dwells with his family. In 1868 he married May Lord, a native of New York; her father, Lewis Lord, was a native of Massachusetts, and his wife Jane, of New York. Their children were born as below: Emma J., January 2, 1870; Lefa, February 19, 1873; Alonzo, July 28, 1876; George, August 3, 1878. Mr. Preble served a short time as a recruit in the 1st

Minn. Heavy Art., enlisting January 28, 1865, and being discharged October 10 following. He was stationed at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

SAMUEL H. DOANE was born in Jefferson county, New York, on August 18, 1816. His parents were farmers, and Samuel's early years and youth were spent on a farm. In 1843 he, in company with his brother Daniel, went to Rockland county, in the same state, and worked as farm hands for one of the old German farmers of that vicinity. They remained with him for several years, and induced him to lay aside the old-fashioned one-handled plow and wooden-tooth harrow, with which he had cultivated his land, after the manner of his parents. In the fall of 1856 Samuel came to Highland township. He labored among farmers for many years, and drew the lumber for the first hotel ever erected in Plainview. He now resides with his brother Daniel, on the latter's farm, which adjoins his own snug little place of forty acres on section 33.

ROBERT M. DOANE was born near Adams Village, Jefferson county, New York, November 8, 1823. His parents were farmers, and Robert's early life was spent on a farm. At the age of sixteen he found himself possessed of a fair education, obtained in the common schools, and the school at Watertown, New York, which he attended one year. When sixteen years old he was employed by Mr. S. P. Johnson, a wealthy drover of Clayton, New York, as a stock-buyer. Two years later he entered the employment of E. G. Merrick, another prominent business man of Clayton, and continued in his service most of the time as a sailor on the lakes until the year 1853. May 8, 1849, he married Jennette Marshall, who was born in Lisbon, St. Lawrence county, New York, May 8, 1823. In 1856 they came to Minnesota, and settled on section 33 in Highland township. Mr. and Mrs. Doane have three children, viz: Mrs. Ettie Moore, of Castleton, Dakota; Daniel W. and Frederick H., residing at home. Mr. Doane is a member of the Congregational church, a republican in politics, and has held various positions of public trust, being one of the first board of supervisors in Highland township.

LAWRENCE TRACY, farmer, is a native of County Wicklow, Ireland, where he was born January 6, 1822. He was second of six children born to James and Elizabeth Byrne Tracy, who died in their native land. Previous to his coming to this country (1846) the subject of our sketch spent five years as engineer, and for four years followed that business in Pennsylvania. January 13, 1849, he wedded Ann Foley,

of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. This marriage has been blessed with nine children, six of whom are living: Mrs. Veronica McGinn, of Minneapolis; James A.; Mrs. Ann McGinn, of Minneapolis; Ellen, a teacher of this county; Mrs. Elizabeth Fox; Mary F. From Pennsylvania Mr. Tracy went, in 1850, to the copper mines of northern Michigan, where he mined until 1856, when he settled in the town of Pell (now Oakwood), Wabasha county, being one of the early pioneers of that part of the county. In the fall of 1858 he moved to West Albany, where he has since lived. He and his wife are members of the Catholic church. In politics he is independent, supporting the men and principles of which his judgment approves. He has been often called to the public service, being a member of the first county board of supervisors; later was township treasurer four years, and for sixteen years has held the office of assessor. He is a man of intelligence, has at times contributed to the local papers, and is one of the leading citizens of the community.

CAPT. JOHN W. BURNHAM was born in the year 1829, in the State of New Hampshire, and grew up with the usual experiences of a farmer's son in moderate circumstances of that time. His grandfather, of same name, was an officer during the entire revolutionary war and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. Capt. Burnham is by birthright entitled to membership of this society, but has never claimed the right. After some years of adult life spent as a farmer, teacher and lumberman, he came to Minnesota in April, 1856, and located by buying for two hundred dollars a settler's claim to the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 3, T. 108 N., R. 11 W., land now owned by E. L. Burton and S. H. Gaylord. At the election following in October, 1856, he was elected justice of the peace, and as such held the first court, married the first couple, and approved the bonds of the first postmaster upon Greenwood prairie. For a short time he was engaged in the mercantile business at Greenville, the first town laid out on the prairie; but the uncertain title of land upon the Sioux half-breed reservation, destroyed the town and sent the occupants to their claims. After much trouble, expense and anxiety, Capt. Burnham secured a title to eighty acres of land, which he had improved by paying four dollars and fifty cents per acre for it. In 1862 he made proof by pre-emption upon one hundred and sixty acres adjoining, which cost ninety dollars, money paid for a soldier's land warrant. In 1858 he was elected a member of the state legis-

lature. This body did not convene, and in 1859 he was re-elected. The following session continued for four months. The finances of the state and the people was at a low ebb. The pay of a member would not procure him board at a first-class hotel in St. Paul. In 1861 Capt. Burnham was joined with I. O. Seeley, of Mazeppa, and Lawrence Tracey, of West Albany, into a board of appraisers of the school lands in the county. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the army, after the call of three hundred thousand men by President Lincoln, and was made a sergeant in Co. C, 10th Inf., commanded by Capt. C. W. Hackett. He with the company were mounted and in service on the Minnesota frontier till February, 1863, when they went into winter quarters at LeSueur till May following. From May to October, 1863, the subject of this sketch was with his company in Sibley's expedition in Dakota, which marched thirteen hundred miles, fought four battles with Indians, and suffered much from hunger, thirst and fatigue. This expedition went north to Devil's lake, and west to the site of Bismarck, present capital of Dakota. In October, 1863, the regiment was sent to St. Louis, Missouri, on duty in the city. In May, 1864, it was sent into Kentucky and thence to Tennessee and Mississippi. Here, for the first time, Mr. Burnham was unable to do soldier's duty from ill health. July 25, 1864, he was commissioned lieutenant in Co. D, 121st U. S. Colored Inf. and was sent on recruiting service into Kentucky and there kept till June, 1865, when this regiment was consolidated with others into 13th regt. U. S. Heavy Art. (colored), Lieut. Burnham being assigned to Co. I. His health being very poor he obtained leave of absence and visited home. While away he was assigned temporarily for duty in 125th U. S. Colored Inf., then on duty at the military prison at Louisville, Kentucky. He was immediately recommended for commission in that regiment, and on the day his appointment came—the 13th U. S. Heavy Art. (colored) was being mustered out of service at Louisville—Lieut. Burnham was put in command of a company (H), and in six weeks was promoted. Not long after, Co. H was sent to Jackson, Michigan, for a time, but about New Year's, 1866, the whole regiment was rendezvoused at Cairo, Illinois, where it remained till spring, when it was ordered to Fort Union, New Mexico, by steamboat to Leavenworth, Kansas, and from thence marched. From Fort Union, Cos. H and G marched five hundred miles more to Fort Bliss, Texas, where they remained a year, marching back in September and October, 1867,

over nearly the same route, to Ellsworth, Kansas, the nearest railroad station. From here they traveled by rail to Jefferson Barracks, where they intended to await the rest of the regiment; but the cholera broke out among them, and several died. The rest were mustered out at once, and the remainder of the regiment December 31, 1867, the last volunteer regiment enlisted for the war. Capt. Burnham returned to Plainview, where he still owned his farm, bought more land and settled in the town of Highland, where he lived eight years. He was three years chairman of the town board of supervisors, and once the unsuccessful republican candidate for state senator. In 1877 he sold his farm in Highland and moved to Plainview, where he lived till October, 1878, when he moved to Wheatland, Cass county, Dakota, where he has since resided. Capt. Burnham was married in 1866, to Ada J. Lawrence, daughter of Benjamin Lawrence, an older settler of Greenwood prairie than himself, and has four children,—one born at Fort Bliss, Texas, two in Highland and one in Plainview. After his marriage his wife accompanied him, and had a share in military life upon the frontier. Capt. Burnham draws no pension, although probably entitled to one, for the exposure and hardships of five years and three months' military service are enough to break down the strongest man.

GEORGE H. BURNHAM, a native of New Hampshire, was born May 20, 1837, in the town of Derry, Rockingham county. His parents were George and Eliza (McNeil) Burnham, both natives of the Old Granite State. In 1869 Robert H. Burnham, of Long Meadow, Massachusetts, compiled and published the genealogy of the Burnham family in the United States. The work contains five hundred and forty-six pages, and shows the family to be a very large one. Maj. John Burnham, of the revolutionary army, was a grandfather of the subject of this sketch. George H. Burnham's early life was passed on a farm. In 1856 his brothers, John and William, came to Minnesota, and the following year George joined them in their pioneer life. He pre-empted that year one hundred and sixty acres on section 17, where he built the customary log cabin, and continued to reside for seven years. In 1864 he sold his pre-emption, and two years later purchased from Mr. Woodward a quarter-section on section 33, where he now has his home. March 3, 1862, he was married to Mary E. Gaylord, a native of Gainesville, New York. Her parents, Elijah and Huldah (Alvord) Gaylord, were also natives of

New York State. The following are the names of their children now living, viz: George M., born August 17, 1864; Frank A. (surviving twin), May 24, 1868; William H., July 19, 1871; Mary E., July 4, 1874; Maggie, April 4, 1876; John S., November 25, 1878; Charles A. G., November 1, 1880; Elsie I., December 8, 1882. Mr. Burnham has a fair education; attended the Derry Academy, New Hampshire, five terms; is a member of the Plainview Congregational church, and a republican sprung from the old whig stock.

ADAM V. SIGLER, capitalist, Lake City, is the ninth child of Adam and Jemima (Van Horn) Sigler. The latter were born in New Jersey, of Dutch descent, and settled in Decatur, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. Here was born the subject of this sketch, August 20, 1814, and four children were given to his parents after that. Adam V. Sigler received a limited education in the common schools of Decatur, and began mercantile life at eighteen in a store at Lewistown, in his native county. In 1836 he went into business in partnership with George Patton (elsewhere sketched in this work), at Allenville, same county. After the retirement of his partner, Mr. Sigler continued the business eight years there, and two at Lewistown. Early in the spring of 1856 he became a resident of Lake City, and invested his capital in lots and buildings, which have yielded him a handsome income. His retirement from active life dates at this time, and he is now passing a hale and peaceful old age in the midst of long-time friends and associates. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and was connected with the Sons of Temperance while a lodge existed here. Politically, began with the whig party and is now republican. In December, 1860, Mr. Sigler took a life-partner in the person of Miss Matilda E. Gayer, born in Peoria, Illinois. Of six children born to this couple, only one is now alive, born ten years ago, and christened William Wilberforce. Two died of scarlet fever, within a space of ten days.

ALBERT K. GAYLORD, Lake City marshal, was reared on a farm in New York, and received a common-school education, supplemented by several terms at Falley Seminary, in Fulton, same state. His parents, Miner and Elizabeth (Burr) Gaylord, were born, reared and married in Connecticut, and removed to New York. While resident in the town of Butternuts, Otsego county, 1831, a son was born to them, and christened Albert K. When twenty years old the latter left home, and went to Brooklyn, Jackson county, Michigan, where he was employed in a foundry and

machine-shop. In the fall of 1856 he came to Lake City, and next spring brought his family. He built the building known for many years as "Gaylord's Hall," which was consumed in 1882, and opened the first furniture store here. He also sold various kinds of agricultural implements, manufactured by his former employers. For some years he was employed at carpenter work, and in the foundry here. For three years he owned and operated the mill in the "Cooley," south of the city, in partnership with D. M. Smith. He served as marshal in the years 1874-5-6, and was appointed to fill a vacancy in that office in October, 1881, holding the position ever since. He was a charter member and first past dictator of the Lake City Knights of Honor, and was also connected with the Good Templars lodge while it existed; has taken all the degrees in Odd-Fellowship, and is connected with the Masonic lodge and chapter. Mary A. Baneroft, first wife of A. K. Gaylord, was born in New York, and died here in September, 1868, leaving two children, of whom one survives, born March, 1868, and christened Mary E. The maternal grandparents of the latter were of New England birth. In October, 1877, Mr. Gaylord was united in marriage to Solura I., widow of Elias Sweet, and she still shares his joys and sorrows.

JOSEPH HAMMONS, retired farmer, Zumbro, located in this township in the fall of 1856, making claim to one-fourth of section 33. Here he took great pains in trying to raise fruit, but with little success. He has disposed of his original claim, and now has one hundred and twenty acres in the river valley, including all that part of the village of Hammond south of the river, which was platted by Mr. Hammons. For twelve years he kept a grocery here, during six months of which time he was compelled to use crutches on account of sciatic rheumatism. He has given some attention to medicine, and never employed a physician. He makes a cough remedy which is sought from far and near on account of its admirable power. Mr. Hammons was born in Osby, New Hampshire, March 28, 1816. The name is probably of French origin. Moses, father of this subject, was born in Maine, and served as a captain in the war of 1812. He married Dorothy Longee, of the same state. When Joseph was but four years old his parents returned to Maine, and his early life was passed in farming and lumbering, earning his own livelihood from a very early age. At nineteen he paid his father two hundred dollars for his time, and went to New York and

found employment in a flourmill. After this time he got some education by private study and in night-schools. At the age of thirty he married Sabra Ridlon, who was born in Saco, Maine, April 15, 1826. Her parents were Nathaniel and Mercy (Smith) Ridlon, born in the same state. But one child has been given to this union, a daughter, born January 29, 1849, and christened Victoria. March 19, 1870, she married Eugene Adams, and resides in this township. Mr. Hammons served twelve years as justice of the peace in this township. His political tenets are represented by the old whig party and its successor, the republican. His religious views are most nearly represented by the Universalists.

EDWARD P. C. FOWLER, farmer, is one of the oldest settlers left in the township. He was born November 5, 1818, in New London county, Connecticut, and is of remote English ancestry. His parents were Amos and Lydia Backus-Fowler, both natives of Connecticut. Edward was raised on the farm, and on attaining his majority learned the carpenter's trade, following it there until 1856, when he located in Mount Pleasant, on the farm he now occupies. He was married September 9, 1842, in New London county, Connecticut, to Betsy Thomas of that county. To this union has been born six children, viz: John C.; Nelson L. (deceased), William T. (deceased), Mrs. Lydia E. Robinson, of Lyon county, Charles S. and Edward P. C. During his residence here Mr. Fowler has divided his time between his land and his trade, and has a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres. Mrs. Fowler departed this life May 30, 1883. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is Mr. Fowler, and he belonged to the Grange and the Good Templar lodge, when those societies were in existence in the township. He is a republican, and was the first clerk of the township. He since has been called to the public service at different times, having filled the offices of justice of the peace, treasurer, assessor, etc.

ROLAND FRAZIER MAXWELL, retired farmer, is descended from Scotch ancestors. His grandfather, Benjamin Maxwell, was at the battle of Lexington, and served the colonies throughout the revolutionary war. Winslow, son of Benjamin, was born in Massachusetts, and married Joannah Fairman, a native of Vermont. For many years he tilled a farm in Heath, Franklin county, in the Bay State, where the subject of this sketch was born, June 11, 1829. When he was twelve years old, his father removed to Sunderland, and operated a foundry. Frazier Maxwell attended the common schools

till eighteen years old, when he took up painting, and followed that occupation till he came west in 1856. At this time he took up a claim one mile southwest of Mazeppa, and tilled it nine years. He then sold this and bought one hundred and twenty acres lying on sections 19 and 30, Mazeppa, which he now owns. In 1878 he built the fine residence which he occupies, on Cherry street, Mazeppa, at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars, and has occupied it ever since. He is now president of the village council, and was several years a member of the town board—part of the time chairman. To his enterprise and public spirit is largely due the present thriving condition of our village and surroundings. Mr. Maxwell is orthodox on religious questions, and is so regarded by the republicans politically. His marriage took place at Oronoco, May 2, 1868, the bride and subsequent faithful helpmeet being Miss Lottie A. Gould, who was born in Atkinson, Maine. Her parents, Otis K. and Charlotte (Brown) Gould, were natives of the same state. The eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell, christened Gertrude, is still with them. Two sons, Frederick and Charles, died—the former at six and latter at two years of age.

CHAPTER XCIII.

EARLY SETTLERS.

JOHN BRADLEY MILLER, merchant, is one of the pioneers of Mazeppa, where he continues to reside. On his arrival here he selected a claim, and after securing the same, took up his residence in the village, working as a mason and carpenter. For the past twelve years he has kept a furniture store on First street and is doing a prosperous business. His religious faith is represented by Universalism, and his political principles by republicanism. Mr. Miller's paternal grandfather was a revolutionary soldier. His father and mother, Wright and Abigail Miller, were natives of New York, and settled in Monticello, Otsego county, where the subject of this sketch was born, January 8, 1831. Wright Miller was a gunsmith, and at ten years of age Bradley, as Mr. Miller is called, was set to work in his shop when out of school. On reaching ma-

turity he set out to earn his livelihood and was employed for several years as a sawyer and turner. In 1851 he married Miss Mary, a sister of W. D. Angell, whose parentage is elsewhere given. Mrs. Miller is a native of Edmiston, New York. They have one child, Alice, born April 13, 1859, now the wife of George D. Sandford.

GEORGE B. FRANKLIN, carpenter, is a native of New York, as were his parents, B. B. and Maria (Glynn) Franklin. The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Georgetown, Madison county, January 22, 1832. When seven years old he was taken with the family to Vermont, where he attended the common schools till fourteen, after which he cared for himself. When sixteen he began carpenter-work and followed it till thirty-three. In 1857 he located at Mazzeppa and built most of the early buildings in that village. Twelve years after settling in this county he purchased the farm on which he now resides. For some years he dealt largely in horses and also bought and sold some real estate. His domain now includes one hundred acres lying on section 31, Chester, and is graced with handsome and well-planned buildings. Mr. Franklin is a member of the Masonic order, his lodge being located at Mazzeppa. He is a thorough republican partisan and never voted for a democrat for any office. In 1876 he married Miss Allie, daughter of Elam Black, of Mazzeppa. Their children were born and christened as below: July 31, 1877, Berenice; November 22, 1878, Lottie; September 28, 1880, Lottie; August 22, 1882, Jessie.

JOSEPH DIETERICH, shoemaker, Water street, business established in this city in 1857. Mr. Dieterich was born in Bavaria, learned his trade there, came to America in 1854, settling first in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he remained until his removal to this county in 1857. He married, prior to his emigration to America, Margareta Schell, in 1851, who died at Read's Landing, March 6, 1880. Their children are: Maggie (wife of Peter Gibson, of Read's Landing), born in April, 1852; John, born in June, 1856; Emma, born January, 1865. On April 13, 1882, Mr. Dieterich married Elizabeth Koller.

THOMAS MATEER was an old-line whig, and has been a republican ever since the organization of the party. He was born in Ireland, February 15, 1823. He came in company with his brother to America, landed in New York, January 15, 1848. They went from New York to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where Thomas engaged in the Eagle Hotel, and had charge of Eagle Ice Company at



S. L. CAMPBELL.

the same time in partnership with his cousin, John McMasters. He then was overseer of a lumber yard for two years, and then went to California in 1854, on board the vessel *George Law*, which was afterward refitted and was then named the *Central America*, which foundered in the ocean on the very trip Mr. Mateer expected to start for home, but he was detained accidentally and thus missed the boat. After staying in California for three years he then, on April 27, 1857, landed in Read's Landing, this county, and came to Glasgow township, June 15, 1857, to where he now lives. Mr. Mateer was married to Sarah Jane McMasters, a native of Ireland, on April 15, 1857. They have had seven children, five of them still living: Ellen Jane (married Henry Higgins, and lives in Reynolds, Dakota; Charles G., Walter H., Elizabeth (is the wife of William Neal, and now lives in Lyon county, this state); William Stewart is the name of the youngest. Mr. Mateer was the first supervisor of this township, and has been a member of the Presbyterian church for thirty-five years.

CHARLES G. DAWLEY, a leading citizen and farmer, was one of the pioneers of Highland. He was the only son of Daniel and Hanna (Whitford) Dawley, both natives of Rhode Island, where the subject of this sketch was born June 16, 1814. Mr. Dawley, Sr., was a blacksmith, and worked in the old Gen. Green Anchor Forge Works. In 1825 Charles removed with his parents to western New York State. Nine years later he again followed his parents to Crawford county, Pennsylvania. In 1840, March 14, he married Charlotte Webster, a native of the Keystone State, then in her twentieth year. Three years later he came to McHenry county, Illinois, and settled on a farm. Catching the gold fever, he and four companions crossed the plains with an ox-team in 1853. He worked in mines in Sacramento county until his health gave out, and in 1856 he returned after first distributing his dust to defray the expenses of his sickness, and the following spring disposed of his property in Illinois, and brought his family to Wabasha county, settling on the farm where he still resides, one hundred and sixty acres on section 26. Mr. Dawley has always been a prominent man in the political affairs of the township; was a member of the first board of supervisors, and one of the first justices of the peace, and has continued to hold the latter office, with the exception of four years, ever since. In 1863 he was elected judge of probate for Wabasha county, and served one term, and in 1861 was also a

county commissioner; five years he was chairman of the board of supervisors, and has also been township superintendent of schools. His politics are republican. Mr. Dawley has taught school thirty-one terms, fourteen in Wabasha county. His eldest son, Charles G., was killed at the last battle at Nashville, Tennessee. He was a member of the 10th Minn., and a sergeant in Co. C. He was born September 2, 1841, in Pennsylvania. The second child, Allen W., is a farmer in Highland; Mary (Mrs. R. H. Anderson, of Rochester) was the third child, and Daniel, the youngest, is attending the State Normal School at Winona. Mr. Dawley has for many years been postmaster of the Smithfield office.

WILLIAM J. DISNEY, farmer, son of John and Mary Disney, was born in Oneida county, New York, in 1842. At the age of fifteen he came with his parents to this county, where he has resided since that time. He enlisted in 1864, in Co. E, 11th Minn., and served until the close of the war. Although he was never in an engagement, yet he did faithful service for the government in guarding supply trains to our armies in the south. Mr. Disney was married to Miss Ward in 1869. He is a member of the Carnelian Lodge of Masons, of Lake City. Politically he is a republican.

JAMES J. BUTTS, the sixth child of Jonathan and Eleanor (Brannon) Butts, was born in Brookfield, Trumbull county, Ohio, July 28, 1828. Mr. Butts, Sr., was a farmer, and James was brought up on a farm, receiving such education as was obtainable in a country school. At the age of twenty he started out in life for himself, and for two years worked as a farm hand. He next became a copartner with William Rounds in the management of a steam saw-mill, at Fowler, Ohio, and soon after engaged in the dairy business until the spring of 1857, when he came to Minnesota and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 18, in Plainview township, Wabasha county, and soon after pre-empted one hundred and sixty more on section 6, in the same township. His landed possessions now aggregate nearly four hundred acres, situate chiefly on sections 8 and 18, in Plainview, and include a portion of the western part of Plainview village, the Union school-buildings standing on land donated to the district by Mr. Butts. Mr. Butts is both a good republican and a good Odd-Fellow; is a man of great endurance and physical strength, which he displayed to good advantage during the winter of 1859 by cutting nine cords of cordwood in eight and one-half hours. He was married to Dorcas Alderman, a native of

Trumbull county, Ohio, and daughter of Lyman and Lydia (Munson) Alderman, June 1, 1851. They have two children now living, namely: Lucy (Mrs. Myron Smith), of Plainview, and Addie (Mrs. John Doherty), of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

JOSEPH W. MARSHALL, the subject of our present sketch, is one of the most prosperous farmers and stock-raisers in Wabasha county. He is the son of I. P. and Isabel (Wilson) Marshall, of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and was born on a farm in that county October 5, 1831. The Marshalls came from Vermont and the Wilsons from Pennsylvania. Mr. Marshall came to Wabasha county in company with F. L. Meachum in the spring of 1857, and located a claim on section 3, in Elgin township. He has since disposed of this land and purchased a farm of two hundred and forty acres adjoining, on which he now resides. Since 1880 he has engaged extensively in the dairy and stock-raising business, and has also been connected with Mr. Meachum in the buying and shipping of live stock. Just prior to his removal from the east he was married, on April 6, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth Cram, daughter of Humphrey Cram, Esq., a Crawford county, Pennsylvania, farmer, by whom he has had sixteen children, all of whom are now living, as follows: Cloe A. (Mrs. Adolph D. Haltzer, farmer), of Oakwood township; Murray A., residing in Plainview; Otis H., of Oakwood; Abel A., of Plainview; Alice I. (Mrs. E. G. Meachum), of Elgin township; Ever E., Elmer, Olney, Hattie, Grace, Maud, Mary, Layton, Arthur, Charley, and a female child not yet named. Mr. Marshall is a democrat in politics, and was a charter-member of Plainview Lodge No. 63, A.F.A.M.

JOSEPH PARKER ROBBINS, in the early spring of 1857, with his wife and one child, arrived in Wabasha county with a small store of household goods and eighty dollars in cash, seeking a salubrious climate for their child, whose life had been despaired of in their old home in Lowell, Massachusetts, where Mr. Robbins had been engaged in the fruit and produce business. After enduring many hardships, the family finally found a claim which they were successful in holding despite the efforts of the land-sharks, who pursued with dogged persistence the poor pioneer who sought to honestly acquire by his labors a home in this new country. This claim, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres on section 29, in Highland township, Mr. Robbins still owns, although he resides in the village of Plainview, where he has a very pleasant home. Mr. Robbins

was born at Acton, Massachusetts, on January 14, 1826. His parents were Joseph and Charlotte (Parker) Robbins. His education was limited to such as he was able to acquire in a common country school, before he reached his twelfth year. The death of his mother at this time left him homeless, and he went from one place to another for several years. At the age of twenty-one he was possessed of a trade which he had learned in the shoeshop of George W. Burt, in Concord, Massachusetts, but abandoned it to engage in the milk business. He afterward purchased and run a livery stable for a few years, which he exchanged for the fruit and produce business, having a store on Central street, in Lowell, Massachusetts, which he sold in order to come west and make a new home. He was married March 21, 1850, to Elizabeth Rebecca Smith, daughter of Samuel Smith, a millwright, of Nashua, New Hampshire. This lady was born in Barton, Vermont, December 28, 1825, where she received a good education prior to the removal of her family to New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Robbins have but one child living, viz, Charles E. Robbins, cashier of the First National Bank, of Fargo, Dakota, the sickly baby, whose life was saved by the timely removal of his parents to Minnesota.

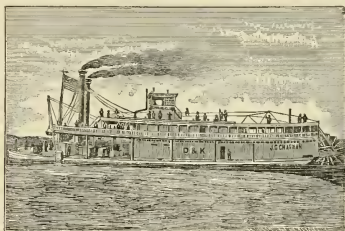
SCOTT A. FOSTER, was born in Washington county, New York, June 2, 1856. His father, Albert Foster, is an old settler in West Albany, Wabasha county, and it was here on a farm that young Foster's early life was spent. He attended the Lake City high school for a few terms. In 1875 he entered the State University, and kept up with his classes for three years, although obliged to do the requisite studying while also engaged in teaching district school to earn the means with which to defray his college expenses. The fall of 1880 he was elected principal of the Elgin union school, and taught therein acceptably for two years; then filled a similar position in the Plainview union school until elected county superintendent of schools in the fall of 1883. Prof. Foster was elected by a majority of one hundred and twenty-eight, running six hundred ahead of his ticket, and being the only man therein elected.

JOHN SCHWIRTZ, hardware, general merchandise, and farming tools and machinery. This business is located on north side Main street, midway between Pembroke and Alleghaney streets, and occupies two storerooms, fronting fifty feet on Main street and extending one hundred feet toward the river in the rear. The hardware house and farming tools and machinery was established in 1875,

and the general merchandise was added two years later, when Mr. Schwartz married Mrs. John Duke, and the general merchandising establishment she had been successfully conducting since her first husband's death was consolidated with the hardware business. The stock as thus consolidated is a very complete one in all its departments. The general merchandise department is still presided over by Mrs. Schwartz, who gives her special attention to all the details of the business with which she is so perfectly familiar, having been actively interested in its management for over twenty years. The business gives employment to a force of six persons, and trade is about the same as last year. Mr. Schwartz is a native of Luxembourg, Europe. Came to America in 1855, and for the past twenty-six years has been a resident of this county, spending the first ten years of his life in Wabasha, on his farm in Glasgow township. The rest of the time he has been a resident of the city. Mr. Schwartz has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was wedded in 1858, died in 1876, leaving six children: Emma, born October 27, 1858; George, born December 10, 1860; Lizzie, born October 4, 1862; Olillia, born August 29, 1864; John, born October 26, 1866; Anna, born December 13, 1868. April 10, 1877, Mr. Schwartz married Eliza, widow of John Duke, for many years in business in this city, who died here in 1876.

DRURY & KIRNS, lumbermen. The business of this firm consists in towing lumber, and from the date of its establishment in 1878, until the commencement of the towing season in 1883, they were engaged in towing from the Eau Claire mills in Wisconsin to points as far down the river as St. Louis. Operations were conducted by floating the materials for these rafts (dimensions, timbers, boards, lath and shingles) down the Chippewa to this point, where they were coupled into rafts containing from two million to three million feet of stuff, exclusive of the top load, shingles and lath, and from this point towed down the Mississippi. Since the beginning of the present season, floating down the Chippewa has been discontinued, and their operations are coupling rafts at this place and towing down the river. They have at present two boats in their trade, the J. G. Chapman and the Lizzie Gardner, and with a good stage of water the round trip is made from here to St. Louis and return in about twelve days. Last year the company kept three boats on the river, but the other, the Peter Kirns, was sold to the United States and is now used in the government improvement

works on the lower Mississippi, at Plums Point, Louisiana. The rafter J. G. Chapman was built expressly for the company, at Metropolis, Ohio, in 1880, and cost twenty thousand dollars. Her dimensions are, length over all one hundred and forty-five, beam twenty-eight feet, hold four feet. She has a full cabin, has two steel boilers, and her engines are of fourteen-inch bore, with six-foot stroke. The Lizzie Gardner was purchased in 1880 at Cincinnati, Ohio, to replace their iron steamer, J. G. Chapman, which was sunk at the mouth of the Illinois river in the month of June, 1880. The Gardner cost seven thousand dollars. She is one hundred and thirty-five feet over all, twenty-two feet beam, double boilers, and her engines are fourteen-inch bore, with five-foot stroke. The company find constant employment for their boats, and including boats'



crews and raftsmen employ a force of about sixty men during the season. Their operations aggregate a total tonnage of sixty million feet of lumber during the season, exclusive of what is designated top load, lath, pickets and shingles. The members of the firm are M. E. Drury and Peter Kirns. M. E. Drury, the only resident member of the firm, is a native of County Kerry, Ireland. Leaving home at thirteen years of age, accompanied by a brother two years older than himself, he crossed the seas to seek his fortune in the new world, landing in New York in 1853. The next four years were spent at the east and south in whatever work he could find to do, and in 1857 he came to Wabasha, found employment in the lumber trade, and for twenty-six years has made it his business. Ten years after coming to this city, 1867, he began contracting, coupling rafts at this point for the Eau Claire Lumber Company, keeping their

books and doing their business at this point. This business was followed until 1878, during the winter season in the woods, superintending logging operations and scaling. Since the towing operations began, business in the woods discontinued. In 1865 Mr. Drury's father, mother, and his two sisters, Catharine and Maggie, came to America, and the following year to Wabasha, making their home with M. E. Drury, who is unmarried. He has a very pleasant home on the corner of Third and Bailly. Mrs. Drury (his mother) died in this city, September, 1880.

ELIZABETH EICHENBERGER, widow of Rudolph, meat market and dealer in hides and pelts, corner Second and Pembroke streets. This business was established in this city in 1857, on the corner of Second and Pembroke streets, now occupied by Whitmore's drug-store, and was removed from there to its present location in 1874, where Mr. Eichenberger continued business until his death, November 27, 1871, since which date the business has been continued by his widow, assisted by her sons, Rudolph and John. Mr. and Mrs. Eichenberger were born in Aargau, Switzerland; were married there in 1856, and the same year came to America, settling in Chicago. Remaining there one year, he removed to Wabasha in the fall of 1857, and established himself in business. The property, now occupied by the business then established, fronts sixty feet on Second street and one hundred and forty feet on Pembroke, and on this lot the shop, dwelling, icehouse, etc., are built. The slaughterhouse and cattle-yards are at the lower end of the city, on the river bank. They slaughter from five to eight beeves a week, and from four to six each of calves and sheep, and handle about three hundred and fifty hides and two hundred pelts in the year. Their safe has a capacity for sufficient dressed meat to supply about forty-eight hours' demand. The children are: Rudolph, born April 15, 1857; John, born June 4, 1858; Emma, born February 22, 1861.

W. L. LINCOLN, M.D., office corner of Main and Alleghany streets, upstairs, has been a practicing physician in this city for over twenty-six years. Dr. Lincoln is a native of West Townsend, Middlesex county, Massachusetts; born August 5, 1824, and received his classical education at the Ashly Academy in his native town, and at New Ipswich Academy in New Hampshire, completing his course at the latter institution in 1846. He read for his profession in the University of Harvard, and graduated from the medical department of that university in the class of 1850. Having

completed his preparation, Dr. Lincoln located for practice at Winchendon, Worcester, Massachusetts, and was in practice there until he came west in 1854. In October of that year he accepted a position as one of the medical staff of the hospital for the insane, located in Calloway county, Missouri, just across the river from Jefferson City, and remained there until April, 1857, when he discontinued his services at the hospital, and shortly afterward located for practice in this city. The doctor is a member of the County and State Medical Societies, and is the present president of the latter body, having been elected to that honorable position at the annual meeting held in Minneapolis, June 18, 1883. The doctor is also a permanent member of the American Medical Association. Dr. Lincoln was married in 1855. He has one son, Wm. H., born January 2, 1857, and graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, class of 1881, and is now established in practice in Chicago.

JOHN GARDINER, carpenter and builder; shop on Alleghaney street near Fourth. Business was begun here by Mr. Gardner in 1857, and he has followed his trade in this city for twenty-six years uninterruptedly. He is a native of County Meath, Ireland; born there in 1834. At thirteen years of age he came to America, to Philadelphia, where he learned his trade, and ten years after his arrival in the new world settled in Wabasha. In 1860 he bought the property he now occupies, which he improved, added to, built upon, and which for twenty-three years has been his home. Business the present season is good, and he keeps four men steadily employed. He was married in this city July 2, 1860, to Miss Kate Cleary. Their children now living are: John, born April 16, 1861, and now firing an engine on Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway; Eduard, born April, 1863, and chairmaker in the furniture factory; William, born November 27, 1866; George, born July 4, 1870, both of whom are now attending school.

JAMES HENRY, Zumbro, was the first male white child born in the town of Kinsman, Trumbull county, Ohio, the event occurring July 23, 1803. The marriage of his parents was the first event of that kind in the town. Their names were Robert Henry and Betsey Tidd, the former a native of Virginia, son of James Henry, from Ireland. Betsey Tidd escaped when a little child from the Wyoming massacre, with her father, Martin. Mr. Henry was married on Christmas day, 1828, the bride being Cynthia C. Knox, born in Ridgefield, Connecticut. They became residents of Zumbro in

1857, their sons having preceded them one year, and were six weeks on the road with a team. Mr. and Mrs. Henry are members of the Wesleyan Methodist church at South Troy. The former has always been a democrat. Their eldest son, James A., is at Elkton, Dakota; Stephen M., is at Ashtabula, Ohio. Hannah E. is the wife of Jacob M. Dale, elsewhere mentioned.

S. H. GAYLORD, was born in Gainesville, Genesee county, New York, June 9, 1830, where he remained till the spring of 1857. He was early apprenticed to the daguerreotype business, in the interest of which he traveled through New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio for six and a half years. In 1857 he came to Plainview and settled on one hundred and sixty acres as a homestead, which he has since worked and owned. He was married March 26, 1862, to Mary E. Gaskill, of Owego, New York, by whom he had five children: Emma E., born January 30, 1863; Chas. E., born September 18, 1865; Mary E., born June 13, 1875; Fred. H., born July 9, 1877; Nellie, born May 14, 1882. His father, Elijah M., came to Wabasha county in 1866; died January 13, 1873, and was buried in Plainview.

HON. FRANK L. MEACHUM, one of the most enterprising stockmen and farmers in Wabasha county, was the only son of Chadwill and Mary (Lee) Meachum, and was born on a farm near North Shengango, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1835. Being of a studious disposition, he early aspired to better educational advantages than those afforded by the district school, and at the age of sixteen entered the Kingsville Academy, located at Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he remained a portion of three years, teaching arithmetic for his tuition several terms in the academy and occasionally dropping out of his classes to do service as a country pedagogue and earn the wherewithal to defray his expenses. Becoming ambitious to enter upon a business career, he abandoned the student life in 1854, and accepted a clerkship in the store of A. C. Stratton, at Linesville, Pennsylvania. The following winter found him teaching school again, and the next two years he spent at his old home in Pennsylvania, dressing and shipping staves. In 1857 the family came to Minnesota and located in Elgin township. Mr. Meachum's first claim was a pre-emption on a quarter of section 3 in that township, which he sold in 1867. He now owns four hundred and twenty acres in Elgin, on sections 3, 10 and 11. His farm-buildings are surrounded by beautiful cultivated groves and orchards, and were

erected at an aggregate cost of four thousand two hundred dollars. Mr. Meachum has given considerable attention to stock-raising, more particularly to fine grades of cattle. He has engaged largely in the buying and shipping of stock since the fall of 1878, and during the season of 1883 was associated with R. R. Dumonde in handling farm machinery at Plainview. Mr. Meachum's political affiliations have been with the republican party, and he has been repeatedly elected to places of public trust and honor; has been chairman of the Elgin township board of supervisors, justice of the peace and township assessor, a member of the state legislature in 1873, and engrossing clerk of the lower house in 1871. His name is enrolled as a Knight Templar in the Rochester Commandery. Mr. Meachum resides in Plainview and is living with his second wife, formerly Mrs. Abbie Merrill, *née* Brockway, to whom he was married December 28, 1873, and by whom he has one child, Agnes, nine years old. His first wife was a Miss S. M. Trace, of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, by whom he had three children: Sarah F. (Mrs. H. A. Gifford), of Erie, Pennsylvania; Emmet G. Meachum, married to Alice Marshall, and residing on his father's farm in Elgin, and Lee F., a compositor in the "Plainview News" office. His father, who was also a Wabasha county pioneer, was residing with his son at the time of his death, which occurred in January, 1874, in his sixty-fourth year, and whose aged wife still survives him and continues an inmate of her son's home.

MATTHIAS BAUSTERT, tailor, Mazeppa, was born near the city of Luxembourg, Germany, December 6, 1837. He attended school till fourteen, and was then apprenticed to his present calling. He came to this country in 1857, arriving on September 15 at Chicago, where he was employed ten years. He spent six years at Port Washington, Wisconsin, and four years at Read's Landing, this county. He arrived in Mazeppa March 4, 1878. The next spring he bought a house and three lots on First street, nearly opposite the Catholic church, where he now resides. He has a nice home, and is doing a fair business. He is a member of St. Peter's Catholic church — as are all his family — and an independent democrat. He was married in 1860, the bride being Miss Maggie Leider, who was born in the same country as himself. Their children were given them as here noted: Michael, July 12, 1863; Jacob, January 7, 1865; William, December 16, 1867; Maggie, February 24, 1869; Henry, April 7, 1872; Nicholas, Christmas, 1874;

Minnie, December 27, 1881. Besides these three have died, two with diphtheria.

JAMES RILEY MACK, Zumbro, came to this town in the spring of 1857, with sufficient funds to pay the pre-emption price of his land, and is now one of its most independent farmers. His grandfather, Archibald Mack, came with two brothers from Scotland to America, and was a soldier in the revolutionary war. Josiah Kellogg was born and reared in Vermont, and had a daughter Sarah, who married James, son of Archibald Mack. To this union was born the subject of this sketch, April 24, 1824, at Windham, Vermont. He remained on the farm, where a brother still resides, and attended the common school till seventeen years old. He then spent over three years in a Lowell cotton factory, and afterward two years as fireman on an engine. Seven years were then spent as engineer, part of the time on the Erie railroad. April 2, 1857, he married Margaret Kamery, and at once set out for Minnesota. Mrs. Mack is a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Kamery, of German descent, and was born in Hinsdale, Cattaraugus county, New York, December 13, 1834. On arriving here Mr. Mack located on the northeast quarter of section 18, where he now resides. His estate now includes two hundred acres of fine agricultural land. He is a republican, and has been several years town supervisor, part of the time chairman; was ten years town treasurer, and refused to serve longer, although unanimously elected.

THEODORE MAIRE (deceased) was born in France in the year 1819. He was always accustomed to farm life. On reaching manhood he set out to make a home thousands of miles from his native place, in America. After spending a year at St. Louis, he tarried many years near Galena, Illinois. Here he was married, in the fall of 1848, to Adeline Gambier, a native of the same sunny land as himself. After marriage he worked land, and came to Minnesota in the spring of 1857, to secure land of his own. He took a claim on section 28, Chester, where he remained the balance of his life, passing away December 3, 1876. He left eighty acres of land, on which his widow and younger children now reside. There are nine of the latter now living, two having died young. Their names and residence are here given: Charles J., Mazeppa; Rosa (Mrs. Nick Clemens), Central Point; Josephine (Mrs. Fletcher Sheldon), Mazeppa; Margaret (Mrs. James Hinds), this town; Sarah (Mrs. Thomas King), Lake City; Frederick, Della, Addie, Mary, Emma,

Jacob T. and William are at home. All the family are Roman Catholics.

GEORGE C. EVERETT (deceased), became a resident of Minnesota in 1856, remaining a year at Marion, Olmsted county. In 1857 he took a claim on section 36, then Mazeppa, now Zumbro, on which he dwelt a short time. After residing a short period near Lake City, he removed to Mazeppa. Here he entered the United States service August 15, 1862, in Co. G, 8th Minn. Inf. This regiment served some time on the western frontier, and was nearly a year at the south. Mr. Everett was discharged July 11, 1865. During his army service he purchased eighty acres of land on section 25, Zumbro, which he tilled up to the time of his death. On the 28th of February, 1874, while hauling a load of lumber from Lake City, the load was capsized in the snowdrifts, and Mr. Everett was crushed to death between the lumber and a fence. The subject of this sketch was born in Bethel, Sullivan county, New York, January 25, 1831. He was reared on a farm there, and received a common school education. September 26, 1858, he married Miss Mary Arnold. Mrs. Everett was born in Fovant, Wiltshire, England, September 24, 1836, and came with her parents, James and Mary Arnold, to Minnesota in 1857. She is a member of the Wesleyan Methodist church. Her husband affiliated with the republican party, and was several years elected constable of this town. The eldest child of this family, Elizabeth L., died at sixteen years of age. The next, Mary Helen, married Alonzo Anderson, and dwells at Grafton, Dakota. The others, at home, are christened as below: George H., Annie M., Lucy F., Alice A., Sedalia C. and Laura A. Frances S. died one year from the day of her father's demise, being seven years old.

JAMES ARNOLD, farmer. Among the early settlers of Zumbro township was the subject of this paragraph. He is a native of England, born July 9, 1832, in Swallowclift, Wiltshire. His father, James Arnold, was an innkeeper and market gardener, and died when the son was seventeen years old. The latter received a fair education, and is now a well-informed and useful citizen. He is a liberal patron of the newspapers, and has a large and choice library of books. Probably very few farmers maintain so large a one. At eighteen years of age young Arnold set out for America to find a home for his widowed mother and sisters. He spent three years at Brecksville, Ohio, serving the first two in learning the mason's trade. While here, his mother and family arrived, and all removed

in 1853 to Danville, Illinois. Mr. Arnold purchased some land in Clark county, that state, on which the family dwelt, while he pursued his trade at Danville. In 1857 the family set out for Minnesota, traveling all the way with four yokes of oxen. On arrival in Zumbro, Mr. Arnold took up one-fourth of section 32, where the family remained. Here the mother still dwells. Shortly before her removal to America she married Stephen Sumner, who died here in August, 1879. Her daughters, Mrs. G. C. Everett and Mrs. Sidney Corp, are elsewhere mentioned in this work. After two and one-half years' residence here, Mr. Arnold returned to Illinois and remained for a like period, and again returned to Minnesota, with a horse team this time, bringing a bride, to whom he was united in 1862. Mrs. Arnold's maiden name was Mary A. Wheeler, and she was born in Tavistock, Devonshire, England. In the fall of 1868 Mr. Arnold took up his residence in Farmington township, south of Zumbro, where he served two years as justice of the peace, and now resides. His political opinions agree with the republican party. Himself and wife were among the first members of Greenwood Wesleyan Methodist church. By persistence and continued toil Mr. Arnold has secured a comfortable home. He is now in possession of three hundred and sixty acres of fine prairie soil, a part of which lies in Zumbro. His family includes six sons and one daughter—all, save the eldest, at home, one son having died in infancy. Here are their names: Charles, Franklin William, Ernest G., Arthur Wesley, Wallace James, Alice M. and Earl R.

ADDIN JOHNSON CLIFF, farmer, resides on section 14, Chester, where he made claim in 1857. Mr. Cliff was born in Lancashire, England, February 9, 1834. His parents, James and Mary Cliff, were born there. In 1851 Mr. Cliff crossed the Atlantic, and dwelt six years in Connecticut, being employed in a bit and auger factory. His mother came here at the same time as himself, taking land in the south part of the town, where she died. After her death, Mr. Cliff built a house on his land (1879) and has lived there since. When he arrived here his pocket contained his whole capital of seventy-five cents, and he now owns a fine farm with comfortable and commodious buildings. He was married on the first day of the year 1867 to Huldah Converse, a native of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Her father, Samuel Converse, was for a time resident, and died, here. His wife Emeline, *née* Taylor, is still living. Mrs. Cliff is a member of the Wesleyan church. Her husband has

always supported the republican party, but never took any active part in politics. Their children were born as here noted : Carrie A., October 5, 1867 ; Minnie M., July 14, 1869 ; Samuel C., March 11, 1871 ; William Addin, February 2, 1873.

JOSEPH J. CLIFF, farmer, is a nephew of the above, and was born in the same locality May 7, 1844. His parents were John and Mary Cliff. He was but seven years old when he came with the above uncle to the United States, and was reared by the latter. He has been a resident of Chester since thirteen years of age. He is now the owner of two hundred and eighty acres of land, and has resided since 1875 on section 23. Here was his first purchase of forty acres. By industry and perseverance he has been enabled to gradually increase his domain. In 1873 he married Melissa Merrill, who died May 7, 1881. He has one child, born May 12, 1876, and named after the month of her birth. In June, 1882, he married Mary, daughter of C. C. Robinson, of this town. He is a liberal in religion, and a republican in politics. In 1883 he was elected town supervisor.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH (deceased), son of Nicholas and Catherine Radebaugh, was born April 24, 1826, at Carroll, Fairfield county, Ohio. His youth was spent on the farm, and he received his education at the district schools. He married Catherine Brandt, and from this union sprang six children : Namon C. (who is sketched below) ; Emma, now Mrs. Clark, living in Minneapolis ; Ethel (deceased), Jackson, Charles, and Kate, now Mrs. Post, residing in Moorhead. In the fall of 1856 he removed to Anamosa, Iowa, for a year ; thence to Marion, in the same state, remaining there a year, after which he came to this county, settling on section 19, Gillford township. In 1864 he enlisted in the 10th Minn., at Fort Snelling, but soon after was taken sick and died, seeing no active service. His politics were republican during the latter part of his life. Previous to this he was a " Know-nothing." His religion may be said to be embraced in the command, " Love thy neighbor as thyself."

NAMON C., son of Samuel and Catherine Radebaugh, was born at Carroll, Fairfield county, Ohio, in March, 1846. He worked on the farm summers, and attended the district school winters, after coming to this state in 1856, till he reached his majority. In the fall of 1876 he wedded Addie, daughter of A. K. Fancher ; but in November, 1881, she died, leaving two children, Leon, and Jay, who has since followed her. Mr. Radebaugh may be said to be one of the foremost farmers of the county ; has three hundred and seventy

acres of land, located on sections 19 and 30, in Gillford township. He is a thorough republican, and was the candidate of his party for county treasurer in the fall of 1883.

LEWIS Y. LENHART, owner and commander of the ferryboat Pepin, now plying between Lake City and various points on the Wisconsin shore. The captain was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, in 1852, and is a son of Herman and Hannah (Schrecongast) Lenhart, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of pure German extraction, the family name originally being Leonhardt. Herman Lenhart was by trade a millwright, and built the first flourmill in Menomonee, Wisconsin, though he was principally engaged in school-teaching in his native state. In 1857 he came west with his family, and settled near the shore of the beautiful Lake Pepin, on the Wisconsin side, where he died on his farm in 1880. He was an active and energetic man, whose influence for good was felt by those with whom he was surrounded, though he was unassuming and reticent. His widow still resides on the old estate. The captain began life on the river in 1868 as a hand, but has worked his way up to his present enviable position. Six years prior to his ownership of the ferry, he run on the river with the Hon. Nathan Murry.

HENRY K. TERRELL, auctioneer, Lake City, is a native of Virginia, born in Waynesborough, Augusta county, October 30, 1808. Henry Childs and Philadelphia (Smith) Terrell, his parents, were natives of the same state. Our subject received a fair common-school education, and worked during the busy season from ten years of age in a flourmill. In 1841 he went to Burlington, Iowa, and was employed some years in a large mill there. He went in 1850 to California, where he spent a successful year, and then went to St. Paul. Here he rented and operated a mill one year, and then engaged in real estate speculation with satisfactory results. He came to Lake City in the spring of 1857, and in partnership with Doughty, Baldwin & Phelps, bought fifteen thousand dollars' worth of real estate, which they cut up into town lots. The railroad depot now stands on a part of this track. Soon after, Mr. Terrell bought out his partners, and disposed of the property alone. In January, 1858, he was sent as a delegate to Washington, by an association of farmers and business men, to secure a delay of the sale of the Half-Breed tract. His mission was successful, and hundreds of settlers who would otherwise have lost their lands were permitted to pre-empt them. In 1860 Mr. Terrell bought the Mazeppa

mills, which he operated for two years and then sold. For many years he has been employed as an auctioneer. November 11, 1828, he married Jane F. Cameron, a native of the same county as himself. Seven children were given them, of whom three are now living. The eldest, Henry C., was always employed as a steam-boat clerk, and died on the Mississippi, leaving seven children. The living are: Sarah P. (Mrs. Lorenzo Hoyt, St. Paul); Susan C. (widow of Henry E. Baker, here); Robert L., with parents.

WILLIAM J. JACOBS (deceased) was among the early residents of Lake City, having located here in May, 1857. He was born near Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1818; received a thorough common-school education; studied law, and in due time was admitted to the bar. In February, 1850, he married Sarah D. Peebles, and removed at once to Lewistown, where he began practice. He continued to practice here until 1866, and then removed to his farm in Hay Creek, Goodhue county. Here his wife died, leaving three daughters and one son. After two and a half years' farm life, he returned to the city, and served several years as city justice, in connection with his office practice and editorial work. For the first two years of its publication, beginning in 1870, he was editor of the Lake City "Sentinel," and again for three and a half years from October, 1873. He was a clear and strong writer, and made his influence felt. The "Sentinel" is a democratic journal, and Mr. Jacobs was a stable exponent of the doctrines of its party. In February, 1872, he married Mrs. Waters, who died four years later, leaving one daughter, Laura Louisa, now in the care of her eldest sister. Mr. Jacobs' death was caused by paralysis, and occurred April 2, 1881, at the home of his eldest child, Mrs. G. R. Bartron, in this city. He had previously spent a year in practice at Appleton and Lac qui Parle, this state, but came home to die when he found his health giving away. He was buried by Carnelian Lodge, No. 40, A.F.A.M., of which he was a member. His second child, John P., is publishing a paper at Lac qui Parle; the third, Mrs. W. M. Strickland, resides at Philadelphia, and the fourth, Fanny, with Mrs. Bartron.

DAVID CORBIN ESTES, dentist, Lake City, is among the best known and most cultured citizens of Wabasha county. Morally and politically the doctor has done much for Lake City. In the great fire of 1882 was totally destroyed the largest private natural history collection of the Northwest, the property of Dr. Estes, which

had always been kept open to the public in a large room devoted to the purpose. At the same time he lost a complete scientific library. All the natural sciences received a great deal of attention from his searching mind, but since his great loss most of his study has been given to astronomy. Upon this subject he gives occasional lectures, and has more calls for this line of enlightening work than he can meet. From boyhood he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and gathered together the first Methodist society here and established the first Methodist Sunday school. He was four years justice of the peace and seven years a member of the board of education. His father, Dexter Estes, was an enthusiastic Henry Clay whig, and his sons followed in his political footsteps, our subject being an ardent republican. He is a member of the I.O.O.F., and now holds the highest position in the gift of the order in the state. Dexter Estes was born in Vermont and was one of the original Green Mountain boys of the revolution. He married Sally Thayer, of that state, and settled in Keene, Essex county, New York, where David Estes was born March 5, 1825. The youth of the latter was spent on a farm, assisting his father in its tillage and in pottery work. He was a great reader, and made the most of his limited opportunities for education. Later, at Albany, he attended the academy, state normal school and medical college. It was his intention to take a full medical course, but failing eyesight compelled him to abridge his studies, and he turned his attention to dentistry. At Albany he began its practice, and there continued until his removal to Lake City. He arrived here July 10, 1857, and has steadily pursued his practice. By his manly integrity and uniform kindness he has become possessed of universal respect and regard, and yet our people will not fully appreciate his noble qualities till he is gone. May 2, 1849, he married Mary Ellen Dollar, born in Albany county, as was her mother, Fanny Terwilliger, and her father, Robert Dollar, the latter of Irish parents. To Mr. and Mrs. Estes were born seven children, the following six of whom survive: Orphena O. (Mrs. Virgil Borst), Independence, Wisconsin; Ornilla J., teacher in Lake City schools; Tully C., Frank E., Robert D. and Charles H., at home. The third child, Fanny E., married Charles King, and died at Cincinnati. One of her two children dwells with Dr. Estes.

JAMES CAIN, farmer, is one of the old residents of Mount Pleasant, and was born May 8, 1832, in Wexford county, Ireland.

He was the oldest of two children born to James and Jane Wren-Cain, who died when our subject was a child. James was raised on a farm, and at the age of seventeen he went to Liverpool. After working here one year he emigrated to Illinois, and a few months later went to Mississippi. Four years he passed there, taking contracts on levees, and in 1857 he settled in Mount Pleasant township. October 22, 1857, he was united in marriage to Mary A. Burns, of Kildare county, Ireland. Six children have been the fruit of this union, viz: Thomas M. (deceased), James R., William W., Frank (deceased), John, A. Jane (deceased). Mr. Cain and wife adhere to the Catholic faith. His farm comprises three hundred and sixty acres of good land, all of which is the result of his own industry. In politics he is independent, and besides being a member of the board of supervisors several years, has held a number of minor offices.

WALTER McNALLAN is one of the prosperous farmers of Highland township. He was born in County Sligo, Ireland, November 1, 1842. His parents, Thomas and Mary (Judge) McNallan, are also inhabitants of Highland. They came to Beaver Meadow, Pennsylvania, when the subject of this sketch was about four years old, and remained in the coal regions of the Keystone State, where his father and himself and brother continued to labor in the mines until the spring of 1857, when the family went to Michigan, and resided for several months in the vicinity of Grand Rapids. The next removal was to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which place they left in the spring of 1858, and came to Highland August 25, 1862. Walter, then in his twentieth year, enlisted in the 10th Minn., served three years, and was honorably discharged August 25, 1865. Soon after the close of his soldier's life Mr. McNallan purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land in Highland, and his father deeded him eighty acres more, and by purchase since he has added ninety acres more; all on sections 3 and 10. In the summer of 1881 he erected a pretentious brick residence on his farm, at a cost of thirty-five hundred dollars, by far the finest house in the township. His matrimonial life dates from August 7, 1867, when he espoused Ellen Kinsella, daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Delany) Kinsella, an Irish lassie, then in her twentieth year. The fruits of this union are: Catherine, born November 20, 1868; Thomas, born August, 1870; James, born August 6, 1872; Daniel, born September 10, 1874; Mathew, born January 16, 1876; Mary, born April 26, 1879; John, born March

14, 1881; Ellen, born April 14, 1883. Mr. McNallan is a well-informed and liberal-minded man, a member of the Highland Catholic church, and the Father Matthew Total Abstinence Society of Highland. He has held a place in the board of supervisors for three years, and was township treasurer for six years. His political faith is democratic. He receives four dollars a month pension for a wound in the right thigh.

JOHN H. ROBINSON was born in Shoreham, Addison county, Vermont, October 30, 1830. His parents were Samuel and Amanda (Phelps) Robinson. Young Robinson was brought up on a farm and received a fair common school education. He remained at home until the year 1854. During two years of this time he worked his father's farm. February 28, 1854, he married Cynthia Day, a native of New York State, and the following season came to Wisconsin, and worked at the carpenter's trade in Oshkosh and Waupun for two years. Not feeling fully satisfied with western life, he returned to the east in 1856, and tried his hand at farming in St. Lawrence county, New York; but not finding as large a degree of prosperity there as his fancy had pictured it while he was pounding nails in Oshkosh, he again set his face westward, and continued to journey in that direction until he had crossed the mighty Mississippi and reached the beautiful promised land of Greenwood prairie. His first claim, however, he took in the grub-land of Highland township on section 30. He continued to reside on this claim until the spring of 1866, when he bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres just west of Plainview village, and removed his family thereto. Mr. Robinson has been a member of the Plainview board of supervisors, and is a member of the Plainview lodge of Odd-Fellows. His first wife died August 8, 1871, leaving two sons, viz: Merrill A. (Prof. Robinson), of Plainview, and Orrin L. (Prof. Robinson) of Mantorville. July 3, 1874, Mr. Robinson married a second time, to Mattie Day, of Plainview, by whom he has two children, viz: Frederick J. and Orië E.

TENNEY & EVANS, meat market and dealers in hides, pelts, live stock, etc. This business was established on Second street, same block as now occupied, in 1869, by Tenney and Florer. Six months afterward it was Jacob Tenney, and so continued until 1872, when it became Tenney Brothers, Jos. Tenny taking an interest, and was removed to the present location on the east side of Pembroke street, two doors north of Second. The firm continued as Tenny Brothers

until 1875, when Joseph sold out to J. H. Evans, the firm becoming Tenney & Evans, and so continuing. The sales of this market are from four to six beeves a week, and from four to seven carcasses of calves and sheep, each, for the same period. They handle from three hundred to six hundred hides, and from two hundred to three hundred pelts each season. They have a tract of three hundred and twenty acres of sand prairie, on which they keep from seventy to eighty head of cattle. Their slaughterhouses are in South Wabasha beyond the residence limits of the city. The members of the firm are Jacob Tenney and J. H. Evans. Jacob Tenney, who manages the affairs of the firm (Mr. Tenney being otherwise engaged), is a native of Switzerland; came to America with parents in 1856, when he was eleven years of age, the family settling in this city in 1858. Two years later Jacob Tenney, Sr., purchased the farm on which Jacob, Jr., now resides—a tract of ninety-seven acres within the corporate limits of the city on the east. This farm the elder Mr. Tenny sold in 1877, at which time he purchased a mill at Mishamokwa, Wisconsin; and removing to that place engaged in the manufacture of flour. The old home farm in this city was purchased by Jacob Tenny, Jr., in 1880, and it is now the residence of his family. They have five children living, two in school in this city. Jacob S. Tenney, born May 30, 1870; Joseph, December 8, 1872, died April 15, 1874; John T., April 5, 1875; Harry E., August 29, 1877; Mary L., August 28, 1879; Joseph L., October 23, 1881.

G. W. TENNEY, grocer, and dealer in provisions, fruits, flour and feed; location, west side Pembroke, two doors south of Main street. This business was established in this city in 1875, and at the present stand since 1878. Two persons and one delivery wagon are employed in this business. Mr. Tenney is a native of Stoughton, Massachusetts. He came to Wabasha county in 1858, at which time the family settled on a farm in the Whitewater, six miles below Plainville, just over the county line in Olmsted county, at which time G. W. Tenney was about nineteen years of age. He remained on the farm until the third year of the war, when he came to Wabasha, and on August 8, 1864, enlisted in the 10th Minn. Inf., and was sent to the frontier. Before the regiment was ordered south Mr. Tenney was taken sick, completely lost his voice, was unable to speak, and was discharged on that account, having been in the service a little over a year. He returned to Wabasha in 1865, and was variously employed during the next ten years, and while in

the employ of Johnson Schwirtz, drove the first omnibus that took passengers to the Milwaukee & St. Paul train at this point. In 1877, two years after he had commenced trade on his own account, Mr. Tenney started the first wagon for the delivery of groceries in this city, that was put upon the streets. August 8, the same day that he enlisted in the army, Mr. Tenney married Miss Clara Stone, Olmsted county, Minnesota. They have five children, three of whom attend the public schools in this city. Bertie, born December 5, 1866; Ralph, born September 12, 1869; Grace, born February 1, 1872; Arthur, born October 3, 1876; Bessie, born December 6, 1879.

CHARLES F. TRYON, watchmaker and jeweler, corner Main and Pembroke streets. This business was established in this city quite recently, although Mr. Tryon has long been a resident of the county, having come to Lake City with his parents in 1858, since which date that city has been his home, with the exception of the year spent in Wabasha, and the time he was completing his trade in Chicago. Mr. Tryon was born in Indiana; grew up in Lake City; attended school there, and completed his school studies by taking a two years' course in Shattuck school, Faribault. Leaving school at nineteen years of age, he entered the jewelry and watchmaking house of Crane Brothers, Lake City, where he spent three years learning his trade. From that place he went to Chicago, and for two seasons worked in that city, perfecting himself in his trade, at the expiration of which time he established himself in this city, in the spring of 1882. During the eighteen months he has been here, he has succeeded in building up a very successful trade, which is constantly increasing.

H. N. SMITH, retired raft-pilot. Mr. Smith is a native of Tennessee, from which state he removed with his parents to Illinois when he was a small boy. The family finally settled in Burlington, Iowa, in 1841, at which time H. N. Smith was eight years of age. He came to St. Paul in 1852 as cabin-boy, and the following year made that city his home, remaining three years, during which time he was steward on steamers freighting and carrying passengers up the Minnesota river, the rush for the valley lands along that river at that time being very great. In 1856 Mr. Smith came to Read's Landing, and was for a time with his brother, P. C. Smith, then following rafts down the river. Two years later, 1858, H. N. Smith commenced running the river as raft-pilot, floating until 1868, when

he took the wheel of a raft-boat, and was engaged in that business until 1877, when he retired from active service on the river. For the next four years Mr. Smith was deputy sheriff under L. M. Gregg, going out of office with his principal in 1881. Mr. Smith married Adeline Roberts at Read's Landing, February 17, 1864. They have five children, all at school in this city. Frances B., born December 6, 1864; Gracie A., born October 24, 1866; Harry A., born July 5, 1870; Gertrude S., born March 25, 1873; Mabel E., born June 5, 1876.

H. J. WHITMORE, postmaster of Wabasha, is a native of New York State, came to Wabasha in 1858, and was engaged in trade in this city, principally in grocery business, until appointed postmaster, February 6, 1882. He married Mis Sarah Wickham, of this city, in 1861.

E. J. DUGAN, general merchant, location northwest corner Main and Alleghaney streets. The location is most central; the building itself, *one* of the *two* full plate-glass fronts in the city, well adapted to the purposes of trade, fronts twenty-five feet on Main, eighty feet on Alleghaney, with entrances on both, and has an addition, 16×16, for provisions and dry storage. The structure is a solid brick, stone foundation and basement, cut stone caps, sills and trimmings. The basement is eight feet deep; the storeroom proper fourteen feet ceiling, well lighted and conveniently arranged for business. House employs a force of four clerks, one delivery wagon, and reports an increase of trade of fully ten per cent over corresponding period of 1882. E. J. Dugan was born in New York city, educated in Brooklyn, completing his studies at Nogent sur Maine, near Paris, France, in 1855. Returning to his native city, he remained there until 1858, when he came west with his father's family and settled in this city. Was in business in the interior of the county, and clerking in the county offices until 1863, when he engaged in trade under the firm name of Dugan Bros., and so continued four years. Was for two years assistant United States collector of internal revenue, after the death of W. W. Prindle, and went to St. Paul in connection with the duties of that office, remaining there for some time thereafter, and engaging in business. Returning to Wabasha he resumed trade in this city in 1879, in his present location. Mr. E. J. Dugan married Miss E. L. Cory, of Cooperstown, Otsego, New York, in that city, March 3, 1862. Their children are Albert, born July 13, 1863; Ed. J., Jr., November 4, 1878.

HERMAN LAWSON, president of the village board of trustees, has been a resident of this city since 1858. He is a native of Norway and came to America in 1858, the same year that he located in Read's Landing, and was in the employ of T. B. Wilson until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion in the spring of 1861. April 20 he enlisted for the three-months service in Co. I, 1st Inf. regt. Minn. Vols., and was mustered in at Fort Snelling on the 29th of that month. Before proceeding to the seat of war the members of the regiment were given their choice, either to be mustered out of service or enlist for the term of three years. The majority re-enlisted, Mr. Lawson among the rest, and he was with the gallant First during all the glorious services rendered the government during its continuance in the field. Mr. Lawson was severely wounded at the first Bull Run battle, but was never absent from the regiment, being in regimental hospital, and as soon as possible joined his command. He also received two slight wounds at Gettysburg, but not of sufficient severity to compel him to leave the field. Returning home at the close of his service, he entered the house of Knapp, Stont & Co., as clerk, remaining until 1869. Since then he has been in lumber business, coupling by contract principally, taking out cordwood in winter, etc. February 7, 1868, he married Minnesota Morse, generally, but erroneously, considered the first white child born in Wabasha county, the Morse's being among the very earliest settlers in this region. They have one child, William, born January 16, 1870.

ALPHEUS WINSLOW HEATH (deceased) was born in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1824. In 1841 he married Louisa Bundy, reared in the same vicinity. Mr. Heath was always a farmer, and cleared up a farm in Pennsylvania, at the same time working a great deal at lumbering. He was very successful and left his family well provided for at his death, which occurred in September, 1869. He began life with an ax, a hoe and twenty-five cents in money; was always a hard worker and was quite gray at his death. Besides property in Pennsylvania, where his widow now resides, he left two hundred and eighty acres of land in Chester that was divided among his children. These are, Emeline (Mrs. Scott Lamont) and Arvilla, at Millville; Nahaman B., Gillford; Charles Manly and H. C., Chester. Mr. Heath was an ardent republican and served many years in Pennsylvania as justice of the peace. He became a resident of Chester in 1858, pre-empting a quarter of sec-

tion 1, where he resided permanently from 1864 till his death, which was caused by typhoid fever.

HENRY CLAY HEATH was born in Fox township, same county as his father, April 11, 1845. His life has always been spent on a farm, and he had but meager schooling advantages. He is a member of Tyrian Masonic Lodge, at Mazeppa, and follows in his father's political footsteps. He inherited eighty acres of land from his father's estate, on section 12, where he now has a comfortable home. October 2, 1870, he married Miss Laura Lamb, who died May 29, 1881, leaving four children, whose names are thus given, in order of age: Walter E., Rhoda A., Arthur W., Josephine A.

LEONARD PRYOR, Zumbro, is a son of Heman and Submit Pryor, who removed from their native Massachusetts to Underhill, Chittenden county, Vermont, and settled on a farm. Here was born (April 22, 1811) and reared the subject of this sketch, receiving the benefit of the common schools. His has always been a life of hard labor and much of its fruits have been wrested from him by misfortune or unfair dealing. After reaching the age of sixty, he was compelled to pay a large sum through having endorsed a friend's paper; but he did not murmur, and is still cheerful and serene. September 8, 1831, he married Catharine R. Allen, born in Woodstock, January 13, 1810. Mrs. Pryor's parents, Cyrus and Sarah Allen, were also of Vermont birth. Mr. Pryor became a resident of Zumbro in the spring of 1858. After three years' residence here, he spent seven years at Farm Hill. He now has forty acres on section 18, where he lives. His religious faith is most nearly represented by the Quakers, and Mrs. Pryor is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Their children were born and reside as follows: Clara, July 31, 1883 (Mrs. Elias A. Lyman), Moorhead, Minnesota; Allen C., June 20, 1836, Round Prairie, this state; Norman J., January 3, 1839, this town; George H., August 28, 1841, Redwood, this state; Benjamin L., February 11, 1843, this town; Ellen C., May 19, 1851 (Mrs. W. W. Anderson), this town; Sidney R., May 8, 1854. The latter married Ellen May Phelps, May 18, 1880, and resides with parents.

ORRIN E. BOUGHTON, farmer, Mazeppa, has resided here since 1858, at which time he purchased a claim on section 9. He now owns one hundred and eighty-two acres on sections 8, 9, 16 and 34, besides a quarter-section in the James River valley, in Dakota. He arrived in Wabasha county with eighty-four dollars, and has

secured a competency by his sagacity and industry. He was married in the spring of 1865, to Jane Summers, who died without issue, April 30, 1866. In June, 1870, he married Rhoda A., daughter of A. H. Bright, of this town. They have one child, Cecile Inez, born November 18, 1873. Mr. Boughton is a member of the masonic order. He is a republican in politics; served as town supervisor in 1879-80-81-82. He enlisted October 18, 1861, in Co. I, 3d Minn. regt. At the battle of Stone river he was made a prisoner, and held three months. At the battle of Wood Lake he commanded a company of thirty-two men, of whom twenty-four were killed or wounded. After this he was made a corporal. After participating in the battles at Fort Donelson, Vicksburg, Fort Harmon, Young's Point and Little Rock, he was detailed for detached service as sergeant-major. He was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the regular army, and soon promoted to first. His health failing, he was compelled to resign, which he did March 18, 1865. He was offered a captaincy if he would remain in the army, but could not accept it. His grandfather was a colonel in the war of 1812. His father, Ebenezer Boughton, was born in New York, and married Roxy Barney, of the same state. This subject is their second son, and was born in Nunda, Livingston county, New York, November 8, 1836. All his life was passed in that state until he came here. He was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. His natural abilities have made him a valuable and prominent citizen.

BENJAMIN BOUGHTON, Chester, is a brother of the above, and received the same early training. His birth occurred in West Sparta, same county, February 23, 1845. His mother died when he was only three years old, and he was put out with a farmer to be brought up. He remained till eighteen years old with this taskmaster, who set him to follow the plow as soon as he could reach the handles, and gave him little opportunity for education. At eighteen, having received only his food and scanty clothing for years of faithful service, he set out to care for himself. In the fall of 1865 he came to Minnesota, and stayed one year, attending school in the winter. He returned to New York, where he remained till the fall of 1872. He engaged in farm labor here three years, and then bought his present home on section 34, consisting of eighty-seven acres. August 30, 1879, he was married to Ida Segar, who was born in Salem, Wisconsin. Mr. Boughton had no capital when he arrived

in Wabasha county, and his success is a credit to himself and this region. He has always been a republican. He adopted an orphan child soon after its birth. Her name is Lucy Whaley, and she was born February 5, 1879.

JOHN DARCEY, farmer, has dwelt on the northwest quarter of section 2, Chester, ever since 1858, at which time he made claim to it under the United States land laws. Mr. Darcey is a native of Ireland, having been born in the parish of Kiltabrid, in or about the year 1831. He was reared on a farm, and set out at eighteen for America. He spent four years in New Jersey, and a like period in Illinois, at farm labor, then came here as above noted. His farm has been well improved, the buildings costing over two thousand dollars. He has always been a democrat, and himself and family are communicants in Belle Chester Catholic church. His marriage took place September 9, 1860, the bride being Miss Ellen Early, who was born in the same parish as himself in 1841, and came to America at sixteen. Their children are all at home, and were born as below noted: Mary J., February, 1863; Edward, July, 1864; John, June 8, 1866; Annie, August 4, 1868; Charles F., May 23, 1871; Allie, March 28, 1873; George, October 4, 1875; James, January 12, 1879.

JOEL B. SHELDON, farmer, was born in Westport, Essex county, New York, March 20, 1845. His father, Isaac Sheldon, was a pioneer settler in Pine Island township, his residence being three miles from Mazeppa, on the county line. Both the latter and his wife, Lydia Smith, were born in Westport. The subject of these lines was reared on the Pine Island farm, where he was brought when eleven years old, and got his educational training in the common schools of Mazeppa. In 1864 he bought forty acres of land adjoining his father's, on which he dwelt till 1880. At this time he bought a house and three lots in Mazeppa, and has made his home here since. He also has now sixty acres adjoining his first purchase, in this town, and is employed in tilling his farm. He was married March 12, 1858, to Mary J. Van Schaick, born at Wells, in Indiana, June 15, 1838. Mrs. Sheldon had two children previous to this marriage, one of whom was burned to death. The other, Alpheus, was born May 14, 1857; resides in Mazeppa. Mr. Sheldon's children were born as follows: Lillian J., December 24, 1859 (Mrs. Asa Spicer, here); Joel I., April 25, 1863; Ella M., January 4, 1867; Gertrude, October, 1868; Martha, September 16, 1873; Dick, February 2, 1875. Mr. Sheldon is a member of Mazeppa

Good Templars lodge. In religious faith he is a Methodist ; he has always been a republican. He enlisted August, 1862, in Co. H, 8th Minn. Vols. Served on the western frontier, participating in several Indian engagements ; discharged on account of ill health, January, 1865. Shortly before entering the service his arm was cut by a scythe, and his army exposure prevented a permanent and full recovery, and he is often troubled and much weakened by the injury.

CHARLES M. BOUTELLE (deceased) became a resident of Chester in the spring of 1858, taking up forty acres of land on section 23, which was still vacant, and buying the claim to eighty acres adjoining. Here he dwelt till his death, which occurred December 10, 1876. He was born in Hancock, New Hampshire, July 2, 1825. His father, Charles Boutelle, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and afterward married Betsey Knight, mother of this subject. The latter married Sarah L. Buckminster, in July, 1850 ; she was a daughter of Benjamin M. Buckminster, all of New Hampshire. She is still living on the homestead in Chester, as is also her mother-in-law, Betsey Knight Boutelle. Mr. Boutelle was ten years in charge of Bear Valley postoffice, which he kept in his house. He was a charter member of the grange organized here, and resolutions of respect and mourning passed that body on his death. He was several years treasurer of Chester township. His politics were republican. Two sons were all his offspring. Clarence M. was born in Antrim in 1851. He graduated at the Winona normal school, and was eight years a member of its faculty subsequently. He is now, with his wife (Fanny Kimber), teaching in the Rochester Seminary.

CHARLES HERBERT BOUTELLE, farmer, is a son of the last above subject, and was born in Antrim, New Hampshire, November 1, 1853. He was reared here, and received a common-school education. He was married November 5, 1877, to Clara A., daughter of Willard and Susan Merrill ; she was born in Goodhue county, and her parents in New Hampshire and Canada. They have one child, born December 18, 1880, and christened Willard C. Mr. Boutelle is an independent republican. He was a member of the grange while it existed.

ANSEL T. FOX, son of Reuben and Frances Fox, was born in Trenton, New York, January 6, 1836. His parents were natives of the same state. Being raised on the farm, he attended the district schools. At the age of nineteen he removed to Belvidere, Illinois. After trying it for two years he came to this county, settling in

Mazepa township, section 10. His farm consists of one hundred and sixty acres, a large portion being untillable. He raises considerable stock, and carries on quite a dairying business. He was the first town clerk and has also been chairman of the board several times. In politics he is a staunch republican; in religion tends toward the Universalist faith. He married Roxana, daughter of Eben Boughton, who was a native of New York State. They have three children, as follows: Sarah F., Alfred R. and Charlotte A., all at home.

ANDREW BAILEY, son of Thomas and Jane Bailey, was born in Ireland in 1838. He received his education at the common schools and his youth was spent on the farm. At the age of fourteen he came to Iowa, remaining there six years. Then he came to Zumbro township, settling on section 23. He owns two hundred acres of land. He married Emma Dane, of Wisconsin, her parents being natives of Canada. They have no children.

GEO. W. AKERS, son of Simeon and Margaret Akers, was ushered into this world in 1855, in the State of Kentucky. His youth was spent on the farm, and he was educated at the district schools. He lived at different times in Wisconsin and Kentucky, and finally came to Hastings, Minnesota, in the year 1860. In 1876 he removed to Zumbro Falls, Gillford township, and has been there ever since. In politics he is a democrat. He married Belle Dane, of Wisconsin, and has three children, Simeon, Emma and George.

HON. GEORGE R. HALL. On June 29, 1836, the hearts of Samuel and Betsey (Wyman) Hall, farmers of Stansted county, Canada East, were made happy by the birth of their second child, the subject of this sketch. The family continued to reside in Canada until George had reached his fifteenth year, when they came to eastern Wisconsin and found a home in Racine county. Six years later, and four years after the death of the father, the family came to Wabasha county. Mr. Hall, in the spring of 1858, located a pre-emption claim on section 4 in Plainview township, on Greenwood prairie. For eight years he followed the life of a pioneer farmer on this place. Soon after disposing of this farm, he bought another of one hundred and forty acres on the same section. This place he sold in 1873, and the same year purchased eighty acres on section 37, in the adjoining township of Highland. This farm he enlarged by the purchase of one hundred and sixty acres adjacent thereto, and

in the spring of 1883 sold to Mr. Burgess. Mr. Hall bought a house and lot in the village of Plainview, and moved to town in the spring of 1880. He is agent for the Laird-Norton Lumber Co., of Winona, which has a branch business in Plainview. Mr. Hall enlisted in the 1st bat. Minn. Light Art., December 31, 1863. Owing to ill health, saw but little active service, and was discharged on May 25, 1865. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the board of supervisors. In the winter of 1877 he represented the Plainview district in the state legislature. His politics are republican. Electa A. Austin, of Racine county, Wisconsin, became his wife October 17, 1858. They have four children: Ida L. (wife of the Rev. F. B. Cowgill, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman and member of the Minnesota conference), Ella Mary (a teacher in Winona county), Inez M. and Nellie Gertrude, living at home.

THOMAS McDONOUGH was born in County Galway, Ireland, sometime in the month of December, 1836, and was the seventh child of Bartley and Maria (Hurney) McDonough. When about seventeen he came to America in company with his mother and two sisters. In 1854 or 1855 his father died of yellow fever in Virginia, and his mother, soon after her arrival in America, departed this life at Alexandria, Pennsylvania, in which place the family had located. Thomas worked on public works near this place for a short time and then became a steamboat hand on the river. He also worked on a New Orleans cotton-press for awhile. During his sojourn in this latter city he became acquainted with Mary Malloy, to whom he was married December 27, 1857, this lady being, like himself, a native of Ireland, and the daughter of Charles and Mary (Donlevy) Malloy. The following spring they came to Wabasha county and homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres on sections 12 and 13, in Highland township, which was the nucleus of his present possessions, numbering four hundred and forty acres. Of their family of five children four are still living: Mary, born February 21, 1859; Patrick, born February 20, 1862; Bartley, born August 16, 1863, now a clerk in Belvidere, Minnesota; Anthony, born August 4, 1870. During the rebellion Mr. McDonough worked on the government transports. In 1863 Gov. Ramsey commissioned him as second lieutenant of the 8th Minn. Militia. He is also a prominent member of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society and of the Highland Catholic church. Is a democrat in politics, and has been five times a member and chairman of the board of supervisors.

HENRY C. WOODRUFF was born in Hartford, Connecticut, March 31, 1838. His parents were Eli and Mary (Leonard) Woodruff, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Massachusetts. There were four children born to them, Henry being the eldest of three now surviving. Mr. Woodruff, Sr., was a moulder by trade. While Henry was yet an infant his parents removed to Quincy, Illinois, and engaged in farming. Nine years the family resided here; three years in Milwaukee, where Mr. Woodruff was proprietor of a livery-stable and boarding-house, and eight years in a hotel at St. Marie, Wisconsin. In 1858 the family came to Elgin township, Wabasha county. In 1863 Henry purchased eighty acres of land on section 30, in Elgin, which he still owns, together with one hundred and sixty adjacent thereto. Mr. Woodruff and his brother-in-law, Ethan Whiting, erected the first elevator in Plainview, at a cost of eighty-five hundred dollars, in August, 1878, and had it ready for business by the time the Plainview railroad was completed. Mr. Woodruff is at present local agent for the great produce firm of Geo. W. Van Dusen & Co., at Plainview, and resides in town. He is a member of Plainview Lodge, F. and A. M., and in politics republican. He was married at St. Marie, Wisconsin, November 25, 1859, to Polly R. Whiting, a native of that state, and daughter of E. F. and Laura (Rice) Whiting. They have five children: Edward, married and residing in Plainview, and Clara, Nora, Claud and Charles, living at home. His father and mother resided with him at the time of their death; the former departed this life July 15, 1879, and the latter June 30, 1883, at Andover, Dakota, where she was visiting a daughter, Mrs. D. W. Buck.

EDWARD NASH, farmer, the subject of this sketch, first saw the light of day in Kilkenny county, Ireland, in September of the year 1819. His parents, John and Mary (McGragh) Nash, belonged to the small farmer class. He remained in his native land until 1850, and received a meager education; he then came to America. After spending a few months on a farm near Watertown, New York, he tried life as a lake sailor, until the close of navigation, for the winter of 1850-1. The following spring he worked in Ames & Spencer's tannery, near Milwaukee. In June, 1853, he found himself a miner in the Lake Superior mines, where he remained until 1858, when he came to Highland, and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres on sections 7 and 18, in Highland township, and section 13, in Oakwood, and in June, 1859, took up his permanent residence in this

township. In 1882 he sold his pioneer farm and purchased a smaller farm of eighty, on section 17, from A. M. Grarey. He was married August 2, 1875, to Anna Mullins, a native of Nova Scotia, born February 22, 1847. Her parents afterward removed to Wisconsin, and in the fall of 1861 she and her twin-brother, then in their fifteenth year, accompanied by two younger children, came alone from Portage City, Wisconsin, to Wabasha, driving an ox team. In politics Mr. Nash is an independent democrat; in religion, a Catholic; has been supervisor two terms and assessor one. Mr. Nash tells of how he went to bed one night in the dark in his pioneer bachelor cabin, and found a bedfellow in the slimy coils of a serpent four feet in length.

GEORGE WILSON, farmer, is one of the early settlers of West Albany, and was born in Banffshire March 6, 1833. His parents were James and Ann (Ballock) Wilson, to whom were born seven children, George being fifth. The subject of our sketch lived at home until the age of twenty-two, when he left his native land and settled in Racine county, Wisconsin. Here he lived until 1858, when he located on the farm in West Albany township where he now lives. In 1861 he returned to Scotland and six years later again came to West Albany, bringing with him from Banffshire several families, all of whom located in this neighborhood. Indeed the establishment of the Scotch settlement in West Albany was largely due to the influence of Mr. Wilson, for besides those who accompanied him on his return, many afterward came from the old country and from Racine county, Wisconsin. Ever since 1867 Mr. Wilson has resided here, and now has one of the finest farms on the prairie, consisting of three hundred and twenty acres of rich land all improved. He has given considerable attention to the raising of fine Durham stock, and is one of the most extensive stock-raisers on the prairie. He was married April 24, 1869, to Ellen Phillips, of Banffshire. This union has been blessed with five children: Ella A., James A., George A., Nellie B., Willie P. He and wife belong to the United Presbyterian church. Is a republican. He has occasionally been called to the public service, and is a respected and influential citizen.

WILLIAM DUFFUS, farmer, is a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, where he was born October 8, 1829. His parents were James and Margaret (Allan) Duffus, to whom were born three children, William being the second. The subject of our sketch has always been a

tiller of the soil, and in 1851 he emigrated to Ontario, and shortly after to Racine county, Wisconsin. After farming here two years he came farther west, and soon settled on the farm he now occupies. October 15, 1868, he wedded Ann Wilson, a native of Banffshire. Two children have been the fruit of this union, viz: Margaret A. and John A. Mr. Duffus and wife belong to the Presbyterian church. He is a republican. His farm of one hundred and sixty acres is among the best on the prairie. He is a genial, hospitable gentleman, and a credit to the community where he has so long resided.

HENRY MARTIN, farmer, was born in 1833, in Ireland. He is second son of Edward and Bridget Martin, both of Ireland. When about twenty-one years of age he came to New York, and spent two years there and in Massachusetts. He then came to Wisconsin, farmed about three years, then he came to his present farm of two hundred and forty acres of fine land, traversed by the Zumbro valley. He is one of Oakwood's wealthiest farmers. He has always been a democrat in politics. He is one of our first settlers and enterprising citizens. He was married in 1864, to Bridget Fehan, of Ireland. They have eight children.

AUGUSTUS CHARLEY was born in Sweden, April 15, 1825. On October 5, 1853, he landed in Chicago. When on the sea between Liverpool and New York, the vessel in which he had taken passage was overtaken by a terrific storm, and all three of the masts were swept away, and was for several days without any propelling motive on board the vessel. The captain finally succeeded in rigging out a small sail by using some loose poles which happened to be on board the vessel for masts. They were four weeks and three days on the sea, and many suffered with hunger. As many as nineteen children died for want of something to eat. Mr. Charley staid in Chicago over three years, working as a day laborer. About one year of this time his wife was sick and in bed. He then worked in a sawmill for three years in Read's Landing; and from there he came to Glasgow township, where he now lives, in the fall of 1859. He homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land, and since then has bought eighty acres more. He and his daughter built the first house in which they lived, a small log house which was replaced by another log house and that by his present house, which he built in 1874. When Mr. Charley first came to his place, he found everything wild, and he has done all the improving on his place himself. He had no

money when he came, and was without a team of any description for over two years. By working for his neighbors he finally managed to buy himself a team (a couple of two-year-old steers). Mr. Charley now has his second wife; he was married first time in Sweden, and his wife died before he came to this country. His second wife, Christine Erikson, he also married in Sweden. Of the nine children born to them, but four of them are now living. Matilda, the eldest, is the wife of John Peterson, and now lives in Wisconsin. John, Alfred, and Ida are the names of the other three. Mr. Charley enlisted in Co. D, of the 5th Minn. Inf., and was mustered in at Memphis, Tennessee. He was in the battles of Nashville, Spanish Fort, Mobile, Vicksburg and Columbia. He was mustered out at Montgomery, Alabama. Mr. Charley lost his health while in the army, and has not been able to work a day since. He now draws a pension.

JAMES HOWAT, the subject of this sketch, was born in Banffshire, Scotland, March 24, 1824. His parents were John and Margaret (Bonnyman) Howat. His father being a farmer, James led the life of a Scotch country laddie until eighteen years of age, when he came to America, whither his parents had preceded him. He spent several years in the pineries of Canada, and also worked at Fort Wayne, near Detroit, Michigan. In 1859 he came to Highland, and homesteaded the quarter-section (section 14) where he now resides, and to which he has added forty acres in section 21. He was married in Canada April 5, 1851, to Agnes Scott, daughter of a County Down, North of Ireland, farmer, James Scott, and his wife, Elizabeth (Butcher) Scott. Two sons and two daughters have blessed their union, viz: John and Elizabeth, born in Canada, and Margaret and James, natives of Minnesota. Mr. Howat served one year in the 3d Minn. Inf., and was honorably discharged at the close of the rebellion. The republican party has called him to serve on the township board of supervisors four years in succession. The religious faith of the family is Presbyterian.

JOHN SCHAD is a prosperous Highland farmer. He was born in Germany, May 23, 1838. His parents were Michael and Margaret (Papper) Schad. Two brothers and a sister preceded him to America, whither he came in 1858. Going first to Fort Wayne, Indiana, he found employment in a brick-yard. In the spring of 1859 he came to Wabasha county, and located a squatter's claim on section 4 in Highland and 33 in Glasgow township. This place he sold in 1868, and immediately purchased one hundred and sixty

acres on section 26, in Highland, to which he has since added one hundred and twenty acres, and where he now resides. Miss Lena Ruff became his wife November 24, 1868. She was a native of Iowa, where she was born October 24, 1848. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Schad: Frank, born February 10, 1870; Mary, September 2, 1872; Godfrit, September 9, 1874; John, December 31, 1876; Maggie, October 19, 1878; Henry, September 23, 1880; Lena, August 7, 1882; Theresa, September 30, 1883. Before his marriage Mr. Schad worked several winters in the Wisconsin pineries, and also in St. Louis as a stonemason. His farm is under excellent cultivation, and in 1876 he spent two thousand dollars in the digging of a well and the erection of a windmill, the only one in the township of Highland.

JOHN HOWAT, farmer, and dealer in agricultural implements, is the eldest son of James and Agnes (Scott) Howat, and was born in Holdamond county, Canada, September 6, 1852. His parents removed to Minnesota in 1859. He led the life of a pioneer farmer-boy, and received a fair education in the winter schools. In 1873 he bought eighty acres of land from his grandfather Scott in section 15, where he has since resided. December 18, 1877, he was married to Mary Amelia Affeld. This lady was born at Mantella, Wisconsin, March, 1856. Her parents were Godfred and Doretha (Schuelke) Affeld. The children of this marriage are James, three years old, and Louis G., one year. Mr. Howat deals in agricultural implements, Kellogg being his headquarters. He is a member of the Congregational church, and in politics a republican.

FRED ANDING, farmer, was born in Germany in 1845. When he was eight years old he came to this country with his parents, who settled in Wisconsin. In 1859 he removed to Glasgow township, Wabasha county, and after a residence there of six years he bought a farm in Gillford township, where he has since lived. He has one hundred and twenty acres of well improved land all under cultivation, and sufficiently stocked to make it quite profitable. One of Mr. Anding's chief delights is to own the finest team of horses in the section of country in which he lives. He was married at Wabasha in 1866, to Louisa Umbrecht, and seven children have been born to them. They are both members of the German Lutheran church at Jacksonville.

JOSEPH MEYER, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Main street, south side, midway between Alleghaney and Pem-

broke streets. This business was established by Mr. Meyer in 1859, on Pembroke street, south of Main. In 1871 he purchased the lot he now occupies, fronting thirty feet on Main, and erected a two-story brick building 30×46. The east half of the lower story is his shoeshop, with workshop in the rear. The west half is the city council room and recorder's office. The upper story Mr. Meyer occupies as his dwelling. Joseph Meyer is a native of Westphalia, Prussia, learned his trade there, and followed it until 1856, when he came to America, and the same season settled in Hastings, Minnesota, where he remained until 1859, and then located in this city. He married Miss Henrietta Clouse. They have four children, two attending city school: Amelia, born October 18, 1864; William, born July 17, 1870; Bertie, born January 26, 1873; Lucy, born June 30, 1881.

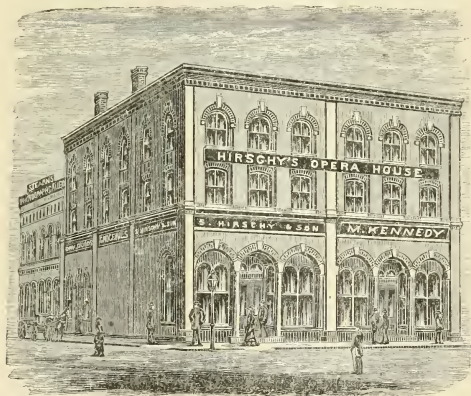
L. TOWNSEND, dental surgeon; office corner Main and Alleghaney streets, upstairs. Business established in this city in 1865, in an office across the street, and removed to present location in 1882. Dr. Townsend is a native of Plattsburg, New York; studied his profession in the office of Bigsby & Howard, in his native place, and concluding his preparatory studies, established himself in practice there in 1859, removing to this city in 1865, and establishing a practice here which has been increasingly successful for a period of eighteen years. The doctor was married in 1848, to Miss May Reynolds. They have one child, E. L. Townsend, who studied for his profession in his father's office; at nineteen years of age commenced practice in Lake City; continued there for five years, then went to Philadelphia, taking a partial course in medicine in Jefferson Medical College and a full course in dental surgery at Pennsylvania College, graduating B.D.S. in 1877, and returned to Lake City; resumed practice until the fall of 1880, when, his health failing him, he discontinued office work for two years. Returning to Wabasha in 1882, he spent the following winter in the home office, and in the summer of 1883 took a trip into California to test the effect of that climate upon his health. Dr. L. Townsend, during the eighteen years of his practice in this city, has fitted five young men for the dental profession, besides a number of others who have taken only a partial course. P. H. Robinson, who is now the doctor's assistant, has just completed his studies in the office here, and taken a working interest in its business. It is his intention to take a full course in dental surgery by way of completing his preparation. Dr. Townsend, in

March, 1882, purchased a tract of forty acres of land within the corporate limits of the city, on the south, which he was converting into a fruit farm, when, July 19, 1883, one of the most terrific storms of wind and rain, accompanied by lightning, that ever visited this region broke over the city. A bolt of lightning came crashing through the roof of the doctor's house, at the southwest corner, passing clean through to the basement, and firing the house all along its passage. The shock partially stunned the doctor and his wife, and they were only fully aroused by the light from their burning dwelling in time to effect their escape with the loss of home and contents.

JOHN H. LEWIS, plumber and dealer in pumps; shop on Second street, just west of Pembroke. This business has been established in this city since 1870, and employs from two to four persons. Mr. Lewis was born in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1825; bred to the tin and coppersmith's trade, at which he spent his time working in his native state and in Ohio until 1856, when he came to this section of the northwest, and settled at North Pepin in Wisconsin. Remaining there three years, he removed to Wabasha in 1859, and, with the exception of two years spent in the western part of the county, this city has since been his home. Mr. Lewis was in the service of the United States during the late war as a private in the 1st Minn. Heavy Art. In 1870, continued confinement at the tinner's bench having rendered outdoor work a necessity, he took up his present business, and has now prosecuted it thirteen years. Mr. Lewis was married September 21, 1848, at Zanesville, Ohio, to Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. James Gurley, of the North Ohio conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. Their children are: Lucy, Arthur, Ida, Marshall, Clara.

S. HIRSCHY & SON, general merchants, Hirschy's Block, corner Main and Pembroke streets. This business, established April 1, 1882, occupies the corner storeroom of the block, which was erected by S. Hirschy in 1874. The block fronts fifty feet on Main street and one hundred and ten feet on Pembroke. It is a substantial two-story and basement brick and stone structure, the side walls of the first seventy feet along Pembroke street rising forty-six feet above the water-table. The second story of this portion of the block is finished and furnished as a public hall. This hall is 50×70 feet, and has a seating capacity of five hundred, the ceilings being twenty-one feet between joists. The storeroom occupied by Hirschy & Son fronts

twenty-five feet on Main street, seventy feet on Pembroke, with entrances on both. They carry a full stock of general merchandise, employ five clerks, and keep one wagon for the delivery of goods. The business of the firm is managed by C. C. Hirschy, the "Son" of the firm. C. C. Hirschy was born in this city March 20, 1859; was educated here and in St. Paul, finishing his course in the business college in that city in 1880. He then entered the engineer



department of the St. Paul & Manitoba railway, and was there until the fall of 1882, when he returned to this city and assumed charge of the business he is now so successfully managing.

SAMUEL HIRSCHY, agriculturist and dealer in real estate, and senior member of the firm of Hirschy & Son, is a native of Canton Vaud, Switzerland. After leaving school, in his seventeenth year, he was bred a tanner, served a term in the army, and at twenty-four years of age came to America and settled in Dayton, Ohio, in 1852. Worked at his trade in that city five years, during which time he married Miss Margaret Felker, and then in 1857 removed to Wabasha. Here he invested his means in a tract of timbered land, oak, intending to engage in tanning business. The oak-bark was

found utterly useless for that purpose, and for some years he was engaged in cutting and hauling wood, and such other work as he could find profitable. In 1863 he commenced moving buildings, and finding that business profitable, followed it until 1874, when, his health broken by hard labor, he returned to Europe, and spent five months traveling over the continent and the British islands. In 1870 he bought the property on which he now resides, a tract of seventy acres in the southeast quarter of the city, which he is rapidly converting into a fruit farm. June 7, 1882, his dwelling was destroyed by fire, and he has since erected the comfortable home the family now occupy. A substantial frame, two stories in height, solid stone foundations, full basement, 28×36 feet, with an addition 16×24 feet, one story high. Mr. Hirschy has devoted some attention to the raising of blooded Jersey cattle, of which he has twelve head thoroughbred, besides some other grades. He is also quite a successful bee-culturist; has thirty-eight stands in a flourishing condition, and is now building a winter storeroom of stone capable of holding one hundred hives. His grapes, of which he has about fifteen hundred vines in bearing, are in good thrifty condition, as are also his fruit-trees and strawberry-vines. His eldest son, Louis, born in Ohio, is now farming in the southwestern portion of the state. C. C., as before mentioned, was born in this city, and the remaining child, a daughter — now at home — Clara, was born on the home place December 17, 1870.

SAMUEL, son of John and Jane Robinson, was born in Ballymana, Ireland, in 1828. He was raised on the farm, and received a common school education. In 1847 he came to Sullivan county, New York, where he remained till 1857, when he removed to Will county, Illinois, and in 1859 he came to this township, settling on section 36. He owns ninety acres of land. In politics he is a thorough democrat. He married Elizabeth Bailey, her parents being natives of Ireland. They have five children: Andrew, Thomas, John, Robert and Phebe.

HENRY C. BRANT, son of Adam and Rebecca Brant, was born February 4, 1824. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Virginia. He is a native of Ohio. He was educated at the common schools, and his youth was spent mostly on the farm. In the fall of 1857 he came to Fillmore county, this state, remaining there till 1859; then came to this county, settling in Gillford township, pursuing farming till 1877, when he removed to

Ohio, and after five years came to this township (Zumbro), settling on section 25. He has twenty acres of land. During the winter of 1864 he enlisted in the 8th Minn., and accompanied Gen. Sully on his Indian expedition to the Yellowstone river. The next fall he was mustered out at St. Paul. He has been justice of the piece, town clerk, assessor, town treasurer, etc., for several years off and on. In politics he is republican, but not radical. He married Calista Martin, her parents are natives of New Jersey. Their living children are: Edgar F. and Louisa A., Charles being deceased.

CHARLES EARLY, Chester, was born in Kiltabrid, County Leitrim, Ireland, August 15, 1826, and was reared on a farm there, attending a common school till fifteen years old. In November, 1852, he landed in New York city, where he remained till June, 1856. He then went to Whiteside county, Illinois, and came thence to Chester in April, 1859. He entered the northeast quarter of section 10 as a homestead, and has dwelt thereon ever since, and has since acquired by purchase one-fourth of section 16. Mr. Early is reckoned among our most intelligent and progressive citizens. He is a member of Belle Chester Roman Catholic church, and a democrat. He was married in New York, January 7, 1855, to Jane Darcy, who was born in the same parish as himself. They have lost five children, and now have one son, born November 25, 1862, and christened Charles Edward.

ENOS B. RAYMOND, grain-buyer, was born in Orwell, Vermont, January 28, 1836. His grandfather, Joseph Raymond, was the first settler in the town of Warren, Vermont; was the son of a revolutionary soldier. Ira, son of Joseph Raymond, married Laura Martin and settled on a farm in Orwell. The subject of this sketch was reared here. His education was completed at Brandon Academy. At eighteen he set out for the boundless west. After spending a winter at Omro, Wisconsin, he started with some land-owners for a trip through Iowa. After reaching the latter state he changed his mind and took the stage for St. Paul. Thence he made his way to Stillwater, and engaged as clerk in a store, remaining three years. He then spent two years at Lake City, buying wheat for Van Kirk & McGeogh. After traveling ten years for a Milwaukee wholesale grocery house, he returned to Minnesota, and dwelt at Lake City and Mazeppa. Since 1877 he has remained in the latter place, buying grain for P. Robinson. In August, 1866,

he was married here to Miss Cornelia L., daughter of Frederick Ormsby. Mrs. Raymond was born in Long Grove, Cook county, Illinois. They have one son, Charles Eddy, born April 8, 1872. Mr. Raymond is an enthusiastic democrat. He has never taken any active part in public affairs, although he is active in fostering schools and the general welfare. While not a member of any sect, he is a believer in divine authority.

O. P. CARRUTH, farmer, was born in Jefferson county, New York, September 8, 1829. He was one of eight children born to William and Eleanor Patterson-Carruth, natives of Springfield, Massachusetts, and Fort Anne, New York, respectively. The subject of our sketch was raised in Jefferson county, and when twenty-one years of age he went to Auburn, New York, where he spent six years in a boot and shoe establishment. October 27, 1859, he was married to Mary Veeder, a native of that county, and a daughter to Dr. Veeder, one of the old residents of this township. Immediately after his marriage he located on his present farm in Mount Pleasant. His wife died March 19, 1879. She was the mother of four children, two of whom are living: Fred. H., who is running a flourishing newspaper at Estilline, Dakota, and Ellen B. January 3, 1880, he wedded Sarah L. Eastman-Gorton, of Athens, Vermont. Mr. Carruth is a member of Lake City lodge, No. 22, I.O.O.F. In politics he is republican, and since 1876 has been chairman of the board of supervisors.

HENRY S. SMITH, farmer, is a grandson of Joel Smith, who served in the colonial army during the revolution. Asaph, son of Joel Smith, was born in Vermont, and married a native of the same state, viz: Miss Abigail Couch. This couple dwelt on a farm in Poultney, Rutland county, Vermont, where was born on March 14, 1824, the person whose name heads this sketch. The latter was reared on this farm, and was a pupil in the common school adjacent. Arriving at maturity, he settled down on a farm of his own. In 1853 he married Jane S. Franklin, sister of G. B. Franklin, elsewhere mentioned. In 1859 he removed to this county, and settled on the farm he now occupies. The homestead of one hundred and sixty acres lies on section 32, Chester, and twelve acres of timber near by, on section 30. One hundred acres of this is now under the plow, and almost wholly tilled by its owner's individual labor. Mr. Smith is a hard worker, although his right hand is crippled. This is the effect of an attack of black erysipelas, which he suffered in 1875.

His eyesight was also injured by this malady. The firstborn of this family, christened Charley, died when eight months old. The next, Volney L., was born May 30, 1856, and is now keeping books at Red Wing; Altie A., 1861, married George Westphall, and resides in Mazeppa; Minnie H., telegraph operator on Midland railway.

NELSON B. SMITH, farmer, has dwelt since the spring of 1856 on section 29, Chester, where he has four hundred and forty acres of land; his real property also includes twenty acres on section 30. His father, Squire Van Smith, was a native of Connecticut, and married Charlotte Ann Glover, of the same state. After serving in the war of 1812, he settled on a farm in Brookfield, Fairfield county, where was born the subject of this sketch, January 17, 1823. He was reared on the farm there, and completed his education by attending Newtown Academy one term. After teaching school four terms in Connecticut, he removed to New York in 1846, and taught one term there. During this year he met and won for his wife Miss Margery A. Mix, a native of that state. Next year he bought and began tilling a farm there. In the summer of 1855 he visited Minnesota, and selected a claim south of Mazeppa. Returning to New York, his claim was "jumped," so when he came on with his family next spring he settled on his present location. He has always been a republican; has been assessor two terms and collector one. He is not a believer in the gospel as now taught by any sect. In January, 1862, Mr. Smith enlisted in the 2d independent company of U. S. Sharpshooters, and was with the army of the Potomac from that time till the close of the war. The only engagements he missed were those of the first Bull's Run and Ball's Bluff. He was never in ambulance or in hospital. The only wound he received was in his haversack, a ball piercing a can of meat that was to serve as his rations. Thus his stomach was affected. In February, 1864, he re-enlisted, and received one month's furlough. Mr. Smith was robbed of his life partner by death on May 4, 1881. Their two children still reside with the father. Joseph Ladelle, born in January, 1850, is unmarried. Lottie Ann, born June, 1857, married John McCabe, who assists in tilling the farm.

HENRY ROFF, farmer, Lake City, was born May 26, 1828, in Yates county, New York, and is the ninth child of Henry and Clementine (Brown) Roff, who became the parents of eleven children. In 1837 they removed to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where the father died in 1841 and the mother in 1845. The early youth of our

subject was spent on the farm, where he enjoyed but a limited means of gaining an education. He was married in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1852, to Miss Clarissa Hotchkiss, a native of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, born January 28, 1837. Early in the spring of 1856 Mr. Roff decided to seek on the fertile prairies of Minnesota a better reward for his labor and investment than the sterile soil of the east then yielded, and at the same time secure for himself a home in a state where land in value was within his reach. He came by railroad to Chicago, bringing with him his team and wagon; at that point he loaded his effects, with his wife and two children, in the wagon and drove through to Olmsted county, Minnesota, three hundred and fifty miles, arriving there in May. He at once pre-empted a quarter-section of government land in Eyota township, on which he made final proof and paid for the same fall. Fearing the severity of a Minnesota winter on the prairie, he removed to Winona late in the fall, where he put in a profitable winter in the wood business, notwithstanding the deep snow and intense cold witnessed here during the winter of 1857. The next spring he concluded not to return to his farm, but came to Lake City, landing here on May 1. The next day he began to build a house, into which he moved six days later. That spring he started in the butcher business, opening the first meat-market in Lake City. In 1864 he sold out the market, and with his family went to Montana, where he engaged in mining two years, and again returned to Lake City a wiser if not a richer man. Butchering was again resumed and followed till 1876, when, on account of his own and his daughter's ill health, he sold out his entire business and took his family to New Mexico. On his return to Lake City he purchased a small farm near the city limits, and engaged in farming. In the spring of 1880 he bought a farm of two hundred and forty in Gilford township, on which his son now resides. He is a member of the three Masonic orders of this city. His children's names in the order of their birth are: Ellen, now Mrs. Frank Bouton; Henry L., on the farm; Mary L., wife of Henry Nelson, of Red Wing; Clara B., Minnie C. and Julia.

WILLIAM A. HELT (deceased) was a son of Lewis and Elizabeth Helt, of German and American birth respectively. He was born in the city of Philadelphia March 30, 1832, and was reared there, receiving a good education. When eighteen years old he began an apprenticeship at fine shoemaking. For several years he kept a ladies' custom shop in Philadelphia, where he was married April 2,

1854, to Miss Jane W., daughter of Robert Clifford, elsewhere mentioned in this volume. In 1857 this couple came to Lake City, and returned to Philadelphia two years later. Here Mr. Helt joined the United States army, in 1863, in Co. G, 118th Penn. Vols. The principal engagement in which he took part was that of Antietam. He was sometime confined by illness in hospital, and himself took charge for several months of a smallpox hospital. He was discharged in September, 1865, and returned to Lake City, whither his wife had preceded him. The hardships and sickness endured in the army sowed the seeds of disease in his constitution, and from its effects he was forced to give up the ghost November 22, 1880. The only child given him, a daughter, christened Rebecka Jane, preceded him to the other shore October 19, 1876. He was able to do little after the close of the war, on account of physical disability, and but for a pension from a generous government his widow would be but illy provided for. Mrs. Helt is blessed with considerable poetic genius, and has contributed many valuable productions to the local press. Both these people were always communicants in the Methodist church of Lake City.

DANIEL METZGAR, farmer, Cook's Valley, is a great-grandson of George Metzgar, who emigrated from Holland to Pennsylvania before the revolution. George, son of the latter, was reared and died in the same locality. His son, Jonas, served in the war of 1812; married Mary Merwine, and dwelt on a farm in Hamilton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. Here was born the person whose name begins this paragraph, November 8, 1822. He was reared on a farm in Cayuga and Tompkins counties, New York. Besides attending the excellent common schools of that region, he spent two terms in Groton Academy. He engaged in teaching two years, and afterward spent two years in a Florida sawmill. Returning to New York he engaged in farming. February 19, 1852, he was married to Mary J. Albertson, who was born in Smithfield, Pennsylvania. Her parents were John and Mary (Cregg) Albertson, natives of New Jersey. In 1857 he took up his present residence, on section 30, Greenfield, and became a fixture of the town, and a worthy citizen. He became postmaster at Cook's Valley when that office was established in 1859, and held the office three years, thus demonstrating democratic appreciation of republican talent and integrity. Mr. Metzgar's first ballot was for abolition of slavery, and he has ever since adhered to the principles espoused by

republicans. He was three times elected chairman of the town board of supervisors, and served a term as assessor. He is a believer in the final holiness and happiness of all mankind. On October 28, 1862, death took away the faithful sharer of his cares and delights. Mrs. Metzgar was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and her place has never been filled. Five children survive her, all residents of this town. Their names in order of birth are: William A., Mary A. (wife of J. G. Rose), Sarah A. (William J. Rose), Ida May and Fannie Jane.

CHARLES FORREST (deceased) was among those who came to Wabasha in an early day. He was born at Peter Head, a city in the north of Scotland, April 24, 1835. In early life he entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade of boot and shoe maker, serving the usual time. In 1856 he left the land of his birth and the home of his childhood, with all the ties of kindred and friends, and the dearest of all, the one who was to be his bosom friend and companion through life, and after a few uneventful weeks on the ocean, and a year spent at his trade in Montreal, Canada, he landed from a river steamer at Wabasha, Minnesota, late in the summer of 1857. There he decided to stay and make a strike for a home, entering at once upon the business of his trade, which he prosecuted with vigor nearly four years, when, notwithstanding the financial embarrassment following the crisis of 1857, and the prevailing diseases incident to those who were then living on the Mississippi bottoms, in both of which Mr. Forrest suffered severely, he had secured the means not only to send for the one above referred to, but also to provide for her on her arrival, a rude, though happy home. She reached Wabasha on the evening of April 22, 1861, and the next day Charles Forrest and Margaret Tough were united in marriage. She is a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and was born May 31, 1834. They at once repaired to a farm he had previously bought in West Albany township, and built a small frame house, the first erected in that settlement. Mrs. Forrest now declares that the succeeding years were the happiest of her life. The pioneers had but little, and, being all on an equality, shared cheerfully with each other, even to a cup of salt. Some years later Mr. Forrest came to Lake City, and, after selling his farm, built a store and embarked in merchandising in the boot and shoe line, conducting the business till the time of his death, May 21, 1879. Though he left no fortune to his family, he left them with a home and the heritage of an unsullied name. He was

a deacon in the Baptist church, and consistent, pious Christian gentleman. His widow and one son are also members of the Baptist church. His children, who are all residing with their mother in Lake City, are James, Charles G., Jennette H., Maggie J., Jennie E., William W. and Katie E., and enjoy the esteem and respect of their fellow citizens.

THOMAS HEATH MEGROTH, Lake City, was born at Hallowell, on the Kennebec river, in the State of Maine, in 1808. His father, John Megroth, was a native of Needham, Massachusetts, and died of camp fever in the war of 1812. His mother, Elizabeth (Heath) Megroth, was a native of Southampton, England, who came to America in early life and died at a good old age in West Manchester, Massachusetts. The first fifteen years of our subject's early life was spent on a farm, after which he began an apprenticeship to the latter's trade. This, however, was not congenial to his health, and after two years' trial was abandoned and his attention turned to the carpenter's trade. This he found suited to his taste and made it his life business. In 1849 a trip to California was decided upon, and in April of that year he, with a party of twenty-five, left Boston for the "golden gate." They went via the river route from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Independence, Missouri, where they fitted out with teams and wagons. On reaching Salt Lake City they tarried fifteen days for the purpose of recuperation, as well as preparing for the remaining nine hundred miles' trip before them. This was done by selling their wagons and packing their outfit, provisions, etc., on the backs of mules. In this way the journey was resumed and its end finally reached. The most part of seven years was spent by Mr. Megroth engaged in mining and working at his trade on the Pacific slope, though severe sickness compelled him to make a trip to the Sandwich Islands, and to this alone he now owes his life. In 1856 he returned, via the isthmus, to the bosom of his family, in Maine, with a large supply of experience and a good portion of the precious metal. The following April, 1857, he emigrated with his family to Minnesota and settled permanently in Lake City, and has since then devoted himself to his trade. He was married in 1835, to Miss Elizabeth N. Freeman, who is also a native of the State of Maine. She has shared his joys and sorrows for almost half a century, at this writing, February 26, 1884, and is now his constant though feeble companion down the shadowy side of life. To them were born two sons, Edward J., now enjoying a good property and

unblemished reputation in this city, and Thomas Wesley, who died very suddenly at Chicago, Illinois, while there attending college. Mr. and Mrs. Megroth have for many years been exemplary members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN O'BRIEN, farmer and stock-raiser, Lake City. Mr. O'Brien is but another illustration of what industry, pluck and perseverance will accomplish. He was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1837, and is a son of John and Jane O'Brien, both natives of Ireland, and, although of the same name, no relation. They were married in St. Lawrence county, New York, and there settled down on a farm and became the parents of nine children, eight of whom are still living, six near the old home and two in this county. The father died in 1880, and the mother still resides on the old farm. Mr. O'Brien received a common school education as well as a thorough training in the principles of economy and thrift during his early youth on the farm. In the spring of 1857 he came to Lake City and at once went to work at his trade (that of mason), following it three years. He then bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of government land, in the township of Lake, was married the same year to Miss Hannah Mahony, and engaged in farming. After a ten years' residence on this farm he purchased a smaller one in Lake City and removed to town, where his wife died in February, 1871. His second marriage was in July, 1874, to Mrs. Sarah Failing, formerly Miss Sarah Munger, a native of Syracuse, New York. He has six children living, whose names in the order of their birth are: Mary J., wife of John Steel, of La Crosse, Wisconsin; J. Sylvester, M. Frank and James R., on the farm in Mount Pleasant, and Catharine B. by his former wife, and George A. by his present. Mr. O'Brien now owns, besides a small farm within the city limits, a fine farm of six hundred and twenty acres in Lake and Mount Pleasant townships. In religion they are of the Catholic faith. Politically he is independent, supporting the man rather than the party.

ALEXANDER SELOVER, carpenter, Lake City, was born near the city of Brunswick, New Jersey, March 27, 1833. John Selover, his grandfather, entered the colonial army in the revolutionary war, was made a prisoner and confined six years on the prison ship Jersey, in New York bay. The family is descended from the early German settlers of New Jersey, and Lewis and Prudence (Obert) Selover, parents of this subject, were born in that state. His life was spent on a farm till he was eighteen years old, when he went to his trade.

In the fall of 1856 he went to Illinois, where he spent the ensuing winter. Early in the next spring he set out for Minnesota, and landed at Read's April 17. He walked over the bluffs to this point and soon made a claim near Lone Mound, in Mount Pleasant township, as now known. This land he retained till 1867, renting it a portion of the time. He then took up his permanent residence in Lake City, where he has a half-block and comfortable residence. His domain also includes eighty acres of land near the city in Wisconsin. Many of the best buildings in the country adjacent to the city are Mr. Selover's handiwork. In 1864 he enlisted as a recruit in Co. A, 1st Heavy Art., which was stationed most of the time till the close of the war at Chattanooga. More fortunate than many, Mr. Selover's mess were able to purchase food during a forty days' stress, caused by a cutting off of supplies, when most of the garrison was placed on quarter-rations. In 1862 Mr. Selover espoused Miss Ellen, daughter of Dr. Veeder, one of the pioneers of Mount Pleasant, all of New York birth. Three children have been added to the family. Louisa, the eldest, is now in her graduate year at the Winona Normal School; Mary Dora and Frank Marshall are at home. Mr. Selover is a member of the Baptist church and a consistent temperance worker.

PETER SELOVER, carpenter, dates his birth November 10, 1830, at the same place as his brother, above. His early life was passed on his father's farm, and at seventeen years of age he was apprenticed to a carpenter and builder, whom he served three years. In 1857 he went to Flatbush, Long Island, and participated in the construction of many buildings there. In 1859 he was united in wedlock to Euphemia Vincent, who died in 1866. Of her five children two are living, Mary L., employed in Appleton's bookbindery at Williamsburg, New York, and Lewis Henry, at Clifton, Minnesota. Mr. Selover is connected with the Temple of Honor, the Congregational church, and the republican party. In October, 1868, he married Jennie Howard Duryea, who is the mother of six children, christened as follows, all at home: George H., Arthur W., Jennie H., Martha E., Kate L. and Laura. In 1878 the family removed to Lake City, where the head has since been actively employed in building operations. A younger brother,

HENRY SELOVER, superintendent of the Lake City flouring-mill, was born January 19, 1839, and came to Lake City in 1858. He began here as a clerk for H. F. Williamson, then conducting a large

business here. In 1862 he enlisted in the 8th Minn. Vol. Inf.; was with his regiment till the close of the war. After his return from the army he engaged in the grain warehouse of Bessey, Kellog & Co. till 1872, when he took an interest in the Lake City mill. He was married in 1874 to Miss Emma Doughty, daughter of J. J. Doughty, and has three children, Edgar D., Nelson R. and John A. Mr. Selover is a mason and a member of the A.O.U.W.

Lake City has an early religious history, the minister having preceded the city surveyor. REV. SILAS HAZLETT, from Oxford, Ohio, an ordained clergyman of the Presbyterian church, having landed on the ground from the steamer Galena, on its way to St. Paul, on April 18, 1856, remained over Sabbath, which was on the 20th, and preached to a congregation of some twelve persons, taking in about the entire population of the place at that time. The subject of the sermon was, "Christ offers salvation to all men on the ground of appropriating faith," John v, 40. Rev. Silas Hazlett was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, on May 12, 1824. He was the son of William and Ann Hazlett, who had eleven children. He was of Irish descent on the father's and Scotch on the mother's side, the grandparents on both sides emigrating, the one from the north of Ireland, the other, or the Wilsons, from Scotland. Both families settled in the Kishacoquiblaz valley, near the Juniata river, in Mifflin county, then a dense forest, where they devoted their lives to farming. The parents on the mother's side had educated two of their sons for the work of the gospel ministry, one of whom is still living here, Samuel Wilson, D.D., and it was the desire of the mother of S. Hazlett to continue the line of the covenant in her own branch of the family, and so gave two of her sons to the same work. John, the eldest of four sons, and Silas, the youngest, were sent to Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Pittsburgh, from which institutions they were both graduated. Silas was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Oxford and synod of Cincinnati in the year 1850, in the month of October, and was joined in marriage to Eliza Jane Patton by Rev. N. L. Rice, D.D., at Cincinnati, Ohio, on January 14, 1851, she being a member of said Rice's church. Shortly after his marriage Silas was called to supply the churches of Harmony and College Corner upon the resignation of John Scot, D.D., called to the presidency of the female college at Oxford. Over these churches he continued to preside until March 1, 1856. He had one child, who was born in Cincinnati,

and is now the wife of J. B. McLean, of Lake City, son of Gen. McLean, of Frontenac. Mrs. Hazlett was a faithful helper to her husband, engaging heartily in all the work of the church; but her health was long feeble, and on March 3, 1865, she was called from a peaceful deathbed to join the home of the redeemed. Silas Hazlett also taught the first school in Lake City, in the winter of 1856, in a frame building now standing on Main street, between Marrian and Center streets, at present occupied as a private dwelling. The school was held in the second story of the building, entered from the outside, the first floor being used as a carpenter-shop, the noise of the hammer often interfering sadly with the recitations above. This same room was also used for church service on the sabbath during the winter of 1856, the preaching alternating between Rev. Mr. Sterry of the Congregational church and the above. The first couple joined in marriage was Gustave W. Hathaway to Miss Abbie J. Langley, November 14, 1857, by the Rev. Silas Hazlett, of Lake City. Silas Hazlett was again joined in marriage to Mrs. Sarah Jane Greer on May 4, 1869. Mrs. Greer was the widow of James Greer. Mrs. Greer had three children, Allen J., now of the law firm of Martin & Greer, of this city; Charles W., bookkeeper, of the firm of Knapp, Stout & Co., residing at and in charge of the company's books at Cedar Falls, Wisconsin; and Mollie C., at home and teacher in the public school of Lake City.

ALONZO T. GUERNSEY, druggist and bookseller, Lake City, established business here in August, 1857. He was born in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1829, and is the son of Joseph W. and Ann (Brewster) Guernsey, natives of Chenango county, New York. His father served in the war of 1812, in the capacity of captain's clerk, though then only twelve years of age. His mother is a direct descendant of the Brewsters who came over on the Mayflower. Mr. Guernsey was reared on the farm, dividing his time between labor and school; he finished his education with an academic course at Wellsborough, while his father was serving Tioga county as sheriff. At the age of twenty years Mr. Guernsey began for himself as a clerk, and four years later became the partner of his employer. They carried on a general merchandise business till 1857, when he sold out and came to Lake City, arriving here July 25. At that time Lake City was but a mere hamlet, and needed but small enterprises; so Mr. Guernsey began a drug business in a small way, and has kept pace with the city's growth till the present

time. In 1867 he associated with himself Mr. E. J. Megroth, and the company did a prosperous business till 1880. In that year Mr. Guernsey again became the sole owner of the store, and continued to prosper till the great fire of 1882 swept away his entire property. He immediately opened up again on an adjoining lot, and is now enjoying a good trade. He was married in 1858, on November 1, to Miss M. Rowena Stevens, a native of Michigan, though reared in Massachusetts. To them were born two sons. The eldest, Porter B., was drowned while skating on Lake Pepin December 13, 1878, in the sixteenth year of his age. His remaining son, Alonzo J., was born May 2, 1872. The family are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Guernsey is a member of the I.O.O.F., the American Legion of Honor, and the A.O.U.W.

C. F. YOUNG & BROTHER, clothiers, Lake City. The success of this firm is an example of the results of energy and perseverance. In 1865 C. F. Young opened a general store here, and afterward began to deal exclusively in clothing. In 1873 he built a large store on the site of the firm's present building—corner of Center and Main streets. In September, 1877, his brother, Henry H., bought a share in business, and in the spring of 1884, Charles Koch became a partner. In the great fire of April, 1882, the building and stock were completely consumed, inflicting a loss of \$45,000, of which \$20,000 was made good by insurance. In the summer of 1883 their present handsome structure was erected, at a cost of about \$8,000. It is 48×85 feet in dimension, two stories high, with basement under all, walls of solid masonry and fire-proof roof. It is the finest store in the city, and in it is displayed the largest and most varied stock of goods in their line to be found here. A wing, 22×20, is used exclusively as a tailor-shop. A large stock of ready-made goods is carried, with a profusion of both gents' and ladies' furnishings, Butterick's patterns, etc. Including tailors, from sixteen to eighteen people are employed by Messrs. Young to assist them in their business. Charles F. Young, the founder of this establishment, came to this country from Germany when a mere youth. With an elder brother he arrived in Chicago in 1855, and was left there while the former sought a location in the west. Becoming tired of waiting for tidings of his brother, young Charles shipped on board a Lake Michigan sailing vessel. A very stormy voyage ensued, and the vessel narrowly escaped wreck after beating about four days. The young voyager, becoming very ill, was put off at White River,

Michigan, then an unsettled country, and remained there eighteen months before hearing from his brother. The latter had settled at Read's Landing, and found the whereabouts of his charge through friends in Chicago. Coming to Read's, our subject was employed as clerk by a merchant there. After a year spent there and another in St. Louis in this manner, he attended a term of school at Wabasha, and this constituted his educational advantages in this country, save those furnished by his every-day business. In 1862 he volunteered in a company raised to go to the relief of settlers on the western border, and spent the winter on the frontier. In 1863 he began business for himself by opening a general store at Read's, and in 1865 opened a branch here, to which he removed the whole stock a year later. Henry H. Young came from Wurtemberg to Read's Landing in February, 1864, and spent a year as general chore-boy in a hotel there. During the winter of 1864-5 he attended a private school for three months, and thus prepared a foundation for his knowledge of English. In the spring he entered his brother's store at Read's, and assumed charge of that establishment on the removal of the proprietor to Lake City. He remained in his brother's employ until he became a partner as above noted. The winter of 1869-70 was spent by him in Bryant & Stratton's business college at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. On account of too close application to business he was compelled to take a rest in 1876, and returned from a trip to California with renewed vigor. Mr. Young was married in 1872, to Miss Anna L. Schauble, a native of his own province. Three children have been given to this union, of whom two are now living, viz: Henry G. and Albert Frederick. Mr. Young served four years as treasurer of Lake City, and refused to serve longer on account of business demands. In national and state affairs he affiliates with the republican party. He has taken all the degrees of Freemasonry to K. T., passed all the chairs of Odd-Fellowship, and is a useful member in the Sons of Herman and Knights of Honor.

ANSON PIERCE, county commissioner, Lake City, is a son of Chauncey and Mahala (Conger) Pierce, of Connecticut and Vermont. The paternal progenitors of Mr. Pierce emigrated to this country from England in the seventeenth century. The town of Charlotte, Chittenden county, Vermont, is the place of Anson Pierce's birth, and May 6, 1828, the time. His early life was spent on the farm of his father, and he received a limited common school training. Nature had done much for him, and by proper care and culture of

his talents he became fitted for the trusts imposed upon him by his fellow citizens. When sixteen years old he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, which he followed many years. On becoming of age, he went to Chicago, where he was employed several years in building. In 1857 he became a resident of Lake City, and continued here at his trade for fifteen years. For six years he kept a hardware store, and was burned out in the great fire of April 22, 1882. He was several years supervisor under the township organization, and alderman under the city government; has served two terms as county commissioner, which responsible position he now fills. In the fall of 1873 he was elected county treasurer, and re-elected in 1875, holding the trust for four consecutive years. His allegiance has always been given to republican principles. In religious ideas he is a Freethinker. Lovina E. Lyon, to whom Mr. Pierce was wedded in 1852, is of Scotch descent, born in Vermont, as were her parents, Asa Lyon and Katie Benson. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce are now in the midst of pleasant and useful lives, and enjoy the esteem of the whole community. Of their offspring four are now living, all at present in Lake City. Alice H., the eldest, married Samuel P. Fox, who died in Pennsylvania. Frank resides in the city, and celebrated his wooden wedding January 18, 1884. Charles and Grace reside with their parents. February 4, 1884, Mr. Pierce and two sons bought the extensive hardware business of J. Cole Doughty & Co., and are now continuing the same under the firm name of Anson Pierce & Co.

W. H. CAMPBELL is a native of Mississippi, and resided there until he was eight years of age, when he came north with his father's family. He first came to Wabasha in 1857, and before the war broke out had returned to the south to visit his mother's people. He was there impressed into the rebel service, and was in the army of the confederates nearly a year, when he succeeded in effecting his escape to the north, and returned to Wabasha in 1863. He subsequently went into trade here, and has conducted business as a general merchant four years. In 1872 he was elected auditor of the county, and held that office until 1881, having been four times elected and once appointed to fill a vacancy. He is a member of the firm of Z. C. Goss & Co., but takes no active part in the management of business. In connection with J. J. Stone, M.D., he is farming on a tract of sixteen hundred acres, on the line of the Northern Pacific railway, forty miles above Crookston. They have

now eight hundred acres under cultivation—seven hundred in wheat, and one hundred in oats. Last year's wheat crop of three hundred and fifty acres averaged a yield of twenty bushels to acre. Mr. Campbell has also a valuable tract of sixty acres on what is known as West Wabasha. Mr. Campbell was married October 12, 1869, to Miss Alma A. Downer, of this city. They have but one child living, Susie D., born September, 1870. Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. J. H. Mullen were the daughters and only children of John B. Downer, for many years a prominent business man of this city. Mr. Downer was born in Stowe, Vermont, July 8, 1811, and was married April 8, 1834, to Miss Caroline H. Tinker, who was born at Morristown, Vermont, April 7, 1815. The daughters were both born at Jay, New York, Marion B., January 29, 1849, and Alma A., March 11, 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Downer were very happy in their married life of forty-eight years and a half, and in their deaths they were not divided, Mr. Downer dying October 19, 1882, her husband surviving her only a few hours.

HON. JOHN F. POPE, lawyer, and ex-judge of probate for Wabasha county, was the fourth child and third son in a family of nine children born to Ralph and Mary (Richardson) Pope, of Orange, Orange county, Vermont. Judge Pope was born October 7, 1836. His early life was spent on a farm. Young Pope had the advantages of the country school, but when he had reached the age of sixteen years had made a sorry record as a student, his highest ambition being to escape school duties and evade punishment for his frequent violations of the rules of school government. Fortunately he had a brother of scholarly acquirements, who opened a select school in the village of Orange the winter that our subject was sixteen, and in this school he became a conscript pupil, by order of a stern father. Finding himself obliged to attend school, his pride soon awakened him to a sense of shame for the great ignorance which he possessed when compared with his more studious schoolmates. There was no escape from the student life, and he could discover but one way to ameliorate his humiliating condition, and that was by hard study. Once fully resolved on this point, his really brilliant mind began to display its superior powers, and within two years he was in advance of those of his age and leading his classes. He taught school some and worked on the farm until he had reached his twenty-fifth year, and then came west and learned the mason trade, and also blacksmithing; these vocations he followed for many years in

Beaver, Winona county. Having acquired some skill as a debater by attending lyceum in Vermont, he was frequently solicited to display his oratorical abilities as a pettifogger in Beaver and vicinity. His first appearance before a court was not such as tended to encourage his aspirations in that direction, he was pitted against a browbeating pettifogger, who knew enough to discover that Mr. Pope knew nothing of the business in hand, and the latter lost his case and felt very much crestfallen. A second encounter of this kind aroused his ire and grit, and though defeated he resolved to and did procure suitable law-books, and was well prepared to meet his pugilistic opponent, when for the third time he had occasion to appear before Justice H. B. Knowles and plead a case against Mr. Oliver Porter, the browbeating pettifogger above mentioned. The latter undertook to employ his usual tactics, and by physical force silence young Pope, but found his mild-mannered opponent of former suits was ablaze with wrath and bursting with rage. He had risen to his feet, and stretching his tall form to its greatest height, he threatened with fierce language both lawyer and court, and menaced that tribunal of justice with utter annihilation unless he should be permitted to conduct his case according to the rules of practice. The effect was excellent, and from that time forth no one ever attempted to browbeat the new aspirant for forensic honors. It was more than eight years after this little episode occurred before Mr. Pope applied for admission to the bar. October 17, 1873, he passed a creditable examination and was admitted to practice by the circuit court of Winona county. The following year he came to Plainview and opened a law office. The spring of 1875 he formed a copartnership with Hon. H. P. Wilson, and the following fall was elected probate judge for Wabasha county, and was re-elected to the same position in 1877. His copartnership with Mr. Wilson was dissolved in 1876, since which time Mr. Pope has continued to practice law without a partner. He is a member of the Masonic chapter and has thrice been elected master of the blue lodge of Plainview. He was married December 11, 1864, to Sarah L. Welch, daughter of Samuel and Louiza Welch, of Winona county, by whom he has one child now living, Frank, born March 6, 1880.

HENRY ALBERT STEVENS, barber, Lake City, is a son of F. R. and Angeline Stevens, early residents of this county. Both his parents were born in the village of Osen-obruch, Prussia, and the father died at Wabasha, March 29, 1862, the mother surviving him

over eight years, passing away December 28, 1870. They reared three sons and two daughters. Fred R. and John are resident at Ulen, near Crookston, Minnesota. Eliza (Mrs. Joseph Buisson) and Angeline (Andrew Wheeler), dwell at Wabasha. Henry Stevens was born at Petersburg, Rensselaer county, New York, June 3, 1851, and came with his parents to Wabasha in 1858, arriving April 29. His father's death occurred when he was but eleven years old, and upon him devolved largely the care of his mother and sisters. When about fourteen years of age he began to learn his trade, and subsequently worked several years for a liveryman. He was married January 22, 1875, to Miss Mamie Thoney, a native of Switzerland. The same year he came to Lake City and opened the barber-shop he now operates, on Washington street. He now employs two assistants, and in addition a large millinery business is carried on by Mrs. Stevens in the handsome store over the shop. The largest business in both these lines in the city is conducted here. Mr. Stevens was reared under Episcopal tutelage, and affiliates in politics with the democratic party, frequently taking part in its conventions. One child was given him, July 15, 1877, and christened Harry Arthur.

MARCUS CARSON, farmer, Lake City, was born in Wyoming county, New York, in 1836, and is the son of Stephen and Julina (Grover) Carson, natives of Otsego county, in the same state. His paternal grandfather was born in England, and his grandmother on the same side was a native of Germany, both having come to America in early childhood with their parents, who settled in the Mohawk valley. * His grandparents on his mother's side were of New England stock, several generations back. Mr. Carson, like his father and grandfather, was reared and educated on a farm, and like his worthy progenitors, has made farming the business of life. In 1858 he came to Minnesota and pre-empted a piece of land, which he paid for, and the same season returned to his home in York State. This land was some years later traded for eastern property, and Mr. Carson remained east till 1872, when he came to Minnesota with his family, and permanently located in Lake City, where he now resides, though still engaged in farming. The care of his fine one hundred and sixty-acre farm in Gillford township furnishes him employment during summer, and his forty acres of timber in Wisconsin gives him ample employment through the winter months. He was married in 1863, to Miss Laura C. Humphrey, of this city, and they

have two children living, Grace E. and Alice L. Mr. and Mrs. Carson are members of the Congregational church. At the outbreak of the war of the rebellion in 1861, Mr. Carson enlisted as a private in the 9th N. Y. Vol. Inf., and on organization was elected first lieutenant, which commission he held when discharged on account of disability.

MARCUS A. HUMPHREY, Lake City, is one of seventeen children born to Theophilus and Cynthia (Hayden) Humphrey. The subject of this sketch was born in 1808, at Canton, Connecticut, the native state of his parents. He followed farming till the approach of age prevented. When thirty years old he married Sina Fitch Chipman, born in New York, daughter of Lemuel and Laura (Meade) Chipman, of Vermont birth. Mr. Humphrey became a resident of Lake City in 1868, engaging in the loan and real-estate business. He is a deacon in the Congregational church, of which himself and wife have been members forty years, and is a republican from principle. During his residence in New York, where he went when nine years old, he served his town acceptably for several terms as assessor, and was six years an efficient member of the Lake City school board. Of his six children, three are living, as follows: Louisa F. (Mrs. C. D. Warren), Lake City; Marcus C., Marshall, Minnesota; Laura (Marcus Carson), Lake City. The others died at ages noted below: Alta, twenty-eight; Theophilus C., twenty-two; Nina A., twenty-one.

CHARLES M. COLBY, Lake City, is a son of Ford Colby, one of the pioneers of this state. This subject was born in Eaton, Compton county, Province of Quebec, June 29, 1844, and was therefore about fourteen years old when he came with his parents to this state. His youth was spent on a farm there and here, and his intellect trained in the common schools. Notwithstanding his limited educational opportunities, Mr. Colby is a gentleman of more than ordinary acquirements. For many years he owned and tilled a farm in the town of Lake, which he sold in 1883. For some time his winters were spent in mercantile pursuits in the city, and in 1881 he removed thither. For six years he was employed as drygoods salesman by C. F. Rogers, and subsequently by C. F. Young. He was two years clerk in the Merchant's Hotel. He has always been a republican, and is a member of the Odd-Fellows lodge and encampment here. January 19, 1881, he was united in marriage to Miss Alice, daughter of John Disney, one of the pioneers of Gillford

township, this county. To this union has been given a daughter, now (March, 1884) one and one-half years of age.

JOHN DISNEY (deceased) settled in Gillford in 1857, on the farm still owned by his widow. Thomas and Catharine Disney, his parents, emigrated from Ireland to New York city, where John was born March 17, 1803. Here the mother died in March, 1805, aged forty-four, and his father returning to his native land, and died there December, 1815, at the age of fifty-nine. This subject lived with a sister at Richmond, New York, till ten years old, when he ran away and joined the American army as a drummer. After knocking about the world for some time, he settled in this county as above related. In the fall of 1878 he bought a residence in Lake City, where he continued to dwell till his death, which occurred October 27, 1880. June 9, 1823, he was married to Lois Clark, who died March 15, 1848, leaving four children. Robert, John and William reside in Gillford. Mary is the wife of Edwin Brown, at Joliet, Illinois. On June 23, 1849, Mr. Disney was a second time married to Mary Sweetman *née* Wall, who bore him four children. By her first marriage Mrs. Disney had one daughter, Henrietta, now Mrs. Daniel Edwards, Lake City. The others are: Kate (Mrs. Albert Field), Zumbro Falls; Lois (Byron Miller), Mexico, New York; Charles, attorney, Hudson, Wisconsin; Alice (Colby), Lake City. Mr. Disney was a member of the Methodist church, and always supported republican principles.

JOHN C. SCHMIDT, brewer, Lake City. Lake City brewery, now owned and operated by John C. Schmidt & Co., was first started in 1861 by John Mingus in a small frame building, where the present one now stands, on the corner of Gardner and Center streets. He was succeeded by the Wise Brothers, who built the present stone structure, in size 24×75 feet, and twenty feet high. Mr. Schmidt purchased this property in 1876, and in 1877 associated with him his present partner, Mr. Fred Lange. They are now doing a prosperous business; have a first-class outfit, with a capacity of twelve hundred barrels per year. Mr. Schmidt was born in Schweren, Mecklenberg, Germany, in 1833, and was reared on a farm. He was married October 15, 1855, to Miss Julia Lange, a native of the same place. On April 28, 1857, he with his wife and two children sailed from the city of Hamburg on the ship Bremen for America, and landed in New York on June 9. On the 11th of the next April they first set their feet on Minnesota soil at Read's Landing. Mr.

Schmidt at once made a claim to one hundred and sixty acres of government land in the township of West Albany, and with his ax and an ox team began to make a home for his family. His land, being covered with a growth of oak timber and grubs, required the incessant labor of years to clear and fit it for use, but his strong arms and determined will were equal to the task, and Mr. Schmidt in time had (what he could not have made for himself in his native land) a good farm. This farm was finally sold, and a prairie farm of a one hundred and sixty acres was purchased in the town of Lake. This he still retains. Mr. Schmidt gave the writer a little of his early experiences in Minnesota, and after repeated solicitations, consented that the following incident pass into history: "Of course," said he, "we could not raise all we needed on a new and unimproved farm, and not having money to buy my bread the first year, I took a job of cutting and putting up hay for a man near Read's Landing. Not understanding English very well, and the tricks of trade still less, I agreed to take my pay in groceries; supposing that included flour. When the work was done I called for my pay, and the wily merchant inquired what I would have. I named over the articles, including flour. He gave me all but the flour, saying that article was cash, and he must have cash for it, so I took my groceries and went home to find my family without bread. Of course I could not remain under such circumstances, so I went back to the river and secured a job with a raftsman on a keelboat, and in a few days had the price of one hundred pounds of flour, which I purchased, and carried from Read's Landing to my humble home on my back, a distance of fourteen miles." Such fidelity and devotion to a family is meritorious, and commands their lasting respect and esteem. Mrs. Schmidt also nobly did her part in their struggles to make a home and rear their family, and is now suitably rewarded with comfort and plenty. They have six children living, whose names in the order of their birth are: Mary (now the wife of Lewis Hagen), Edward, August, Julia, Clara and Ida.

LOYAL D. COLBY, farmer, of Plainview, and son of Jonathan Colby, also a Plainview farmer, was born in Orange county, Vermont, on April 20, 1836. In 1855 he accompanied his father to California. They went thither via the isthmus of Panama, and spent two years in the mines known as Garrotte No. 2, near Big Oak Flats. In the spring of 1858 they started from Vermont with eight horses, which they drove nearly the entire distance to Wabasha

county. In 1863 he bought eighty acres on section 16, in Plainview, but did not take up his residence thereon until after his marriage, which occurred January 1, 1867, the lady being the daughter of Smith P. Avery, a wealthy farmer of Orange county, Vermont; the ceremony took place at her Vermont home. The children of this marriage are: Lula B., Gardner A., Carl W., Esther J. and Rolla W. P. Mr. Colby is a member of the Plainview Methodist Episcopal church, the masonic fraternity and the grange, and is independent in politics. His home is still on section 16, just east of the village, where he has one hundred and sixty acres of fine land.

COLIN SINCLAIR, lumber dealer, Lake City, is one of the largest dealers in this line in Wabasha county. His stock, which is full and complete at all times, consists of lumber—in every form and of any class desired, and always at the lowest possible price—shingles, lath, and manufactured doors, sash and blinds; also hair, cement and lime; wood also forms an important part of his trade. He also has one-fourth interest in the planing-mill. Mr. Sinclair has been here in this business since 1872, and has by careful and fair dealing built up a prosperous trade. He is also extensively interested in Minneapolis real estate, besides eighty acres of western land, and many lots in Lake City. He was born of Scotch parents, near Kingston, Canada, January 6, 1846. While he was yet in childhood his parents moved over the lake to New York State, and settled in Brownsville, where they remained a short time, and then went to Watertown, New York. While here his mother died, and the father and family removed to Massachusetts, where they remained till 1859, when they came to Minnesota and located in Lake City. In 1862 our subject, though only sixteen years of age, possessed the manhood and courage to enlist in the cause of his country against an unjust rebellion, as a member of Co. G, 8th Minn. Vol. Inf. He followed the fortunes of war for nearly three years, taking a part in the border warfare on the frontier against the savages, who were attempting to devastate the pioneer Minnesota settlements. After peace was restored, and the army disbanded, Mr. Sinclair returned to his home in Lake City, and soon after was employed in the Minnesota pineries in the interest of large lumbering firms, and so continued till his settlement in business here. He was married at Redwood Falls, July 14, 1876, to Mrs. Mary M. Oliver (formerly Miss Whaley), a native of New York. The name of their only child is Earl C. Mrs. Sinclair's eldest two children are Cora and William Oliver.

CHAPTER XCIV.

EARLY SETTLERS—CONTINUED.

HON. P. H. RAHILLY, farmer, is a native of Limerick, where he was born, March 8, 1834. He was the eldest of three children born to Matthew and Mary Lynch (Rahilly), natives of Limerick. The elder Rahilly was an extensive farmer, and the subject of our sketch passed his time between the city and farm until the age of fourteen. When he was five years of age he was called to mourn the death of his mother, and in 1848 his father emigrated to Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where he yet lives. In 1849 he was followed by Patrick, who remained with his father a few months, and then went to New York, where he lived until 1854. In that year he located at Rochester, Minnesota, entering the employ of, and part of the time in partnership with, W. D. Leroy, at that time one of the leading men of the state. August 23, 1860, he wedded Catherine Norton, of Galway county, Ireland, and soon after he located on the farm in Mount Pleasant, where he has since resided. His marriage was blessed with seven children: Mary J., deceased, Jennie I., Mary A., James M., Agnes K., John T., deceased, and Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Rahilly belong to the Catholic church. He is a democrat, a man of extended reputation, and has often been called to the public service as a legislator. The election to his first term was in 1874. In 1876 he was nominated on the democratic ticket for state auditor, but was defeated. In 1877 he was again sent to the legislative halls, and in 1879 he was elected to the state senate. In 1882 he was again sent to the legislature, of which he is now a member. Mr. Rahilly is one of the most extensive farmers in southern Minnesota, and his farm in Mount Pleasant comprises twelve hundred acres. In 1877 he purchased twenty-three thousand acres of land in Traverse county, most of which he has since sold. He now owns five thousand acres there, which is being rapidly improved. He makes a specialty of small grains, but has a good supply of stock.

ANDREW J. FOWLER, Lake City, is a direct descendant of Capt. William Fowler, who came from England to New Haven, Connecticut, in 1664. Amos Fowler, grandfather of this subject, was a captain in the revolutionary war. In Lebanon, New London county, Connecticut, June 13, 1835, Andrew J. Fowler was born to Amos and Lydia (Backus) Fowler, who were also born in that state. Up to seventeen years of age his life was passed on a farm, his education being supplied by the common schools. His habits were, however, studious, and he contrived to fit himself for the responsible positions he was afterward called to fill. He was employed as clerk in a store in Hartford for some time, and afterward engaged in the grocery trade there. In 1856 he took a life-partner in domestic concerns in the person of Miss Ida E., daughter of Horace Grant, both born in Connecticut, the former at South Windsor, and she has proved a valuable helpmeet. In 1860 Mr. Fowler visited Lake City, and being pleased with the locality, brought his family here the following spring. He purchased land in Mount Pleasant township, where he engaged in farming for a short time, subsequently selling the land. For four years he kept books for a mercantile firm in Lake City, and served the American Express Company as agent one year. In December, 1871, he entered the First National Bank, where he served successively as bookkeeper, teller and cashier. In March, 1876, he entered upon the duties of county treasurer, to which post he was elected in the November previous. He was twice re-elected, and retired from the office in 1882. Mr. Fowler has always been a democrat. He has always taken an active part in fostering schools, and served some time as president of the Lake City school board; was justice of the peace; two years alderman; in 1869 was elected to the state legislature, and re-elected next year, serving in the sessions of 1870-71. The first two children given to Mr. and Mrs. Fowler were christened Andrew and Florence Augusta, and died in Connecticut. Five are now living, namely, Arthur G., Lake City Bank; Amos S., engineer, Lake City mills; Alice M., Annie R. and Adelaide, at home.

LONDON & BURCHARD, dealers in drugs, groceries, etc., succeeded A. Y. Felton in the year 1874, under the name of C. O. Landon & Co., in August, 1877, comprising C. O. Landon, C. D. Burchard and E. S. Case. In August, 1877, C. D. Burchard bought E. S. Case's interest, leaving the firm Landon & Burchard. During the spring of the same year G. C. Landon, son of C. O., entered the business

as clerk, and in May 1, 1883, assuming his father's interest, became partner in the firm as it now stands, Landon & Burchard. Landon, Jr., or G. C. Landon, was born in 1859 at Rock Falls, Wisconsin, whence his parents removed with him to Plainview in 1861. Here he passed through the high school, and by thrift and industry has gained the respect and patronage of the community; evidently a rising young merchant, and a mason of high order. C. D. Burchard, the other partner, was born in Gainesville, Wyoming county, New York, December 23, 1851; whence he migrated with his parents in June, 1856, to Plainview. Greenville of ancient days was the scene of his schooling until 1867.

ANDREW J. TAFT, blacksmith, has been a resident of Mazeppa since 1861, and is reckoned among the substantial citizens of that village. Besides carrying on a flourishing blacksmith and wagon business, he is one-half owner in the only hardware store in the place, which also does a good business. Mr. Taft's parents, Samuel and Rachel (Hanson) Taft, were natives of New England and New York respectively, and at the time of his birth (June 6, 1831) were residents of the town of Trip's Hill, Montgomery county, New York. When he was nine years old they removed to Whitewater, Wisconsin, and there died. When nineteen, young Taft began work at his trade. He was for some time employed in the wagonworks at Whitewater and also at Berlin. After spending a year in California he returned to Wisconsin, and was married there in the fall of 1855 to Mary Radner, a native of Canada. He is now the owner of his shop on Walnut street, a good residence, and joint owner of the store. He has been two years a member of the village school board, and a like period of the village council. He is a thorough democrat, and his religion is the golden rule. Three children have been given to him: William Lawrence clerks in his father's store; Helen Isabel is wife of his partner, O. B. Munger; Maude E. is at school in Rochester. In 1865 Mr. Taft served nine months as a recruit in the 1st Minn. Heavy Art. at Chattanooga.

PETER CLEMENS (deceased) was a veteran of the German army, having served eight years in the war against Napoleon. He was also a pioneer of the Roman Catholic church in Mazeppa, having thrown open his house for services some years before the erection of a church here. He practically built the first edifice, paying nearly all its cost from his own pocket. Mr. Clemens was born in Haster, Gruebenmacher, Germany, December 11, 1808, and died here July

3, 1871. At twenty-seven years of age he learned the mason's trade, and followed it nearly all the rest of his life. He was married November 18, 1854, to Mary Reuland. He landed in New York on January 1, 1855, and took up his residence in Westchester. Thence he removed to Minnesota, and bought a quarter-section of land in Pine Island township, near Mazeppa. Here he lived till 1865, when he moved to this village. He was the father of twelve children, four by his first marriage. All are living in this vicinity. Here are their names: Matthew, Nicholas, Peter, John, Mary (Mrs. George Hertzig), Matthew D., Catharine (Mrs. Nic. Hoffman), William, Anna (Mrs. J. B. Gregoire), Elizabeth; Barney, the youngest, is dead.

WILLIAM H. WARRING, farmer, has made his home on section 13, Chester, since 1860. At that time he bought the claim of another man to one-fourth of this section, and entered it as a homestead. He has since added eighty acres more to his domain. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is now recording steward of Gillford circuit. He has been seven years treasurer of his town, and eleven of his school district; has also been school director, and was town supervisor in 1866-7. That he is an ardent republican is testified by his three years' service in the Union army. He enlisted in the fall of 1861 in Co. G, 3d Minn. Inf., and served in the Western army. Was taken prisoner at Murphreesboro, and spent six months in prison. At Vicksburg was taken sick and suffered much through disease. Mr. Warring was born in Albany, New York, September 18, 1830. His life up to eighteen was passed in the city of his birth, and his father then removed with his family to Sauk county, Wisconsin. As above related, Mr. Warring became a citizen of Wabasha county in 1860. He was married June 19, 1852, to Maria Carpenter, a native of Pennsylvania; her parents, Jonathan and Cynthia Carpenter, were natives respectively of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Six children have been given to Mr. and Mrs. Warring, christened thus: Nathan A., Thomas B., Mary E. (Mrs. H. McLeond, Beardsley, Minnesota); Annie (died at eighteen), Hannah V. and Eva, at home. The family now includes the two children of the eldest son, their mother having died, named Bertha Z. and Mark A. Mr. Warring's grandfather, John Warring, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Thomas B., son of the latter, and father of William H., was one of the pioneers of Wabasha county. He was born in Connecticut in July, 1803, and married Susannah Woodsworth of the same nativity; the latter was born December

31, 1804, and is still able to travel alone, going to and fro between her children in different states. Four of her sons were in the army, and still survive. With her husband she took up residence in Gillford in 1856, and dwelt there till after his death, April 3, 1870. Mr. Warring served as supervisor of that town. He was an ardent democrat, but voted for Lincoln at his second election.

JULIUS FRICKE, a native the Elbe, near Hamburg, Germany, emigrated to America in 1852, landing at New York city, where he was married to Miss Annetta Tebbens, October 5, 1853, by whom he had seven children, three boys and four girls. Two boys now sleep in Plainview cemetery, and Alfred, born February 22, 1864, the remaining son, works with his father, who in the year 1860 established the first harness-shop in Plainview, close to the site of his present place of business. Mr. Fricke resides in a handsome brick dwelling, which he erected in 1877 on his village farm of eighty acres, in close proximity to residence of Dr. Tefft. Besides this he is the owner of a farm of one hundred and two acres, which he bought of Hiram Schlacht, and is recorded under warrant 74,708. He is recognized as perfect master of the harness business in all its branches.

S. S. KEPLER, now and since 1876 of the Eau Claire "News," Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and also member of the firm of Kepler & Co., drygoods, was for twenty years a resident of this city, and for the greater part of that time actively engaged in trade on his own account. Mr. Kepler is a native of Pennsylvania, and having become acquainted with the conduct of business, as clerk, came to Wabasha in the spring of 1856 as clerk for the mercantile house of H. S. Allen & Co., lumbermen on the Chippewa, who had established a house here for the sale of general merchandise, and also a lumber yard. The manager of the business here, W. H. Creamer, went to New York in the summer of 1856, and dying there, the charge of affairs here was committed to Mr. Kepler until the arrival of W. J. Arnold that fall, who was at the head of business here until the stock was removed to Chippewa Falls, the following spring, and the business at Wabasha closed. In the fall of 1857 Mr. Kepler started trade on his own account, and the following spring was joined by W. S. Jackson, with whom he was associated in business directly until 1876, and indirectly until the time of Mr. Jackson's death some years later. Their first business house was on the south side of Main, just east of

Hurd's Hotel, and from this location they removed in 1864 to the corner of Main and Alleghaney streets, where in 1879 they built what is now the corner storeroom of Masonic block, and occupied by E. J. Dugan, dry goods merchant. The firm of Kepler & Jackson shipped the first wheat ever shipped from Wabasha market in the fall of 1858, and were very actively identified with all the business interests and educational and religious affairs of the city. In addition to the lots and buildings owned by Mr. Kepler on the east side Wabasha, he has a tract of about fifty acres on the west side, platted in part, and containing some of the most eligible building sites in the city. Though no longer a resident, Mr. Kepler takes a deep interest in all that concerns the life of the city, and his face is frequently seen on these streets. Mr. Kepler was married in the city which for twenty years was his home, August 20, 1868, to Miss Kate McDongall, also a native of Pennsylvania. They have one son, W. S. Kepler, born in this city November 18, 1870.

HENRY BURKHARDT, sheriff, office in county jail. Sheriff Burkhardt was elected in the fall of 1881 and his term of office will expire with the close of the present year, December 31, 1883. His deputies are: Rudolph Eichenberger, Wabasha; Robert Romick, Lake City; William Baxter, Plainview; John Gregory, Mazeppa. Mr. Burkhardt is a native of Switzerland, came to America in 1854 and was in Madison county, Illinois, until his removal to Wabasha in 1860. The following year, 1861, in the spring, Mr. Burkhardt removed to Read's Landing and engaged in business, establishing his meat-market and dealing in live-stock. This business he still conducts, its management at present being in the hands of his son Otto. Mr. Burkhardt has been prominently identified with the business of Read's Landing and also with its local government, for the past twenty-two years, as well as interesting himself in county affairs, serving as commissioner of the county for the fifth district from 1877 to 1881. In 1856 Mr. Burkhardt married Elizabeth Burgher. They have seven children living: Rudolph, born December 27, 1857, now married and living in Polk county; Otto, in charge of the business at Read's Landing, born March 28, 1864. Fannie, born March 4, 1866; Annie, born January 24, 1868; Bertie, born April 5, 1870; Henry, Jr., born June 12, 1872; Edwin, born February 13, 1878.

D. M. MCKENZIE, livery and sale stables, corner Main and Walnut streets. Premises front fifty feet on Main street, running to the

river in the rear, with booking office on the corner of Main. This business was established in 1860 where now conducted, and the present stock is fifteen head of horses, and ten buggies and carriages. Two 'buses are run to the trains and the stable force is three men. Mr. McKenzie is a native of Perth, Ontario; came to Wabasha county in 1853 with his parents, who the following year entered the farm on which Ed. Drury is now living, just within the city limits on the east Sec. 4, T. 110, R. 11 W. This farm Mr. McKenzie sold in 1864 and removed to town, having, as before said, previously established himself in livery business. He had the mail contract between this city and Faribault in 1858-60, and in the latter year, in connection with George Hays, took the contract for carrying mail between this place and Rochester, which they held four years, during which time they maintained a passenger stage route. Mr. McKenzie was married in this city in 1861, to Miss Annie C. Campbell. They have seven children, all at home, three of them attending school in this city.

LUGER FURNITURE COMPANY, office and salesroom on the south side of Main street, three doors from Alleghaney. This business, now conducted as a joint stock company, employing large capital and scores of workmen was started in a very quiet way, by Ferdinand and John Luger, in 1861, at which time they started a small shop, doing hand-work, and supplying the retail trade of this section of the county. From this small beginning the industry has grown, enlarging from year to year as capital increased and demands for goods were created, until they have reached their present proportions, and are justly rated the largest furniture manufactory in southern Minnesota. The original shop was located on the east side of Pembroke, just north of the alley between Main and Second streets, and was afterward removed a few doors south of that location, a larger shop built and machinery driven by horse-power employed. From Pembroke street a change was made to Main street, north side, just west of the Wabasha bank, and in this location they remained until 1872, when their present manufactory was built on block 28, original town plat of Wabasha. Ten years afterward, March 15, 1882, the Luger Furniture Company was organized. This is a joint stock concern, capital one hundred thousand dollars, under the following management: president, Ferdinand Luger; secretary and treasurer, F. J. Luger; superintendent, John Luger. The manufactory proper is a three-story frame structure, 35×100

feet, amply supplied with improved machinery for performing their work economically and with dispatch. The engine and boiler house, 24×40 feet, is furnished with an engine of thirty-five horsepower, the fuel for driving which is principally furnished from the refuse of the factory, except during the winter season, when a greater supply of steam is needed for heating purposes. The finishing room is 32×50 and the ware room 144×32 feet. The business consists in the manufacture of all kinds of common furniture, chairs and bedsteads being their specialties. One of the principal markets for their goods is at Fargo, Dakota, where they have a warehouse and salesroom, for the distribution of their products throughout that section of the northwest. They have also a branch office at Moorhead, in this state. The business at that point is under the management of Ferdinand Luger, president of the company. The number of hands employed at the manufactory is from fifty to sixty, and the value of their manufactured products about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum. Their supplies of hard and soft maple, butternut, oak, elm and basswood are drawn from the valley of the Chippewa. Their walnut is obtained in Iowa. The retail salesroom and office on Main street is 25×60 feet, and they occupy the entire second story of the block, the whole affording forty-five hundred square feet of floor room. The secretary of the company, F. J. Luger, has an office comfortably fitted up in the rear of the salesroom, and the retail department of their business at this point is under his charge. Luger Brothers, the founders and principal stockholders of the company, were originally from Voralberg, Tyrol, Europe. There were eight brothers of them practical cabinetmakers, and those who have become residents of Wabasha emigrated to America in 1854, and were for six years in Dubuque, Iowa, before locating in this city.

URIAH WHALEY was born in New York in 1826. At the age of nineteen he left his home in the east and has spent his whole life in the west. He was two years in the service of the government, with the 8th Minn., and was in some of the principal battles of the war. Mr. Whaley has a family of eight children. He has always been a hard-working and industrious man, being engaged in farming in early days, but now an employé of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company.

JOHN L. SAFFORD, since 1860 a farmer of Plainview township, was born in Allegheny county, New York; received a common-

school education somewhat limited on account of the illness of his father. In 1845 the family removed to Walworth county, Wisconsin. In 1860 young Safford, then in his twenty-sixth year, came to Wabasha county and settled on the southeast quarter of section 16. He offered his services to the government in August, 1862, and became a private in Co. C, of the 10th Minn. Inf.; was honorably discharged as a corporal August 21, 1865. He returned to Plainview, and on the 30th of the following month was married to Rose C. Jolly, of Plainview, a native of Indiana and stepdaughter of Mr. William Boatman, a pioneer of Plainview township. He erected a house on his farm and resided there until 1873, when he sold this place and bought another of eighty acres, in section 14, where he now resides. Mr. Safford is giving some attention to dairy farming. Is a member of the Grange, No. 41. The family are members of the Christian church. Mr. Safford is republican in politics. His children are: Mary A., born August 26, 1866, and Leonard, born March 6, 1869.

WILLIAM FOREMAN, son of Charles and Elizabeth (Fisher) Foreman, was born in Ireland. He was married to Maggie G. Robertson, June 13, 1872. Mrs. Foreman is a native of Canada, of Scotch descent. She came to Wabasha county in company with her father's family and settled in West Albany township. She is the eldest of eight children and has a brother, James, now living in Lyon county, Minnesota. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Foreman, the eldest of which is Harry H., and Ethel Maud and Roy Elmer are the names of the other two. Mr. Foreman is well known all over the township; has been a staunch republican all his life; has been town clerk for a number of years. He is a member of Wapahasa Lodge, A. F. A. M., No. 14, of Wabasha city. Also Relief Chapter, No. 6, of the Knight Templars of Lake City. Mr. Foreman has a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in home place, and two hundred and forty acres in Lyon county, Minnesota. He carries on threshing during the threshing season quite extensively, running three steam threshers; has also a wood-saw. He has had charge of the Wabasha Elevator.

HON. FRANCIS W. KNAPP. The subject of this sketch was the third child in a family of five children born to Charles B. and Catherine (McIntyre) Knapp, the former a native of New York State, and the latter of pure Scotch descent. Mr. Knapp was born in Ottawa City (then By-Town), Canada, April 17, 1838. He

attended school in Canada for a few years. His father, who was a cabinetmaker, removed with his family, in 1847, to Medina, Dane county, Wisconsin, where he located one hundred and sixty acres of government land for a home, and continued to work at his trade, and also followed the business of an architect and profession of a patent-lawyer. While the family continued to reside in Medina Francis received a good common school education, and, being of a studious disposition, was sent to the State University, at Madison, Wisconsin, where he intended to complete a full collegiate course, but, owing to defective health, was obliged to abandon this plan at the close of the first year. He now turned his attention to farming and school-teaching for two or three years. In May, 1860, he came to Minnesota and bought from Levi Emery eighty acres on section 35, Highland township, and his family came the following fall. His farm now contains two hundred and eighteen acres, on sections 34 and 35, on which he has some fine improvements. He was married December 24, 1859, to Hannah E. King, daughter of Jaira M. and Maria (Lunn) King, a native of Montville, Ohio, where she was born June 11, 1839. Their union has been blessed by five children, namely, Grace M., born August 23, 1861, a pupil in the State Normal, at Winona; Hannah E., born April 17, 1866, also a student of the Normal; Albert H., born June 26, 1868; Catherine M., born July 13, 1871; and Charles F., born June 11, 1875. Mr. Knapp has taught school several times since coming to Minnesota. He was a soldier in the 10th Minn. for three years, and lost two fingers from his right hand in the last charge at Nashville, for which he draws a pension of ten dollars per month, and ranked as sergeant when discharged. Mr. Knapp is a republican in politics and has taken quite an active part in political contests. He has been treasurer, assessor and supervisor of the township, and was a member of the lower house of the Minnesota legislature in the winter of 1867-8.

WESLEY KINNEY, attorney, is a grandson of Dr. Abijah Kinney, of Hartford, Connecticut. Ogden, father of Wesley Kinney, married Huldah Walker, who was born, like himself, in Otselic, New York. They died within two weeks of each other, Mrs. Kinney on April 19, and her husband May 2, 1882, and are buried in the same town. Three Kinney brothers came from England and settled in Maine, New Hampshire and Connecticut, respectively, and this family is descended from the latter. Wesley Kinny was born in

Otselic, Chenango county, New York, December 15, 1837. His life was passed on the home farm till sixteen years of age, attending the common schools. His education was completed at the academy in Charlottesville, New York. In 1857 he began reading law at Delhi with William Murray, Jr., and a year and a half later entered the law office of Wait & Berry, at Norwich, New York. In May, 1860, he was admitted to practice in the superior court, at Binghamton. He became a resident of Mazeppa in 1861, and the following year was admitted to the United States district court. He soon became associated with F. M. Wilson, and practiced at Lake City eight years, during most of which time he was city justice. Returning to Mazeppa, he continued his practice, and has done much for the advancement of the village. He drew up its charter and most of its ordinances, and was active in securing its incorporation; was first recorder of the village. In 1882 he bought a farm of sixty acres, partly in the corporation, partly in Pine Island township, on which he took up his residence, and to which he gives part of his attention. On August 13, 1865, he was united in wedlock with Acsie A. Ford, daughter of one of Mazeppa's early pioneers. She was born at Lebanon, New York, May 29, 1846. Their children were born and christened as herewith noted: February 8, 1870, Maude; August 5, 1873, Alvin C.; May 23, 1883, Kent Ford. Mr. Kinney is very liberal on religious questions. In politics he is a democrat. He was a member of the A.O.U.W. until the Mazeppa lodge was abandoned.

LUCIUS KINNEY, farmer, is an elder brother of the above. His parents lived during the year 1833 on a farm in Georgetown, Madison county, and Lucius Kinney was born there on September 27. He was reared on the home farm in Otselic, and received a common school education. January 9, 1854, he was married, the bride being Miss Lydia Bishop, a native of Otselic. Her parents, John and Lydia Bishop, were of New Hampshire birth. Mr. Kinney came to Minnesota in 1856, arriving in Mazeppa September 3, and took up government land in Zumbrota township. A year later he sold out and went back to New York. For sixteen years he engaged in farming there, most of the time on his father's homestead, and again took up a residence in Minnesota. After a stay of two years in Lake City, he bought a farm of seventy acres of land near Mazeppa, in Goodhue county, and has ever since dwelt in this village and tilled the land. Mr. Kinney has always had a horror of debt, and went

without many things desired rather than violate his cash rule. He has always been a democrat. Himself and wife joined the Methodist Episcopal church many years ago. They have two sons. The elder, Frank Clinton, born June 29, 1856, resides in Smyrna, New York, where he married Miss Catharine Wentworth. John Wesley, March 30, 1860, dwells with parents.

JOHN McBRIDE, city justice, was born in Whitehall, Greene county, Illinois, in 1821, hence was one of the pioneer children of that state. His parents, James and Nancy (Taylor) McBride, were natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. The paternal great-grandfather of Mr. McBride, was a native of the Highlands of Scotland, and came to America and visited Kentucky prior to the days of Daniel Boone, the noted Kentucky pioneer. History states that Mr. McBride located his claim by writing his name on a tree, and soon went to Virginia where he settled, and remained till the time of his death. Our subject obtained his education in the pioneer schools of his native state, to which he has, by reading and observation, added liberally. January 24, 1842, he married Mrs. Sinia Smyth, a native of Kentucky, who was then the mother of one son, Charles W. Smyth, elsewhere mentioned in this work. In 1845 Mr. McBride with his family removed to Council Hill, near Galena, Illinois, but soon after went to Miningtown, Wisconsin. In 1857 he removed to Guttenberg, Clayton county, Iowa, where he began the publication of a newspaper, which he removed in 1861 to Lake City, and conducted it as the Lake City "Times" till 1865, when he sold out and entered into mercantile pursuits. In 1877 he was elected city justice, and this position still retains. Mr. McBride has filled many positions of official trust since his residence in Lake City. In 1862 he was appointed notary public, and still holds the commission, and was the same year appointed military commissioner by Gov. Ramsey. During the early part of the late war, was United States recruiting officer, and was for eight years commissioner of deeds for the State of Wisconsin, appointed by Gov. Fairchild. He is now a successful and extensive United States claim agent. He is the father of five children, three of whom are living, Perry P., a compositor, now in St. Paul; J. Albert, a merchant in Millbank, D. T., and Mary E., at home.

CHARLES W. SMYTH, Lake City, was born in Greene county, Illinois, September 20, 1836, and is son of Francis and Sinia A. Smyth, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. The former

died when his son Charles was about three years old, and the latter was married in 1842, to John McBride, Esq., a respected citizen of this city. She lived till January 18, 1871, when she was accidentally killed in attempting to jump from a cutter while out riding with her son, the horse being unmanageable. In 1845, when our subject was but nine years old, he with his parents removed to Council Hill, near Galena, Illinois, where they remained for a short time, and then settled in what is now Lafayette county, Wisconsin. Their stay here, however, was not permanent, as they again went to Stephenson county, Illinois, and engaged in farming for a few years, after which they went to Iowa, and located in Clayton county, where his stepfather published a newspaper till 1861. On the last boat up the river in the fall of that year, our subject came to Lake City, and at once found employment in a lumber-yard. This he followed but a short time, and then went into the "Times" office as a type-setter for his stepfather, who was then publishing that paper. One year later he entered the employ of F. W. Hahn, a large clothier of this town as clerk, with whom he remained about two years. His next business enterprise of any importance was his present. He bought an interest in a meat-market, and has successfully conducted the butcher business in this city for nearly twenty years. November 17, 1867, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Sarah Corwin, a daughter of Henry Heys, Esq., of Goodhue county, Minnesota, a native of England. They have four children, whose names in the order of their birth are: Libbie T. Corwin, Druzilla A., Julia A. and Carrie M. Smyth. Mr. Smyth is a charter member of the Masonic lodge of Lake City, is also a member of the chapter and commandery, and of the I.O.O.F., and an enthusiastic worker in and supporter of these societies.

DANIEL C. CORWIN, Lake City, is the eldest of ten brothers who never disagreed, is a native of Long Island, New York, and was born March 10, 1828. His father, Capt. Henry Corwin, was a seafaring man, and his son started on the water when but nine years old. He followed boating till the age of fifteen, when he left the sea to take a position in a wholesale store in Norwich, Connecticut. He held this position four years, when he turned his attention to art study, at the same time serving his teacher as clerk in his store. After pursuing his studies two years, he returned to Brooklyn, and continued this line of business in and about Long Island and New York till 1859. His time was principally employed in sign and

display painting, though he produced some very fine specimens of landscapes and oil portraits. The action of chemicals used in his work had by this time so impaired his health that he was compelled to abandon a well-established business, and seek a more health-in-vigorating climate. The same year he came to Minnesota, and purchased a farm in Goodhue county, where, after two years' rural life, a portion of his former strength was regained. He then sold the farm and removed to Lake City, where he started in business, which he continued till 1879, when he met with a total loss by fire. He soon after started in a small way on Main street, where he keeps a restaurant and dining-hall. Mr. Corwin was married in 1848 to Mary C. Smith, who died in 1862, leaving one child that has also passed away. His second marriage was in 1862 to Diantha L. Rundle, by whom he has two children, Louis A. and Mary E.

PATRICK SHIELDS was born in County Galway, Ireland, in the year 1831. His parents, Stephen and Bridget (Laylor) Shields (or Shiel) were small farmers. When twenty-six years old he emigrated to the United States, and found work in the Stark cotton mills at Manchester, New Hampshire. Here he espoused Margret Beggan, also a native of Galway county. In 1859 he removed his family to Fox Lake, Wisconsin, where he worked on a farm until just prior to the breaking out of the great rebellion. About this time he came to Wabasha county, and bought out a squatter on section 30, in Highland township. He now occupies a farm on section 29 in the same township, and has in addition to this place another of eighty acres on sections 20 and 21. His wife is an invalid, but has borne him the following children, viz: Mrs. Elizabeth Rodney, of Highland; John, born February 5, 1858, a young man of good business ability and fine education, residing at home; Maggy Curran, born October 12, 1859; Hanore, born July 30, 1861; Mary, born September 29, 1867. In early pioneer days Mr. Shield used to go barefoot in cold weather, as he was too poor to purchase suitable covering for his feet, and has endured many other hardships, but is now in comfortable circumstances. Four years after his arrival in Highland he sold his original claim for two thousand dollars in cash. He is a Catholic, and in politics independent.

IRA J. HUMPHREY was born in Stenben county, New York, October 25, 1826, his parents being William and Hannah (Harris) Humphrey, the former a native of New York State and the latter of Virginia. He received a common-school education. July 15, 1849,

he espoused Mary A. Randall, a native of Orange county, New York, then in her twentieth year. Her parents, William and Anna (Davenport) Randall, were both born in the same state. Mr. Humphrey continued to reside at the old home until 1854, when he removed to Illinois; from here he went to Vernon county, Wisconsin, and again to Tunnel City, Wisconsin, where he kept hotel, and Mrs. Humphrey opened a millinery store. In 1861 they came to Highland, and took up the eighty acres on section 20, where they still reside. Mr. Humphrey served eighteen months in the 1st Minn. bat., which was with Sherman in his famous march to the sea. Mr. Humphrey is an excellent farmer, an indifferent politician and a genial man. Mrs. Humphrey has established a local reputation as a prophetess. This worthy couple have been blessed with three sons, James, Milo and Charles, now residents of Brown county, Dakota.

CHARLES O. LANDON. Jesse Landon, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the son of a Herkimer county, New York, farmer, and himself a farmer. He married Harriet Fish, and was residing on a farm in Chautauqua county, in the same state, on August 23, 1826, when Charles, the third child of their large family, of thirteen children, was born. He remained on the farm with his parents until the day he reached his majority. His educational advantages were very inferior, and the excellent practical education which he possessed was due to his own keen and penetrating powers of observation, unaided by even the district schoolmaster, as both summer and winter young Landon's services on the farm were thought to be indispensable. With but one suit of clothes and almost penniless, on the day that he was twenty-one, he departed from the parental home to seek his fortune. For four years he labored as a farm-hand among New York State farmers, and saved up his meagre earnings until they amounted to several hundred dollars. Finding himself able to do a little farming on his own hook, in 1851 he took to himself a wife, and rented a place. During the next three years he continued to engage in agricultural pursuits and the buying and selling of stock. In 1854 he made his first trip to the west, bringing to the Illinois market several fine horses. Being much pleased with the new country, he went back east fully resolved to return with his family as soon as he could settle up his business affairs there; and the following year found him the owner of a farm in Green Lake county, Wisconsin. He resided here but one year, then spent five

years in Dunn county in the same state, where he pre-empted a claim near Eau Claire. Finding the western fever still firing his veins, and being dissatisfied with Wisconsin, he sold out in 1861 and came to Wabasha county, locating on one hundred and sixty acres of school-land on section 16 in Plainview township the ensuing year, after a few weeks' experience as a grocer in Plainview village. Four years later he sold this farm, and in 1867 bought the village residence which he still owns and occupies, and opened a real-estate and loan office in Plainview. In 1874 he became the senior partner in the firm of C. O. Landon & Co., successors to A. Y. Felton, drugs and groceries. Being prospered in both branches of his business, Mr. Landon, in the spring of 1883, relieved himself of a portion of his business burden by transferring his interest in the store to his son, George C. Landon. Mr. Landon has been twice married; his first wife was Sarah Curtiss, whom he espoused in Warren county, Pennsylvania, in 1851, and who died November 7, 1860, leaving two children, Jay Landon, a hardware merchant of Winona, Minnesota, and George C. Landon. The present Mrs. Landon was Miss Martha J. Kenney, of Dansville, New York, to whom he was married September 9, 1861. Grace Landon is the only child of this union surviving, a son (Charles) having departed this life in his fifteenth year, on January 11, 1883. Mr. Landon is a member of Plainview lodge of A.F.A.M., and of the Congregational church. In politics is a republican; has been for several years a justice of the peace, and officiated as chairman of the township board of supervisors.

WILLIAM JANTI, farmer, Chester, was born August 15, 1837, near Arlow, Belgium, and was reared there on a farm, attending school till fourteen years old. In 1853 he came to Sheldon, Wyoming county, New York, where he engaged in farm labor. In 1861 he became a resident of this town, purchasing eighty acres on section 6. In 1883 he sold this and purchased the southwest quarter of the same section, where he lives and has a beautiful farm. He was a poor man when he came to Minnesota. Both himself and wife have worked hard to make themselves a home. In the fall of 1883 the latter followed a plow day after day, because help was scarce and dear. Their wedding occurred June 17, 1866, the bride's name being Anna Megers. She was born in Luxembourg, and is a sister of John N. Megers, elsewhere mentioned. Their children were born and christened thus: Sarah A., May 26, 1867; John, October 4,

1871 ; Eva M., June 20, 1874 ; Mary, September 17, 1879 ; Christina, September 26, 1881. All the members of the family are Catholics.

One of the latest business enterprises of the wideawake town of Plainview is the creamery at the west end of the business center. A. Y. FELTON, manager and sole owner, started this venture with four teams and two inside factory hands in the spring of 1881, for the making of creamery butter ; and in the fall of the same year added his additional interest as dealer in dairy butter and eggs. By careful management and liberal dealings in trade he has been able to increase his number of teams to six, which are employed in the daily hauling of cream from the neighboring farmers. From five to six hundred inches is the average daily collection, and even as high as seven hundred was the return of one single day. For the greater part of the butter here made a ready market is found at reasonably good prices in St. Paul, Minneapolis and the Northwest, the eastern markets receiving the balance. Mr. Felton originally came from Vermont, in 1861, and immediately on his arrival in Plainview clerked for Ozias Willecox, and continued in his employ until 1866. He subsequently succeeded Crowley & Co. in the drug business, which he retained until 1874. He was elected in the fall of 1867 county treasurer, in which capacity he faithfully served his fellowmen until 1871. To the school board he was elected and returned a member until 1878, and among other posts of honor and business schemes he officiated as president of the telegraph company then operating a line between Plainview and Minneiska. The creamery success has been marked and acknowledged, not alone in this his native clime, but on the other side of the great deep. At the state fair, held at Rochester, besides other premiums, Mr. F. was awarded England's silver cup, contributed by Higgins & Co., of Liverpool, for the best creamery butter salted with their salt. In addition to the four acres of land which he purchased from S. W. Danforth in 1875, and on which he subsequently erected his homestead, and still later his factory in close proximity to his house, farms at Highland, Minnesota, Redwood county and Kingsbury county, Dakota, are his. For fifteen years in succession he served as trustee of the Congregational church, and now stands, as he is reputed to have always stood in the community, with the best ; a man esteemed for industry, honor and respectability.

WILLIAM A. JOHNSON (deceased) was one who was useful to Greenfield township. He was a native of Warren county, New Jersey, born in 1815. At an early age he entered a store as clerk, and eventually began mercantile business for himself at Sodom, and afterward at Popeville, in his native county. For ten years he was employed as a clerk in the United States treasury department. He became a resident of Greenfield in 1861, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land. He had been a successful business man, and now wished to retire from active life in the invigorating climate for which Minnesota is so famous. His farm was rented, and he occupied his mind by conducting a store and hotel. He secured a postoffice here in 1862, and took charge of it. The name applied to this office was Pauselim, and Mr. Johnson platted a village under the same cognomen, on section 27, in 1863. He served some time as justice of the peace, and was chairman of the town board in the years 1862-3-4-5. He adhered to the democracy in political matters, and his religious faith was represented by the Baptist church. He passed away in January, 1870, leaving a widow and one son. The latter, named Isaac L., resides in Washington, District of Columbia. Mrs. Johnson died here in 1882. Her maiden name was Sarah La Rue, and she was a native of New Jersey.

GEORGE HOWE, Kellogg, is a native of Prussia, having been born in the Rhine Province, in February, 1844. His people were farmers, and removed to America when he was in his fourteenth year, settling in Iowa. The parents, John and Susan Howe, died there. Our subject attended an English school about three months, and, with the rudiments of our language thus acquired, was enabled to perfect himself in the requirements of an American citizen. He has served as town and village justice four years, three years as chairman of the Greenfield board of supervisors, and one year as recorder of Kellogg village. His political affiliations are with the democratic party. He was reared in the Catholic church, and still adheres to its faith. Is a member of Read's Landing Lodge, I. O. F. In 1860 Mr. Howe settled on a farm in Glasgow township, this county, where he dwelt until 1874. At this time he built the only brick building in Kellogg, and opened a saloon therein. He still owns the building, which he rents, and has abandoned the saloon business. He was the prime mover toward the incorporation of the village, and secured this end in a few weeks. In 1868 Mr. Howe took a "rib" from the family of Michael Schouweiler, one of the

pioneers of Highland, in the person of his daughter, Catharine, born in Teepes, Ohio. Their eldest daughter, now only thirteen years old, is an ardent student of history, and can name all the American presidents, in order, without hesitation. The youngest, an infant boy, is not christened at this writing. The others, in order of age, are named Michael, Catharine, John, George, Dora and Edward.

MARCUS MORTON INGRAHAM, carpenter, Lake City, was born in Savoy, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, June 24, 1828. His parents, Obediah and Abigail (Smith) Ingraham, were also natives of Massachusetts. The father operated saw and grist mills, and Marcus was his assistant till he was twenty-three years old. His education was furnished by the village school, and was but rudimentary. On his removal to Ashippun, Dodge county, Wisconsin (in 1851), he taught school two terms in the winter intervals of his farming operations. He became a resident of Minnesota in 1857, and built a home at Center Point. Two years later he moved the building to Lake City, and has made this place his home ever since. Many buildings in and near the city are monuments of his skill. On January 19, 1862, Mr. Ingraham's name was enrolled as a defender of his country. He was made second lieutenant of Co. H, 5th Minn. Vols. in Gov. Hubbard's regiment. Our subject served in the western army, commanding his company part of the time. He participated in the battles at Farmington, first and second Corinth, and the campaigns in Mississippi and Tennessee. He was obliged to resign on account of the jealousy of his captain, and was enrolled in the 1st Heavy Art. with the same rank. This regiment was stationed at Chattanooga during Mr. Ingraham's connection with it. It is almost needless to say he is a republican. During his residence at Center Point he served as town clerk, assessor and justice of the peace. October 18, 1848, dates the marriage of M. M. Ingraham to Miss Lucinda L. Fuller, both born and reared in the same town. Mrs. Ingraham's parents, Ira Fuller and Keziah Leonard, were also born in Massachusetts. To Mr. and Mrs. Ingraham seven children have been given, resident as below noted: John M. keeps hotel at Menomonee, Wisconsin; Abby H. (Mrs. Luther M. Follett), Appleton, Wisconsin; Julia A. (wife of P. A. Rockwell), St. Paul; Francis L., with elder brother; Gелlette R., with eldest sister; Charles H. and Bessie P., at home.

FRANK A. BURDETT, Lake City, grain dealer, is among the early residents of Wabasha county. His grandfather, Ebenezer Burditt

(born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, 1761), was a revolutionary soldier and served on a colonial privateer. Abel, son of the latter, was born in Gilsun, New Hampshire, January 20, 1790. Bethsheba Gibson, daughter of another revolutionary hero, born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, in 1785, married Abel Burdett, died April 6, 1866, in Lake City. Her husband died in Zumbro, this county, April 18, 1858. This couple dwelt many years in Grafton, Vermont, where was ushered into the world, July 18, 1821, the person whose name heads this paragraph. During the early years of the latter, he spent some time at the common school, and subsequently managed the farm while his father dealt in stock. The farm was exchanged for hotel property, and Frank was his father's assistant in conducting the house for fourteen years. April 24, 1846, he was united in wedlock with Miss Jeannette Mack, whose parentage is elsewhere given with that of her brother, J. R. Mack. Windham, Vermont, is Mrs. Burdett's native place. Mr. Burdett spent over two years in California, at mining and other occupations, with moderate success. Returning to Vermont in 1855, he took up a permanent residence in the west next year, arriving in Columbia county, Wisconsin, in July. In the fall of 1857 he came to Zumbro and engaged in farming there four years. Removed to Lake City in the fall of 1861, and began to deal in produce. At one time he had four warehouses in operation, one being at Stockholm, across the lake, and has been signally successful. He served the town of Zumbro two years as assessor, and Lake City one year; was also justice of the peace in Zumbro. He adheres to democratic principles of government, and is orthodox in religious faith. Mr. and Mrs. Burdett have one son, now thirty-seven years of age, named Frank D. When eighteen he entered the Union army, and served about a year. When he went from home he weighed one hundred and sixty pounds, and on his discharge weighed, with soldier overcoat, just half as much. His home is now in La Crosse. The two daughters, Sarah A., resides at home, and Flora C. (wife of J. M. Ford), at Wahpeton, Dakota. Abel Burdett was the father of three children. Elvira (Lawrence) died in Danville, Illinois, and Sarah (Ranney) at Linden, Wisconsin.

J. C. BARTLETT, register of deeds. Mr. Bartlett's official term began January 1, 1880. He was re-elected in the fall of 1881, and will complete his second term December 31 of this year, 1883. Mr. Bartlett is a native of New York, came to Wisconsin with his father's family in 1843, settling in Walworth county. His first purchase of

land was made in this county in 1858, but he was not a permanent resident of the county until 1861, at which date he came to Wabasha, and the following year removed to his farm, which was his residence until he engaged in grain trade in Lake City in 1869, when he removed to that city, which was his home until he assumed charge of the register's office in 1880, since which date he has resided in this city. Was elected county commissioner for the Mazeppa district, and served three years prior to removing to Lake City, and was afterward elected to the same office from Lake City district for two terms. Mr. Bartlett married Miss A. T. Bliss, of Walworth county, Wisconsin. They have four children, all attending the public schools of this city.

GEORGE S. LA RUE, the druggist, bookseller and grocer of Plainview, Minnesota, came and, with his parents, settled about two miles west of the present village in the year 1861. He is a native of Canada, where he was born in the year 1851, and whence, while young, he was by removal of his parents taken to Wisconsin. Here in Dodge county, near Waupun, he attended public school, and at the age of ten years moved westward to his present place of business. His business life was commenced as apprentice in drugs to T. G. Bolton, the pioneer druggist of Plainview, with whom he continued for a year and a-half, until, associating with himself some leading members of the community, he was enabled to buy out his boss, in common parlance, and assume the responsibility of the business of the new house under the firm name of G. S. La Rue & Co. This he continued successfully, and sold out his interest in 1878 to Goddard & Co., to enter as partner with Amerland in the banking business under the firm of Amerland & La Rue, bankers. At the end of eighteen months he disposed of this interest to Judge Wording, for the purpose of re-entering in 1880 his former line of drugs, which he did by purchasing stock and fixtures of Goddard & Co., which he now conducts with energy and ability, rendering to every customer a proper equivalent for all monetary exchanges. Mr. La Rue enjoys the full rights of the order of A. F. A. M., and a growing reputation for excellence in goods and square dealing in trade. He was married in Elgin, Minnesota, to Mary D. Woodruff, of that place, and has one daughter, born April 15, 1881.

GEORGE STRATTON was born in Leominster, Massachusetts, March 2, 1827. John Stratton, the father of the present subject, was born in Sherborn, Massachusetts, and was descended from Samuel Stratton

who came to this country from England in 1652, and located near Watertown, Massachusetts, on what is now the site of the Mount Auburn cemetery. John Stratton's wife was Lydia Hyde, a descendant of the Hydys who came to America in 1830, and were among the first settlers at what is now Newton, Massachusetts. Mr. John Stratton was a merchant and did business in Leominster, and was also the possessor of a fine farm. George was his eldest child, and was afforded a good education, obtained chiefly at the Lunenburg Academy. Not being of a trafficking turn of mind, young Stratton did not take kindly to his father's calling, and at the age of twenty-one, having picked up some knowledge of the house-painter's art, formed a copartnership with Xenophon Adams, of Leominster, and opened up a shop. Being a clever manipulator of the brush, he succeeded, and continued to follow the business for several years. He also had charge of the machinery of a button factory, envelope factory, and other machinery in turn for several years prior to his coming to Minnesota. In 1861 he came to visit a brother at Plainview, and, being pleased with the county, and finding plenty of work at good wages, decided to remain here. Although Mr. Stratton has never taken to himself a wife, he has made himself a nice home in the village of Plainview. During his life he has found time to use the brush of the artist, as well as that of the painter, and has several finely executed works of art as a result.

SAMUEL HALL was born in Ireland in 1826. At an early age he came to this country and settled in New York, where he resided several years. In 1861 he removed with his family to Hyde Park township, where he has since resided. As the country was new, and since there were no means of transportation west from Read's Landing, Mr. and Mrs. Hall were obliged to walk from that place and carry the necessities for such a journey. By industry and thoughtful management they overcame the hardships of early times and are now living in ease and plenty. To them have been born nine children, eight of whom are still living.

HON. WILLIAM S. BAXTER came to this planet by the way of Sidney Plains, New York, on February 24, 1836. He was the second child of the numerous offspring of Charles A. and Maria (Bush) Baxter. Both branches of the family were natives of New York State. Ere William had reached adult years, death removed his parents, and he was taken into the family of his uncle, Jabin Bush, a wealthy farmer and merchant of Tioga, Pennsylvania. In 1856

he came to Minnesota and spent a year in Dodge county. Soon after engaged in the livery business in Rochester, Olmsted county. When the war broke out in 1861 he promptly responded to Uncle Sam's call for volunteers and was enrolled as a private in the 2d Minnesota Infantry. In April, 1862, disability compelled him to resign his office as second lieutenant and return to more peaceful pursuits. Having disposed of his Rochester livery stable in the meantime, he took the proceeds and purchased a farm in the township of Highland. A few years since he came to Plainview to reside. He has recently filled acceptably the office of deputy sheriff for the southern towns of the county, and in 1875 sat as a representative in the state legislature hall at St. Paul. He is a republican and a Royal Arch Mason. He married Helen Austin, a native of Ohio, March 31, 1864. Mrs. Baxter died in 1879, leaving but one child, Susan M., surviving.

CHRISTIAN UMBREIT, one of Highland's prosperous farmers, was born in Germany, September 29, 1840. His parents were Henry Jacob and Henrietta (Beck) Umbreit. Christian's parents came to America with their family, consisting of eight children, when he was about the age of eleven. His father, being acquainted with agricultural pursuits, at once secured a small farm in Farmington township, Washington county, Wisconsin, and made it the family home. In the spring of 1862 Christian and Emil, his brother, bade farewell to the paternal home and came to Wabasha county, Minnesota, where Christian located a homestead on section 4, in Highland township; here he continued to reside for twelve years, when he disposed of this place and bought one hundred and eighty of Mrs. Humblin, of section 25, on which he now resides. October 3, 1864, he enlisted as a private in Co. E, 1st Minn. Heavy Art., and was discharged September 27, 1865. He is independent in political matters, and a member of the Dutch Reform church, of Highland. In the autumn of 1863 he was married to Miss Eve Rheingans, also a native of Germany, where she was born in 1844. They have a family of five children, viz: Anna, born October 23, 1866; Bertha, October 24, 1868; Laura, August 28, 1870; Henry, April 1, 1876, and Erbert, August 12, 1880.

WILLARD W. DEAN, farmer, Chester, was born at Lockport, New York, in August, 1829. His father, Harris Dean, was a native of Connecticut, and served in the United States army through the war of 1812. He married Sally Oliver, of Vermont, and settled

on a farm at Lockport. Here the subject of these lines passed his youth till eighteen years old. His father died when he was only two years old, but he was kept at school, part of the time at Wilson College. When eighteen he set out for the west, and dwelt about thirteen years in Wisconsin, most of the time at Berlin, where he was engaged in draying. He was married in 1853, to Eliza Eggleston, a native of Greenwich, Washington county, New York. In 1860 they came to Minnesota and dwelt two years on a farm near Rochester. Three years later Mr. Dean bought the farm where he lives, on section 32, and has ever since been a resident of Chester. All his family, save one, are members of the Free-Will Baptist church in Mazeppa. Mr. D. has always supported the principles of the republican party. His children were christened, and reside, as follows: Emma (Mrs. Myron Mack, now studying for the ministry), at Hillsdale, Michigan; Harris, Rochester; Lester, Minnie and Lydia, at home.

RICHARD BULLOCK, farmer, purchased one hundred acres of land in Zumbro township, section 13, in 1862, and shortly after took up his home thereon. He is a native of England, having been born in Oxfordshire, July 18, 1820. His parents were William and Sarah Bullock, who settled in Erie county, New York, when our subject was sixteen years old. All his schooling had been received previous to this time, in the old country. He was reared on a farm, and after reaching his majority owned a farm in New York. He subsequently removed to Pennsylvania, and came from there here. Besides the home farm, he now has a quarter-section in Bigstone county, this state. His capital was small on arrival here, and his own industry and enterprise have made him independent. He has always been a republican, but now holds aloof from politics. Although not a member of any church, he is a believer in the Christian religion and an active supporter of the Wesleyan Methodist church here. He was married June 4, 1848, to Ruth Amelia Stocking, who was born in Erie county, New York, September 17, 1830. Their eldest child, Martha Cordelia, was born January 10, 1851 (now Mrs. Dwight Lyman), and resides in Redwood county; Sophia Jane, June 21, 1853, married Adelbert E. Randall, now sheriff of Bigstone county.

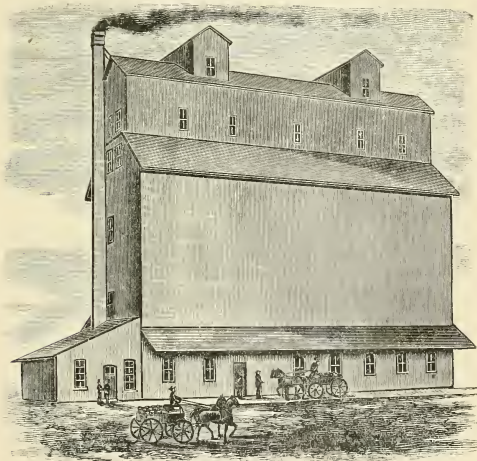
AMOS BARNES (deceased) became a resident of Zumbro in 1862, and was one of its most successful farmers. He was a native of England, born in Kent county July 6, 1832, and died here July 25,

1881. He was very patient under a severe affliction, cancer of the bowels. He was converted in 1867, and joined the Wesleyan Methodist church and died at peace. He was reared to farm labor, and emigrated in 1852 to New York, where he remained six years, and then removed to Walworth county, Wisconsin. Here he was married April 28, 1862, and set out at once to occupy his land in Minnesota, purchased in 1859. The farm embraces one hundred and sixty acres on sections 14 and 23, the residence on the former. Mrs. Barnes was born in New York city. Her maiden name was Mary Munden, and her parents — Frederick and Mary A. — were natives of England. She is also a member of the Wesleyan church. Four children are left to stay her widowhood, all at home, christened George A., Marie Antoinette, Charles E. and John A.

FITZ GERALD SLOCUM, Lake City, is a descendant of Anthony Slocum, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1630, and was one of the founders of Taunton, that state. Capt. Henry Sherman, who served the colonies in the revolutionary war and in Anthony Wayne's campaigns against the Miami Indians, made his home in Providence, Rhode Island. Here grew up and married his daughter Mary and Samuel Slocum, parents of Fitz Gerald Slocum. The latter was born in Bristol, Addison county, Vermont, where he enjoyed limited educational advantages till fourteen years old. His parents then removed to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and took up the task of opening a farm in the wilderness. At eighteen our subject went to New Jersey in the employ of some stock drovers, who afterward took him into partnership. September 16, 1843, he married Sarah P. Griggs, who was born in East Amwell; her grandparents and parents, John and Catharine Griggs, were, like herself, born in New Jersey. In 1845 Mr. Slocum opened a hotel in Frenchtown, and subsequently engaged in the same business at Flemington, New Jersey. In 1854 he went to Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, and kept a hotel till his removal to Lake City in 1862. For a short time he engaged in the sale of agricultural machinery, and bought produce for nine years; was six years employed at the Boston Mills, and is now with the Lake City Flouring Mill Company. For five years after his arrival he supervised the construction of Lake City streets and roads; was five years constable, one year policeman, and four years city marshal; has always been a democrat. Was a charter member of the Odd-Fellows' lodge and is a member of the Masonic order. In religious faith Mr. Slocum is a Univer-

salist, while most of his family attends the Episcopal church. Their pleasant home on Elm street is the result of Mr. Slocum's toil and perseverance. His nine children are all in Lake City and were christened as below: Frances C. (Mrs. Erwin Alexander), Sarah, Helen (Mrs. Chas. F. Frost), Catharine, Lucy (Mrs. Arthur B. Hill), Susie, Jennie, Harry L. and Fred Gerald.

J. G. LAURENCE, president of the Wabasha Mill Company, is a native of Syracuse, New York, where he was born May 1, 1836.



ELEVATOR, WABASHA.

In 1862 he came to Wabasha county and opened a farm of eleven hundred acres five miles southeast of town, at what is now known as Midland Junction, the intersection of the Midland railroad with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. This farm Mr. Laurence continues to operate, growing grain and raising stock, of which latter there are at present on the ranch forty head of cattle, three hundred hogs,

twenty head of horses and five hundred sheep. Mr. Laurence has been more or less in public life since removing to the county. He was elected county commissioner in 1864, serving two terms; was register of deeds from 1872 to 1875; was elected a member of the state senate in 1880 and re-elected in 1882; and is now serving his third term as mayor of the city of Wabasha. That he has been thoroughly identified with all the interests of the city, its railroads, improvements, industries, etc., will be fully apparent on reading the history of the various enterprises in which he has taken part. Mr. Laurence was married June 6, 1872, to Miss Alice G. Wyman, of Wabasha. They have two children: W. Hamilton, born February 24, 1875, and C. Wyman, born November 25, 1879.

CAPT. DANTEL DAVISON was born July 27, 1826, in Pennsylvania, of American parents. His education was obtained in a common school, and is somewhat limited on account of his father's early death. He remained in his native town about ten years, when he moved with his parents to Muscatine, Iowa. His stay at this place was not long, however. The Indians at this place being very hostile and warlike, his father deemed it necessary to move, which he did, and we next find him located at Marion City, Missouri, then a thriving town. Shortly after moving to the aforesaid place his father died, thus leaving young Daniel, a boy of ten, to shift for himself. He remained in this place about three years after his father's death, when he again moved to St. Louis, Missouri, and was engaged in various occupations until about nineteen years of age. He then went to work on the river as common laborer for almost two years; he was then pilot, captain, etc., and remained as such the rest of his stay in St. Louis. Mr. Davison moved to Minnesota in the year 1861 and settled at Read's Landing; commenced work in the lumber business and continued for one year, when he found better employment in his old business as captain and pilot on the river, and has pursued same business ever since. At the commencement of the civil war he offered his services as volunteer in the 3d Minn. regt., but was refused on account of a partially crippled hand. In religion Mr. Davison is a Methodist, and in politics a republican. It was on account of his political views that he was obliged to leave St. Louis. He was an honorary member of the organization known as the St. Louis "Grays," and at the breaking out of the rebellion there was an organization known as the minute-men, organized under Gen. Frost, and Mr. Davison was asked to join the same, but

refused. After refusing he was naturally looked upon as an enemy, and his business being upon the river he thought it unsafe to leave his family in St. Louis, and consequently moved to Read's Landing. He was married about the year 1854, to Maria Caroline Knapke. They have had ten children, eight of whom are still living.

HERMAN DIETERLE, foreman, in charge of Jewell & Schmidt's tinshop, is a native of Tübingen, Wurtemberg. He learned his trade as a tinsmith there, and followed it for years prior to his coming to America in 1854. He was in New York city and the eastern states for three years, then came west; was in Chicago one season, and from there removed to Alma in 1858, having been informed that there was no tinsmith within fifty miles of that city. Supposing it to be a town of some importance Mr. Dieterle came with the expectation of finding a good opening for business, but as there were at that time only two or three small buildings there, the prospect was not flattering. Not discouraged, however, he stuck his stakes, built a shop, and remained there until 1862, when he came to this city, entered the tinshop of Joshua Egbert, and has been in the constant employ of that house and its successors (with the exception of one year spent in the United States army) ever since. He enlisted in Co. G, 2d Art. regt., and served until mustered out. In 1879, desiring to devote some attention to fruit culture, and choosing a location somewhat removed from the center of business, Mr. Dieterle removed to his present home at the east end of the city, corner of Washington and Wabasha streets. He has a pleasant location on rising ground, affording a good view of the river, and his three lots are completely covered with vines and small fruits. He has of grapes two hundred vines; raspberry bushes, four hundred; currant bushes, two hundred; and, besides a fine strawberry bed, apples, plums and cherries in considerable numbers. Mr. Dieterle is a student of all matters connected with the working of metals. His library on these subjects is quite complete, and he is a regular contributor to the periodicals treating these subjects. He is also thoroughly conversant with all the late inventions in mechanical arts, and takes the patent-office reports as they are regularly issued. May 26, 1863, Mr. Dieterle was married to Regina Eberle. They have two children: Henry, born August 18, 1866, who has almost completed his apprenticeship under his father's instructions, and Minnie, born August 23, 1875, who attends the Sisters' school in this city.

W. S. McARTHUR, general cooper factory on Second street, near the Wabasha Milling Company's gristmill. This business was established in 1869, some blocks nearer the business center of the city, and removed to its present location in 1875, at which time the shop was built. The main building is 22×60 feet and the storage room is 20×50. The business consists principally in the manufacture of flour barrels, butter tubs, and amber-cane and syrup kegs. The usual number of hands employed is from six to twelve. Mr. W. S. McArthur is a native of Canada, learned his trade there, came direct from that province to Wabasha in 1862, started in business at once, and has now conducted it in this city a little over twenty-one years. In May, 1858, he married Miss Margaret Wilson. They have three children, one of them attending Wabasha city school.

L. & J. AFFELD, livery, sale and feed stables, corner Second and Bailly streets. Business established by Louis F. Affeld in 1882 in connection with the Green Bay House, which his father (Godfred Affeld) opened in 1869, and which has been under Louis F. Affeld's management since 1877. The livery stock consists of thirteen head of horses, ten carriages and buggies, and there is a stable force of four hands. The stock is quite new, maintained in good condition, and being within one block of the Commercial Hotel, is in a good location for business. The barn, built in 1882, is 32×60 feet, with carriage house, 24×32 feet, attached. Louis F. Affeld is the son of Godfred and Dorothea Affeld, natives of Bavaria, who came to America in 1853, and three years later to Minnesota, settling near Crystal Lake, where Louis was born June 12, 1859. The family came to this county in May, 1862, residing for a time in Read's Landing, and settled in this city one year later. Mr. Godfred Affeld pursued his trade as a wagonmaker until 1869, when he opened the Green Bay House. There are six children, only two of whom are now living at home, Louis F. and his sister Hulda, who was born March 4, 1855.

ALEXANDER GRAY was born in Banffshire, Scotland, January, 1826; died October 22, 1869. He was the eldest child born to Alexander and Isabella Gray, and a brother to James Gray, a sketch of whose life also appears. When a young man, he spent several years in Australia, and in 1862 he emigrated to America, coming directly to West Albany township, and soon located on the farm he occupied until his death. He was married in Scotland to Mary Dingwall, of Banffshire, who died October 28, 1880, leaving five children, James

E., Alexander D., William, Jeanett and George A. Mr. Gray and wife both belonged to the United Presbyterian church. He was a republican, and at the time of his death was justice of the peace. He left a good farm of two hundred and forty acres, and with his death the community lost one of its best citizens. James E., who is living on the homestead, is a young man of intelligence and promise. He devoted three years to the scientific course of the State University, and for a number of years has been a successful teacher in the neighborhood.

JAMES GRAY, farmer, is a native of Banffshire, Scotland, where he was born September 15, 1832. He was fourth of four children, born to Alexander and Isabella Annaud-Gray. The former was a cartwright, and died when James was a child. At the age of thirteen the subject of our sketch learned the tailor's trade, following it until he was twenty-one, when he went to Australia. The six years passed here were mainly devoted to mining, and after returning to Scotland, he emigrated to this country in 1861, locating on the farm he now occupies. April 26, 1864, he was married to Ellen Perry, a native of Banffshire. Six children were the fruit of this union, viz: Alexander P., Margaret (deceased), James G., Mary A., William W., and Ellen. His wife died February 16, 1876. December 21, 1879, he wedded Hannah McCracken, to whom have been born two children, George S. and Ann D. Mr. and Mrs. Gray are both members of the United Presbyterian church. In politics he is republican. He is now chairman of the board of supervisors, which office he has held several years. He has a rich farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and may be numbered among the best citizens of the township.

PARLEY BROWN, attorney-at-law, Lake City, is a native of Lorraine, Jefferson county, New York, and is the second child of Walter and Abigail (Risley) Brown, who reared a family of fourteen children, eight of whom are now (1884) living. His parents were natives of Argyle, Washington county, New York, and Hartford, Connecticut, respectively. He was born April 11, 1818, and was reared on a farm till the age of twenty-one, at which time he entered a mill with a view of learning the trade. His tastes, however, inclining toward the legal profession, he soon after began reading law. Being deprived of educational advantages during early youth, or rather enjoying only such as the primitive schools in the backwoods afforded, his way to the bar was necessarily slow and tedious. But

“as the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong,” so it was with Mr. Brown. He completed his law course, and was admitted to the bar at Syracuse in 1859 by the supreme court of the State of New York. In 1862 he removed to Minnesota, located at Lake City, and at once entered on the practice of his profession. In 1840 he was united in marriage with Miss Maria Myers, who was a native of Schoharie county, New York. She bore a family of six children, two sons and four daughters, and died in 1875. Mr. Brown's second marriage was in 1875, to Miss Charlotte Totman, who, too, was born and reared in Jefferson county, New York. Mr. Brown takes little interest in politics, and has been a life-long democrat.

CHARLES LA RUE, farmer, Greenfield, has been a resident of this township since the spring of 1862, at which time he took the management of the farm he now occupies — then the property of his brother-in-law, W. A. Johnson — on section 22. Among the earliest families of New Jersey was that of La Rue, of French extraction. Isaac La Rue, father of this subject, was born and reared in that state, as was his bride, Martha Gregg. To them a son was born July 29, 1838, in Warren county, and christened Charles. The latter was reared on the home farm, and attended the common school some after he was fourteen years old. Nature did much for him, and he contrived to fit himself for a useful citizen. He has served four years as supervisor of Greenfield, elected by democratic votes. Is a member of Kellogg masonic lodge, of which he is now junior steward. His parents were Presbyterians, and his religious sympathies are with that faith. In 1879 he was united in marriage to Mary, daughter of James and Jane Carpenter, all of New York. Mrs. La Rue was born in Madison county. One son has been given to this union, born April 25, 1880, and christened William J.

JAMES F. ROGERS, of the firm of J. Dobner & Co., dealers in agricultural implements, Lake City, was born in New London, New Hampshire, December 28, 1829. He is the first son and second child of Charles H. Rogers, who is a lineal descendant from an English family of that name, who settled in Virginia toward the close of the sixteenth century. He received a classical, to which was added a theological course, with a view to entering the ministry. His tastes, however, inclining more to commercial pursuits, he made the manufacture and dressing of cloth his principal business. He was also what might be termed a public-spirited man, having been twice chosen to a seat in the New Hampshire state senate, and for

several years occupied the responsible position of high sheriff. His wife and our subject's mother was Miss Abigail S. Copp, daughter of Robert Copp. They died and are buried in Grafton county, New Hampshire. In 1863 Mr. Rogers came to Minnesota and permanently located in Lake City, and soon after engaged as salesman in the store of Cooper & Rogers, and four years later embarked in a general merchandise business on the corner of Washington and Center streets. After conducting business in that line six years he turned his attention to the sale of reliable and improved farm machinery. He was married May 1, 1860, to Miss Mary M. Waterman, of Norwich, Vermont, who died in February, 1868. His second marriage was on May 31, 1870, to Miss Margery E. Carson, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Their children's names are Charles W., Azzy F. and Fred E. Mr. Rogers has served this county several years as deputy sheriff, and this city for the last twelve years as constable.

VAN RANSALAER LEE, veterinary surgeon, Lake City, is a grandson of Ephraim Lee, who entered the colonial army at seventeen and served through the revolutionary war. Ephraim Lee was born in New York, of Virginian parents, and moved to Canada when James — his son, the father of this subject — was three years old. James Lee grew up in Canada, married Elizabeth McVeigh, and settled on a farm in her native town, Elizabeth, Leeds county, Ontario, where V. R. Lee was born in March, 1817. Schools were few and primitive in that region and period, and our subject reached the age of seventeen with very little book culture. His parents then removed to Ohio, and when eighteen he set out to make his own way in the world. For some years he was employed as teamster and in various kinds of labor. In 1844 he opened a livery stable at Milan, Ohio, and began the practice of his profession, which his father had followed and taught him. By study he has improved upon his old practice, and has followed the homœopathic system twenty-four years. In 1854 he moved with a team from Milan to La Crosse, and came to Lake City in the fall of 1863. His practice is successful and he is widely known. For two years he kept the Lyon House, the leading hotel, and was landlord of the Sherman House, now burned, five years. In theological views Mr. Lee is a confirmed Universalist, and politically has always been a republican. He has been twice married: in 1844 to Wealthy A. Emerson, who died childless seven years later; in 1852 to Eliza-

beth, daughter of Asher Chapman, both born in Amherst, New Hampshire. Three children have been given to the latter union. The eldest, Charles H., is in Minneapolis; the youngest, Marian Wealthy, keeps house for her father. Francis is his father's assistant in business. In the fall of 1882 the mother of these children passed away and calmly waits their coming on the other shore.

FRANK A. WELLS was born in Pompey, Onondaga county, New York, December 3, 1831. His parents were Russel and Sophronia (Adams) Wells. Mr. Wells' early life was spent on a farm. His education was obtained at the Pompey Hill Academy. He spent several years teaching in New York State, a portion of the time holding the position of principal in the Manlius graded school. December 23, 1855, he married Miss Sarah Alexander, of Fabius, Onondaga county, and in the spring of 1861 removed to Sparta, Wisconsin, where he engaged in teaching and agricultural pursuits for two years. In 1863 he came to Wabasha county and purchased the Sprague place on section 29, in Highland. In the autumn of 1873 he disposed of this place and bought the Betsey Hall place, just northeast of Plainview village, where he has since continued to reside. Mr. Wells is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, which he joined March 21, 1853, at Manlius, New York, the lodge at that place, Military Lodge, No. 92, being one of the oldest in that state. He was one of the charter members of Illustrious Lodge, No. 63, of Plainview, and was its first master. He is at present High Priest of the chapter, and a Knight Templar. He is independent in politics, but has held several offices of trust in the township. His family consists of four children, namely, Lillian (Mrs. F. D. Washburn), of Buffalo Lake, Renville county, Minnesota; Florence A., Isabelle Winona, and Maud, all at home.

GEORGE HEBBELN, farmer, was born in Germany. He is the youngest son of Hans and Ann J. Hebbeln, of Holstein, Germany. When about twenty-two years old Mr. Hebbeln came to Iowa, but soon changed to Olmsted county, Minnesota. Here he worked for five years, when he returned to Germany on a short visit. He bought horses in Iowa for a short time, and finally bought his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres of fine land, all cultivated. He has always been a democrat in politics, and one of our reliable citizens. He was married in 1871, to Mola Gaducke, of Germany. He has three children.

ROBERT WHITE, builder, Lake City, is descended from a long line of Connecticut ancestors, of English origin. His maternal grandfather, Van Vorns, was banished to Nova Scotia during the revolution for toryism. James White, the father of this subject, was a native of Connecticut. He married Sarah Van Vorns, of New York, and located in Brooklyn, where Robert White was born, September 7, 1824. When the latter was five years old the family moved to Delaware county, and afterward to Rockaway, Long Island. His elder brothers were prominent builders in Brooklyn, and he learned his trade with them, being foreman of their shops several years. In 1848 he went to Bloomington, Illinois, in 1849 to St. Louis, Missouri, and returned to New York to escape the cholera that was raging there. He visited Lake City in the fall of 1856, and built several residences here during the following year. In 1858 he went to California, and returned to New York next year. July 13, 1861, he was married in New Jersey, to Miss Mary L. Morris, a native of that state. Her parents, Samuel and Rhoda A. (Van Marter) Morris, were born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, and New York city respectively. Robert Morris, of revolutionary fame, was an ancestor of this family. Mr. White permanently located in Lake City in 1863, landing here May 6. Very many of the city's finest buildings are monuments of his thoroughness and skill. As a citizen Mr. White stands well in the estimation of his neighbors, as is evidenced by his election for seven years as a member of the city council. For over thirty years he was a patron of Horace Greeley's paper, and when the great leader was a candidate for president he received Mr. White's vote, and the latter has since adhered in general elections to the party whose ticket bore Greeley's name. He was formerly a republican. In matters of religion he is a Freethinker. Four sons are included in his family, resident as below: Samuel Morris, pursuing a business course at Minneapolis; William Edgar, mechanic, Plano, Illinois; Robert Melvin, clerk in store at latter point; Horace Greeley, at home.

JAMES MUNRO, farmer, was born at Banffshire, Scotland, January 14, 1845. His parents were Donald and Ann Noble-Munro, to whom were born eight children, the subject being the youngest. James left his native land at the age of eighteen, coming directly to West Albany, where he has since resided. He was soon followed to this country by his parents, who also located in this township. Here the elder Munro died in 1869. His widow is still living, and is a

resident of Sibley county, Minnesota. December 8, 1866, James was united in marriage to Mrs. Margaret Kirkman-Corry, a native of Lanark county, Ontario. They have one child, James N. His farm consists of one hundred and twenty acres of rich land, with good buildings. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church. He is a republican in politics. For eight years he has held the office of town clerk, and is one of the prominent citizens of the township.

JEREMIAH BALDWIN, of New Haven, Connecticut, was born in the year 1827, and removed to Ohio with his parents at the age of six years, and at the age of thirteen to Wisconsin, where he attended school until of age, part being to public and part to select school, taught by Rev. Henry Heaton. He, after working on the farm for several summers, purchased eighty acres, and for a time was employed in the government survey. At twenty-eight he married Julia Emery, of Wisconsin, who, after bearing him two children, Amos E., now practicing medicine in Marshall, Minnesota, and a daughter, since deceased, died in the spring of 1857. Eighteen months after he married his second wife, Lucia A. Pierce, of West Townsend, Vermont, May 5, 1858. From this union sprang Willis P., Horace J., J. Arthur and Minnie A., all living. In the spring of 1863 Jeremiah left Wisconsin by ox-team, after selling out, and settled on his present farm, part of which, one hundred acres, he purchased two years before of one William Thompson. Six years from this he bought out John Allon, twenty acres additional, and completed his present one hundred and sixty acres about four years after by purchase from George Cole. Mr. Baldwin has been an active trustee of the Congregational church of Plainview since its organization, September 19, 1863, and his present wife has for some time officiated as president of the Women's Board of Mission. Albert R. Pierce, brother to Mrs. Baldwin, enlisted in 1861, was wounded near Arkansas; was honorably discharged at Fort Snelling.

PETER GIBSON, retired riverman, has been a resident of this city since 1863. Mr. Gibson was born in Sweden; came to America in 1851, to Michigan, and was in a lumber-mill on the lake, a few miles above Port Huron, owned by Hubbard Bros. until coming to the Mississippi lumber regions in 1855. From that year until 1863 he was engaged in rafting down the river from Stillwater to St. Louis. He married Margaret Dietrich November 24, 1867, whose family were early residents of this county. They have three children: Jerome, born March 11, 1870; William, born July 21, 1871; Peter J., born December 28, 1873.

PEPIN BREWERY, located in Morres addition to the village of Read's Landing. This property comprises what is generally known as the Burkhardt breweries. The lower one, a frame structure, built by Charles Leslie in 1856; the upper one, a stone building, erected some twenty years since by Michael Ulmer, the whole property coming into possession of the Burkhardts about the time the war closed. Manufacture has been lately confined to the lower brewery, but the location proving too low for the high water of 1883, which flooded their cellars to the depth of eight feet. They are now, August, 1883, fitting up the upper brewery for business, by erecting new dry kilns, and engine and boiler house. This brewery is 40×100 feet, three stories, solid stone, and provided with vaults, having a storage capacity of two thousand barrels. The product of their first year's brewage was six hundred barrels; last year, fifteen hundred barrels, an increase over previous year of thirty-three per cent. The product of the brewery is marketed at home, little or none being shipped. Their real estate comprises a tract of about twenty-seven acres, on which they have a brick yard of over twenty years' establishment, where they manufacture from two hundred and fifty thousand to three hundred thousand a year. The brewery business employs five hands and two teams, and is steadily increasing. The proprietors are G. & G. Burkhardt. They are natives of Germany, emigrated to America in 1859, and to this county in 1863. Godfred Burkhardt married Sophia Bruner in 1866. They have four children living, three in school at Read's Landing: Louis, born October 14, 1868; Emma, born February 14, 1870; Maria, born February 9, 1877; Paulina, born February 5, 1879. Gotleib Burkhardt married Amelia Schlueter, February 2, 1881. They have one child, Albert, born November 25, 1881.

FREDERICK B. WAHLER, farmer, residing in Plainview village, was born in Saratoga, Germany, March 31, 1831. His father, John F. Wahler, was a farmer, and his mother's maiden name was Dorothea Rohrbach. Mr. Wahler came to America in the year 1853. He spent the first three years after his arrival on a farm near Juno, Dodge county, Wisconsin. In 1856 he came to Minnesota, and located near Centerville, Winona county, on school lands. Seven years of his pioneer life were spent here, accompanied by many of the privations and trials that characterized frontier life in those days. The autumn of 1863 he disposed of his Winona county farm, and removed to Plainview township in Wabasha county, where he pur-

chased the Churchill place—a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, on sections 19 and 30. Four years later he purchased the village property, and erected thereon the residence which he has since occupied as his family residence. His landed possessions now aggregate three hundred acres of fine arable land. Mr. Wahler is a member of the Plainview Methodist Episcopal church, and the brotherhood of Masons. He was married to Miss Neiheiser, a native of his own country, in Dodge county, Wisconsin, on July 6, 1856. Their matrimonial life has been blessed with four children, three of them now living, viz: Addie (Mrs. Staddon), of Big Stone county, and Susie and Inez at home.

JACOB KOPP was born in Wiedlisbach, Canton Bern, Switzerland, on April 8, 1830. The Swiss home of the Kopp family was a small farm, but a beautiful place known as Mosrien. Frederick and Barbra Kopp resided here, and raised a family of six children, Jacob being the fourth. Jacob received a good common school education, after which he served four years in the Swiss army. In June, 1851, he married Barbra Giesbuler, and three years later brought his family to America. He first worked on a farm near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, then removed to Watertown, Wisconsin, where he remained but a few weeks. His next move was to go to a place about thirty miles from Portage, where he worked in the pineries and on a farm for three years; after which he spent four years clearing up a farm near Fredonia, in the same state. He came to Highland township, and bought a claim of one hundred and forty acres near the Watkins mill, in 1863. After buying and selling a number of times, he finally purchased the place on which he now resides—eighty acres on section 26, Highland, in 1870. He has five children, viz: John, born in Switzerland, residing in Lake City, Minnesota; Louisa, born in Wisconsin, and Louis and Frederick, born in Minnesota, and a daughter Emma, also a native of Minnesota. Mr. Kopp was one of the original members of the Lutheran church of Highland.

GEORGE HIBNER was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, September 18, 1825. His parents were David and Susanna (Parker) Hibner—his father a native of the city of New York, and his mother of Massachusetts. His youth was spent on a farm, until twenty years old, remaining at home. He worked on a farm in Allegany county for two years. Here he married Polly Pierce, who was born in Onondaga county, New York, September 14, 1824—this occurred July 18, 1847. After his marriage he worked a farm for six

years in Allegany county. In 1853 removed to Wyocena, Columbia county, Wisconsin, and rented a farm on which he remained until the fall of 1859, when he came to Olmsted county, Minnesota. The next year removed to Plainview, and tarried another year, when he came to reside on the farm where he now lives, one hundred and sixty acres on section 22, in Highland, which he located while still a resident of Wisconsin. He has one hundred and ten acres of land under cultivation, and lives in a fine farmhouse. Has also added eighty acres to his original quarter-section. He has but one child living: Electa A. (Mrs. Wm. Safford), of Highland. A son, Ivan Arthur, died November 18, 1876, leaving one daughter, Ida May, 8 years old, residing with her mother, Mrs. Effie (Freer), of Plainview.

JOHN SCHMIDT, merchant tailor and dealer in clothing and furnishing goods, corner Main and Pembroke streets. This business Mr. Schmidt established in 1866, and has conducted it successfully for the past thirteen years. He owns the premises he occupies, one lot east of the corner of Main and Pembroke streets, 25×90, and upon this he has erected his shop, a one-story brick, 20×45, the salesroom and Tryon's jewelry-store occupying the front thirty feet of the building, with the tailor-shop in the rear. Mr. Schmidt is a native of Bavaria, learned his trade there, and followed it until 1852, when he came to America, settling in Milwaukee, which was his home until his removal to this city in 1864. January 16, 1856, Mr. Schmidt married Catharine Schrick. They have three children: Julius, born in Milwaukee in 1857, and now the junior member of the firm of Jewell & Schmidt, of this city; Emil, employed in his father's shop, born June 5, 1860, and John, born December 26, 1861, at present a conductor on the Midland railroad.

LOUIS YOUNG, hotelkeeper, Kellogg, is a native of Luxemburg, Germany, and was born March 10, 1843. In 1850 his parents, Peter and Barbara (Rausch) Jung, emigrated to America and settled on a farm near Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Here, in the old log school-house, young Louis received a common English education. When seventeen years old he entered a grocery store at Grandville station as a clerk, and soon after went to Chicago, where he was employed as a barkeeper. In 1862, being then but eighteen years old, he entered Bat. M, 1st Ill. Light Art., and served over three years as United States soldier. Participated in thirteen battles and forty-two skirmishes, being twice slightly wounded, and was honorably

discharged September 2, 1865. The most important engagements wherein he was an actor were those at Chickamanga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca and Allatoona. During his service he was confined in hospital eight months, his life being several times given up by his surgeon. Only his determination saved his life. After the close of the war he came to Minnesota, and shortly opened a hotel in Winona. January 16, 1868, he married Margaret Apelding, born in Luxemburg in September, 1848. Mrs. Young's father, Peter Apelding, is now one of the most substantial citizens of Rollingstone, Winona county. In 1872 Mr. Young came here and purchased the only building on the site of Kellogg. To this he has made additions, and is known to a large number of travelers for the excellence of his table. He was reared in the Catholic church, and adheres to the democratic party; served as village trustee in 1882-3. His offspring were christened John, Mary, Henry and Louis.

HENRY DAVIS STOCKER was born in 1836, in Cabot, Caledonia county, Vermont, and inherited from his parents, Rev. Samuel and Jane D. Stocker, the determined spirit and marked characteristics of his New England ancestors. The genealogical history contains also a vein of the rugged teutonic element, thus combining in the descendants those traits of character which so strongly developed in Capt. Stocker. Most of his education was received in Massachusetts, from which he moved with his parents to McHenry county, Illinois. There in 1858 he commenced the reading of law in the office of Messrs. Joslyn & Hanchett, a prominent law firm of Woodstock, Illinois. In 1861 he left the law for the army, and assisted in raising Co. M of the 16th Ill. Cav., which company he commanded until the battle of Jonesville, Virginia, January 3, 1864, where he and his whole company were made prisoners of war. In this battle Capt. Stocker was so severely wounded, having received two sabre cuts on the head, and two bullets in his body, that he could not be removed with his comrades, and he was left at a house near by the scene of battle, where he remained for two months. As his wounds began to heal, he discovered the family under whose roof he was were in sympathy with the Union army, and although he was so ill that a rebel officer stripped him of his clothing, saying as he dragged his overcoat from under his wounded head, "Here, you won't need this much longer, and I shall," yet he longed to escape, that he might die, if indeed he must, under the shadow of the stars and stripes. With the aid of faithful negroes he was disguised and

placed upon a horse, where they conveyed him to the Cumberland mountains and bid him, "Godspeed, massa." Notwithstanding the reopening of his wounds, and the many difficulties he met with, he reached the Cumberland river in safety, where another negro, with no small difficulty, obtained a boat for him. Alone the wounded man floated down the stream, until he deemed it safe to cross the country and gain the federal army, where the welcome he received more than compensated for his past sufferings. After a few months furlough, he joined Gen. Sherman's army, in his march to the sea, where he was assigned a position in Gen. Schofield's staff. He participated in the battles of Allatoona and Atlanta, and Kenesaw mountains. Owing to the severity of his wounds, which unfitted him for active field service, he was assigned the position of provost marshal at Nicholasville, Kentucky, which position he held until December, 1864, when on account of the suffering which his unhealed wounds caused him, he was reluctantly compelled to accept an honorable discharge. Directly after his resignation he came to Lake City, where he has not only enjoyed a large and lucrative law practice, but the respect and commendation of his bar associates. Capt. Stocker is a member of all the Masonic orders. In politics is a staunch republican; in religion attends and supports the Congregational church. In 1870 he was married to Mrs. Beulah Grant (also the daughter of a Methodist Episcopal clergyman), the result of this union being three children, Henry Davis, Frederic Henry and Mabel Gertrude, all living.

AUGUSTUS BASEY, restaurateur, Lake City, was born in the Province of Hamburg, now part of Prussia, January 10, 1824. His father, Frederick, was a merchant and overseer of a farm, and the youthful Augustus passed his early life in a rural region. When seventeen years old he began to learn the baker's trade. In the spring of 1854 he set out for the land of promise beyond the Atlantic, and landed at New York April 5. Proceeding to Canada, he found employment in a brass foundry, and set about acquainting himself with the strange language spoken all around him. Before the close of the year he found his way to Baltimore and secured employment at his trade. In 1855, in partnership with a brother, he established a bakery at Watertown, Wisconsin. In July of the following year he sold out to his brother and went to Sparta, in the same state, where he operated a bakery for three years, and afterward a farm for like period. In 1864 he became a resident of Lake City and began

his present business. Five years later he built the handsome two-story brick-front which he now occupies. All sorts of fruits and confectionery are kept on sale, and a fine business is done in feeding the hungry. April 19, 1856, Mr. Basey was united in wedlock with Miss Laney Orman, born in New York, of German parents. Three daughters have blessed this union, all at home, and christened Mary, Anna and Emma. The Lutheran church represents the religious faith of the family. In political matters Mr. Basey adheres to the democratic party. He is a member of the American Legion of Honor and the Equitable Aged Union, and insurance organization.

A. H. BRIGHT, farmer, is descended from Henry Bright, a Pennsylvania Dutchman. Harmon, son of Henry, married Sarah Kean, both "to the manor born," and settled on a farm in Sadsbury, Crawford county. Here was born to them the subject of this sketch, May 12, 1819. He received a farm training and common-school education. When nineteen he went out to farm labor and saved enough from his wages so that he bought some land at twenty-two, and went on it. In 1840 he married Catharine, daughter of William and Dorothy Poole, all of New York. In 1844 he went to Illinois and built a sawmill on Rock river, fifteen miles below Rockford. He was afterward in a sawmill in Janesville, Wisconsin; farmed some years on Sugar river, west of Janesville. He became a resident of Minnesota in 1862, and resided two years on a farm in Belvidere, Goodhue county. Then he traded that property for one hundred and forty-five acres on section 9, Mazeppa, where his home has been ever since. His domain now includes three hundred and forty acres in this township. He has dealt considerably in lands. He is a thorough republican, but meddles not with politics. On the unanimous vote of the town he once accepted the office of justice, but resigned before his term expired. Theologically he is a Free-thinker. Alanson Porter, his eldest child, died at fourteen years of age. Priscilla J. (Mrs. Harry Dakes), lives at Oakland, California; Hiram Juram Hydecooper, Roberts Station, Wisconsin; the rest reside in Mazeppa, viz: Rhoda Adell (Mrs. Orrin Boughton), Thaddeus Sobieski, William Henry Harmon, Sarah Catharine Elizabeth (Mrs. Jones Segar), Albert Rathborne Frisby, and a son bearing the full name of Marquis de La Fayette.

REV. NELSON MOON was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1818. His parents were of New England birth. His mother's

maiden name was Abigail Wallingford, and his father's Christian name was Barney. From nine to sixteen years of age he dwelt with William R. Porter, a Baptist deacon, in Macedon, New York, receiving all his schooling during that time in the common school. He then went to Canandaigua and was employed in chairmaking. His health being injured by this occupation, he went to Kirtland, Ohio, where he dwelt nearly two years. Here, at the age of nineteen, he was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal church by immersion. His mother was a faithful Presbyterian and had him baptized at the age of seven. The teachings of his foster-father led him to insist on immersion, but he has since become convinced that this is not essential. In 1838 he settled at Lyons, Wisconsin, and after dwelling there nine years, during which he was licensed as an exhorter, he removed to Vermillion county, Illinois, and was there licensed to preach. In 1855 he came to Olmsted county, this state, and was soon compelled to take up land in order to sustain his family. He organized the first class in Rochester in the fall of this year. For two years he labored at Oronoco, Pine Island, Mantorville, Greenwood Prairie, Center Grove, Wasioji, and numerous other points where there was hope of doing good. He was ordained, by Bishop Simpson, at the first organization of the state conference, and Center Grove was his first circuit point. After residing on a farm in New Haven for nine years he took up his residence in Chester, where he has a farm of one hundred and fifty acres. Here he dwelt till the fall of 1883, when he moved to Lake City. He has labored as a local preacher and has officiated at a large number of funerals. He was married at East Troy, Wisconsin, May 14, 1841, by Rev. James McKean, a brother-in-law of the bride, to Mrs. Casandra Chenowith, *née* Hunter. She was a faithful Christian wife and mother, enduring all the hardships of a pioneer minister's wife without a murmur, and went to her reward April 9, 1882. She became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at a very early age. The second child of this union, Charles W., died August 9, 1864, at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, four days before he was eighteen years old, having served nine months in the Union army. The others were christened and reside as here given: Mary A. (Mrs. D. K. J. Clark), Bigstone Center, Minnesota; Emma (Mrs. W. A. Stevens), Lake City; William P., Bigstone; Frank W., Bigstone; Owen H., Fargo, Dakota; Carrie I. (Mrs. C. A. Robinson), Chester. Mr. Moon and family saw some severe experiences in early years. Dur-

ing the first winter they were surrounded by Sioux Indians, and he traded a watch that cost him a cow for a watch-dog to protect his family in his absence. Becoming short of provisions, he traded another watch that he had for a rifle, with which he shot seven deer. To secure potatoes and feed for his horse he was obliged to sell his buggy. Late in the fall of 1855, in trying to cross the Zumbro on the ice to reach an appointment at Rochester, he broke through and narrowly escaped with his life. One day in the following winter a couple set out from some distance away to find his cabin, in order to be married. Losing their way, they did not arrive till dead of night. The hut consisted of a single room. Mr. Moon got up and joined the twain in the presence of his family, who remained in bed, and they went their way rejoicing.

CLEMENTS KONNIG, blacksmith and farmer; shop and six acres of land on Sec. 28, R. 11, T. 111, and leases about eighty-five acres in vicinity. Mr. Konnig is a native of Hanover, learned his trade in his native place, and came to America in 1857, settling for some years in Illinois. In 1864 he came to this county, built his blacksmith-shop, and for the past nineteen years has followed his trade where he is now located. In 1859 he married Theresa Logan. They have six children, all at home, the elder boys working the farm, on which there are twenty-five head of stock, sixty-five acres of wheat, twelve acres of oats, and twenty acres of corn. The children's names are: Joseph, born March 22, 1861; Bendict, born August 21, 1867; Frank, born March 9, 1873; Emma, born April 1, 1875; Caroline, born June 17, 1877; Theresa, born November 12, 1879.

JACOB GENGNAGLE, manufacturer and dealer in furniture, Second street, between Pembroke and Bailly; business established where now conducted in 1864, and so continued. Mr. Gengnagle is a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany; came to America at seventeen years of age, learned his trade in Albany, New York, and after working there five years came west in 1855, spending one year in Dubuque, Iowa, and from that city to Wabasha in 1856. There being no opening for his trade here, Mr. Gengnagle turned carpenter; worked at that trade three years, then went to New Orleans, and was there at the time the war broke out. When Gen. Butler took possession of the city he enlisted, June 30, 1862, in Co. L, 3d Mass. Cav., and was in the service eighteen months, until disabled by a gunshot wound in the right elbow, and was discharged. Came to Wabasha, and the following year married Helena Affeld, of

this city ; date of marriage November 21, 1865. They have three children, all attending school in this city : Charles, born October 17, 1866 ; Katie, born January 31, 1869 ; Jacob J., September 8, 1875.

JEWELL & SCHMIDT, hardware, corner of Main and Alleghaney streets. This house is the successor of that established in 1858 by Egbert & Robinson, on the corner of Walnut and Second streets. Mr. Egbert soon afterward became sole proprietor, removed his business to the corner now occupied by Jewell & Schmidt ; took in H. M. Dugan as partner, and continued trade until 1867, when he sold out to H. H. Jewell, who, in the previous year, had opened a hardware store near the corner of Main and Pembroke streets. Mr. Jewell consolidated the stocks, at the corner of Main and Alleghaney streets, did business there for one year with Mr. Dugan as partner, then purchased his interest, and as sole proprietor continued trade until November 1, 1882, when he sold out to the present firm and retired from business. Mr. Jewell purchased the lots on which the present structure stands in 1868, but continued business in the old Egbert building until the spring of 1880, when the old frame was removed to the west side of the lot, where it now does duty as a warehouse, and the present hardware house was built. The lot fronts sixty feet on Main street and one hundred and three feet on Alleghaney ; the new building has a frontage of twenty-five feet on Main and sixty on Alleghaney, with entrances on both. It is a substantial, ornate, two-story brick, solid stone basement, sills and center-caps. The salesroom, 24×60, with an iron and glass front, is well arranged for business ; opening into the tinshop in the rear, 20×35 feet ; into the iron and nail room, 9×40 feet, and into a broad passageway from which the basement and upper storerooms are reached. The structure cost five thousand dollars, and was completed and occupied September 1, 1880. The basement is used for storage, and the upper story for offices and the rooms of the Ladies' Library Association. The stock of the house embraces a full line of shelf and heavy hardware, iron, steel, nails, tinware, barbed wire and farmers' tools. The tinshop is under the direction of foreman Dieterle, who has been in charge of the manufacturing department during all the firm changes, for the past twenty-one years. The present firm are H. B. Jewell and Julius Schmidt, and they were both in the employ of the old house of H. H. Jewell for several years before they succeeded to its management.

H. B. JEWELL, son of H. H. Jewell, is a native of Massachusetts; came to Wabasha with his father's family in 1864; learned his trade as a tinsmith in St. Paul, and came into the employ of the house in which he is now the senior partner, in 1869. April 3, 1880, he married Miss Ida V. Bunn, of this city.

JULIUS SCHMIDT is a native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Came to Wabasha with his father's family in 1865. In 1873 he entered the house of H. H. Jewell; learned his trade as tinsmith there, and continued in its employ until November 1, 1882, when the present partnership was formed.

IRA W. BELDEN, a son of Erastus Belden, a physician of Fillmore county, Minnesota, was born in 1837. He received a common school education, after which he learned his trade of blacksmithing. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in the war against the Indians, and served fourteen months as farrier in his regiment. He then enlisted in the war of the rebellion and served one year, when, his health failing, he returned to make his home on the banks of the Zumbro. He is a resident of Zumbro Falls, living on the south side of the river, but his shop is situated on the north side. Mr. Belden was married in 1860, to Amanda Raymond. Their family consists of seven children. The eldest son, aged nineteen, holds a good position on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad.

HENRY SCHMIDT, merchant, was born in Mecklenburg, December 19, 1844, and came with his parents to West Albany township, this county, in 1864. He was one of six children born to Henry and Mary (Henning) Schmidt, deceased. The first few years of his residence here were spent at various employments, and in 1871 he moved to Lake City. His first business venture was the establishment of a bakery, in partnership with C. Kuhn. One year later Mr. Schmidt secured entire control, and continued the business until 1877, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Kemp, and opened a line of general merchandise, on the corner of Washington and Center streets. From this stand they were driven by the fire of 1882, but soon afterward established themselves in their present quarters on Center street. He was married April 21, 1874, to Mary Burfiend, of Hanover. Two children followed this union, one of whom, Albert, is now living. Mrs. Schmidt died February 5, 1879. May 30, 1881, he was married to Clara Phillips (Tabor), a native of New York. In 1883 they opened a neat and commodious eating-house for day-boarders, and in connection with this a choice stock

of cigars and confectionery. Mr. Smith is a member of Lake City Lodge, No. 22, I.O.O.F., also of Mount Zion Encampment, No. 7, and of Shiller Lodge, No. 7, Sons of Herman. In politics he is a republican.

JAMES H. EMERY, practical horseshoer, Lake City, was born in Plymouth, Windsor county, Vermont, in 1822. He is the son of Dr. John W. Emery, who is now a resident of Michigan, and eighty-four years old. Mr. Emery learned his trade in Boston, and took special veterinary lessons on shoeing from Dr. Varey, a veterinary surgeon of Boston, Massachusetts, and came west to Chicago many years ago. He there conducted a prosperous business till the outbreak of the late war, when he enlisted in the 18th Ill. Cav., commanded by Col. Farnsworth. The three and a half years following was spent in active warfare in behalf of his country, in the army of the Potomac. In 1865 he came to Lake City, opened up a horseshoeing and blacksmith-shop, and still continues the business. His wife, whose society he has enjoyed for the last thirty years, was Charlotte Gould, a daughter of David Gould, of Vermont, and is the mother of his two children, Laura, the wife of J. R. Clark, of Chicago, and Winslow D.

JACOB HAESSIG is a well-to-do farmer of Plainview township. He was born in Alsace, Europe, January 6, 1838, on a farm twelve miles west of Worth. John Haessig, his father, was a farmer and shepherd. Our subject received the customary education provided by the German common school system. In 1859 Alsace was French territory, and Napoleon III called upon her for her quota of soldiers for the Austrian war. A draft was ordered, but Mr. Haessig was lucky enough to escape it, and two years later he came to America, where he first found employment in the American House, at Cleveland, Ohio. He remained here but a few months, and then went to Elkhart, Indiana, where he did farmwork until the autumn of 1863, when he came to Minnesota, and bought a farm of eighty acres in Whitewater township, Winona county, from Judge Mitchell. In 1865 he bought John W. Studebaker's place in Plainview township, Wabasha county, and took up his residence thereon. He has since disposed of his Winona county farm, and now owns two hundred and forty acres of rich farming land, all in the township of Plainview. He was married March 26, 1869, to the widow of Franklyn Sylvester, a pioneer of 1856, by whom he has had three children: Helen E., Ida W. and Lafayette H. Mrs. Haessig had three chil-

dren by her first husband, as follows: Jennie (Mrs. Skidmore), of Spink county, Dakota; Emma B. (Mrs. Cornelius Badger), of Waseca, Minnesota, and Arthur C. Sylvester, fireman on the Winona & St. Peter railroad. The Elgin cyclone of 1883 did some damage to Mr. Haessig's farm buildings. Politically and socially Mr. Haessig has been quite popular, being a worthy member of Plainview Lodge, I.O.O.F., and was elected by the democratic party county commissioner in 1878, and served three years.

ROBERT R. GRAY, gardner, Lake City, is a native of Butler county, and was born November 8, 1821. In about 1828, his parents, Joseph and Elizabeth (Richey) Gray, removed to Montgomery county, Indiana, and settled near Crawfordsville, where the living members of the family still reside. Early in life our subject learned the trade of harness and saddle maker, and followed the business many years in the city of Crawfordsville. In 1865 he emigrated to Minnesota, making the entire trip with two teams and wagons in twenty-one days. On arriving in the borders of Lake City, he camped out a few days till he could secure a house into which to move his family. This done, he turned his attention to carrying out his plans — the purchase of a small piece of land — which he did, and began the business of market gardening. He was married in 1848, to Miss Charlotte Lupton, of Lafayette, Indiana, by whom he has reared a family of ten children, whose names are: Helen A. (now Mrs. R. Foss); Elizabeth A. (wife of P. A. Bartlett); Adda G. (married James G. Hammel); R. Verginia, Joseph W., Robert A., Charles C., Thomas G., Margaret L., Cecile and Vance I. Mr. Gray is a charter member of the I.O.O.F. of this city, and a quiet, unassuming citizen. His home is south of the railroad, on Lyon avenue, where he owns a neat little garden-farm, and has resided several years.

CLARENCE A. HUBBARD, cashier of Lake City Bank, Lake City, is a native of Ingham county, Michigan. He was born November 4, 1844, and is the son of John I. and Lucy L. (Smith) Hubbard, natives of the State of New York, and descendants of New England stock. His ancestors on his father's side figured prominently in the revolutionary war. Young Clarence removed to Winona, Minnesota, in June, 1853, with his parents, who were among the pioneer settlers of that now prosperous city. In 1858 he returned to his native state, and entered upon an academic course of study in the city of Lansing, which he vigorously pursued till 1860. He then entered the State

Normal at Winona, from which he graduated into the army at the outbreak of the civil war, serving with his regiment, 8th Minn. Vol. Inf., on the frontier during the Sioux war, and later on the staffs of Gens. R. N. McLaren and H. H. Sibley. At the restoration of peace, and Mr. Hubbard had received an honorable discharge, he settled in Lake City, and embarked in the grain and commission business, from which he retired in 1869, and entered the banking house of C. W. Hackett & Co. (now the Lake City Bank), as cashier. This position he still holds, being also one of the board of directors. He is married and has one son, Will Adelbert, now sixteen years of age. Mr. Hubbard is a Mason and a Knight Templar, and is also a prominent member of the Congregational church, an active and conscientious business man, who is much appreciated by his fellow citizens.

CHAUNCEY C. CORNWELL, senior member of the hardware firm of C. C. Cornwell & Son, Plainview, was born in Erie county, New York, April 13, 1812. His father, Elihu Cornwell, was a farmer. His youth was chiefly passed in Middletown, Connecticut, to which place his parents removed while he was but an infant. His education was received at the common school. He learned the trade of shoemaker, and soon after formed a copartnership with his brother, under the firm name of H. D. Cornwell & Co., and engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. Two years later they dissolved this copartnership, and C. C. went to Willoughby, Ohio, and opened a similar factory there. Here he continued in the business until 1849, when, owing to ill health, which demanded a change of climate, he disposed of his valuable property in Willoughby, and removed to Lovell township, Dodge county, Wisconsin, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. Here his health improved, and he spent the next sixteen years of his life. He came to Plainview in 1865, and engaged in the hardware business with E. B. Eddy, afterward with E. Dodge, and finally with his son, E. R. Cornwell. Mr. Cornwell is living with his second wife (*née* Elizabeth Welch, of Ohio). His first wife was a Mrs. Young, of Haddam, Connecticut, by whom he had four children, all living, as follows: Harvey, of Pine Island, Minnesota; Elizabeth (Mrs. Poole), of Winnebago; Alfred, in Castleton, and E. R., his present partner.

GEORGE H. GRANNIS, manufacturer of and dealer in lumber, Lake City, was born in Madison county, New York, March 10, 1827, and is the son of Sidney S. and Elizabeth (Strobridge) Grannis, natives

of Claremont, New Hampshire. Young Grannis was reared as a woolen manufacturer till the age of twenty-one, after which he turned his attention to producing improved machinery for wool manufacturing. He followed this business exclusively till 1857, when he became interested as a partner in a sawmill at Red Wing, Minnesota, the firm being Grannis, Daniels & Co. In 1865 he removed with his family to Minnesota, and permanently located at Lake City, where he is extensively engaged in the business of manufacturing lumber, lath and shingles. His yearly cut is on an average about one million feet, for which he finds a ready home market. December 28, 1848, Mr. Grannis was united in marriage with Lucetta S. Blanchard, also a native of Madison county, New York. They subsequently became the parents of two children, George W. and Arthur B. The former was married April 3, 1883, to Miss Grace Edwards, an estimable young lady of Stratford, Connecticut. He is now a partner in his father's business, and is an active and energetic young man. The family are members of the Congregational church, except Mrs. George W., who is an Episcopalian, and are co-workers in all enterprises which have in view the advancement of their adopted city.

ANDREW MARSHALL, restaurateur, is a self-made man. His father, John Marshall, emigrated from England and settled in Boston, Massachusetts. Here he married Mary Patton, a native of that city, and here was born to him the son whose name heads this sketch, on October 24, 1832. When Andrew was but ten years old, both his parents died, and from that time he cared for himself. He drifted to the south, and passed much time along the Mississippi river, earning his livelihood by any employment his hands could find. At one time he was tempted, by liberal wages, to work in a saloon, but he soon became disgusted with the company this forced him to keep, and he threw up his situation. Notwithstanding the snares that surround a life such as was his, Mr. Marshall contracted no bad habits, and suffers no regrets on that score. Since his arrival in Mazeppa his fortunes have somewhat advanced, and he is contented. On account of exposure while in the army, his eyesight was very materially injured, and entirely lost for over a year, but he contrived to earn a livelihood and has always been independent. On account of the loss of educational opportunities he was unable to take up a profession, and when about twenty-one years of age took up the cooper's trade, which he followed nearly all the time till quite recently. For five successive summers he sailed on Lake Michigan,

working at his trade during the intervening winters. In 1860 he was wrecked with a "hooker," which he owned, and intended to take through by way of the Fox, Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in the 11th Wis. Vol. Inf., and was assigned to Co. K. This regiment served as skirmishers for the western army, most of the time in Missouri and Arkansas. In 1863 he was discharged on account of disability, and was laid up nearly a year at Neenah, Wisconsin, by blindness. When the inflammation of his eyes was partially relieved, his wife was accustomed to lead him to a cooper-shop, where he managed to earn enough to keep the wolf from their door. In 1865 he became a resident of Mazeppa, working at first for Ambrose Ambler, proprietor of the Mazeppa mill. For three years he worked at Forrest Mills, and entered the employ of the Mazeppa Mill Company on its accession to the mill property here. In 1883 he opened a restaurant on First street, and is doing a fair business. He has been the owner of a residence here nearly ever since his arrival. As a just reward for the sacrifices made in its service, the United States government has granted him a pension. Mr. Marshall is a member of the Mazeppa Masonic lodge. He is a thorough republican, and orthodox in religion. He was married in February, 1857, to Emarretta Francisco, of Spanish and French parentage, born in Indiana. Their two children are at home, and were born as noted opposite their names: Warren, December 14, 1864; Mary, January 1, 1868.

JAMES G. RICHARDSON, hardware dealer, Lake City, is a son of John and Selina Richardson, of Connecticut. The family dwelt for some generations in that commonwealth, and the subject of this paragraph was born in Berlin, in 1837. The family soon after removed to New Haven, where he was reared. At sixteen he began to learn carriage-making, which he followed several years. In 1861 he went to Hilton Head, South Carolina, and carried on a mercantile trade there three years. He returned to Connecticut, and was married there in 1864, to Miss Adeline Judd, a native of that state. This couple set out for Minnesota on a wedding trip. While visiting friends in Lake City, Mr. Richardson met a Mr. Perrigo, who made him an advantageous business proposition. The hardware and machinery firm of Perrigo & Richardson was then organized, and the wedding trip of the junior partner was prolonged to a period of five years. He was afterward associated with a brother in the same line of trade, which has been continued to the present. Mr. Richardson has been active

in fostering the schools of Lake City, and served some time on its school board; was also mayor of the city three terms. He was baptized in the Episcopal church when six years old, but is now an unbeliever; was many years treasurer of the Episcopal Sunday school here. In political contests was always a supporter of republican principles.

WILLIAM D. ANGELL, druggist, was born in Edmiston, Otsego county, New York, May 23, 1835. He is the youngest son of David and Huldah Angell, and grandson of Jonathan Angell, who was born in Exeter, New York. David Angell was born on his father's homestead in Exeter in 1798, and is still living in Burlington, same county. The mother of William D. Angell died when he was but three months old, and his father afterward married Abigail, daughter of Benedict Oatley, a soldier of the war of 1812. Mr. Angell helped his father to clear a farm in New York, and received a fair common-school education. He remained on the same farm till 1862, when he paid a visit to the west. After spending nine months in Mazeppa, he returned to New York. In the fall of 1866 he again came to Mazeppa, and the next year opened a boot and shoe store. Here he was married to Miss Alice, daughter of Benjamin Southwick, of New York. Mrs. Angell was born in Pine Grove, Pennsylvania. Early in 1870, immediately after his marriage, he again took up his abode in New York, and remained six years. Since the spring of 1876 he has been a resident of Mazeppa, and engaged in the sale of drugs. In 1877 he built the store which he now occupies. From a small beginning, he has built up a successful business, and is a leading citizen of the village. He is a republican and a Freethinker.

IRA CRANE, Lake City, is one of the sixth generation of that name born in New Jersey, and first saw light at New Providence, in 1808, being a son of Joseph Crane. The family is of English origin, and dwelt for several generations at West Haven, Connecticut. The subject of this brief sketch was reared on a farm, and went to New York city to learn the tailor's trade when sixteen years old. Somewhere about 1830 he went to Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he pursued his occupation till his removal to Lake City in the spring of 1865. Here he kept a merchant tailor's shop eleven years, retiring from active life in 1876. His religion has always been the golden rule. Politically, has ever been a straightforward republican. At Crawfordsville he married Frances Matilda A. Wilhite, who was born in Kentucky, July 19, 1814, and died in 1861. There were

eight children, of whom six are now living. The youngest son, Edward, is at Granite Falls, Minnesota, in jewelry business. Ann Elizabeth (Mrs. A. P. Watson) lives at Crawfordsville. Salena H. died here, aged thirty. Mary Isabel (Crawford), Crawfordsville. Sarah C. (Mrs. M. R. Merrill), home here. Julia (Mrs. F. H. Kellogg), San Francisco. The firstborn, a son, died in infancy.

CHARLES ELWOOD CRANE was born February 22, 1850, and was, therefore, but fifteen years old when he came to Lake City. At eighteen he was apprenticed to George K. Saylor, jeweler, and served three years. In the spring of 1873 he opened a jewelry establishment, and soon found business growing so fast that he could not attend to it alone. Before the close of the year he took in his elder brother as a partner, and the business has steadily increased on their hands. In the fire of 1882 their store was destroyed by fire, but most of the stock was saved. They immediately proceeded to build the store now occupied by them, on the west side of Center street. It is a handsome brick structure, and contains a capacious fire-proof vault. The store and stock represent a capital of about fifteen thousand dollars. Mr. Crane is a member of the Jewelers' League, of New York city. Politically, he agrees with his father. December 26, 1878, he married Miss Cora, daughter of H. D. Wickham, one of the earliest business men of Lake City, and now a prominent resident.

JAMES C. HASSINGER, merchant, Lake City, is a grandson of Jacob Hassinger, who served in the United States army during the war of 1812. The latter was a native of Germany. W. H. and Catharine Hassinger, parents of James C., were natives of Pennsylvania, and the latter was born to them in Mifflin county in March, 1841. His education was completed at a high school in Kishiquillis Valley and the academy at Locke's Mills. On August 16, 1861, he entered the Union army, enlisting in the 49th Penn. regt., which served in the army of the Potomac. Mr. Hassinger was an actor in many serious engagements, among the most important of which may be mentioned those of Second Bull Run, Yorktown, the seven days before Richmond, Antietam, Gettysburg, battles of the Wilderness and Winchester. In the seven days' fight in front of Richmond he was made prisoner, and lay in confinement at Libby prison and Belle Isle four months. He was then exchanged and resumed active service. In October, 1864, he was honorably discharged, having served a term of three years and earned a retire-

ment from the hardships of war. In the spring of 1865 he came to Minnesota and rented and tilled a farm near Lake City for a year. He then entered the store of Patton & Sons, whom he served eight years as clerk. In 1874 he went into the grocery trade, and continued till May 1, 1883. On January 1, 1884, he became a partner with Stout & Dwelle, dealers in clothing, and the firm is now Stout, Dwelle & Hassinger. This house has an advantageous location on the corner of Center and Washington streets, and is doing a fine business. Mr. Hassinger was married October, 1867, to Mary E. Wills, daughter of W. R. Wills, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Hassinger was born in Ohio. Of five children given to this couple but two are living, namely, Atillia and Florence, aged fourteen and two years, respectively. Mr. Hassinger is one of the present city councillors, and a director of the First National Bank. He is a member of the Knights Templar, and attended the grand conclave in San Francisco in the summer of 1883 as a delegate. In politics he is a republican, and is a communicant in the Presbyterian church. He is prompt in action, and enjoys the respect due to men of cordial and sterling character.

DAVID L. PHILLEY, farmer and real-estate dealer, is a grandson of Remembrance Philley, who served through the revolution under Washington, and son of Isaac and Eliza Philley, of New York birth. The family name is of Irish origin, but the mother of Remembrance was Scotch. David Philley was born September 8, 1823, in McDonough, Chenango county, New York. He was reared on a farm and received a meagre common-school education. At twenty-one he began to teach and educate himself. He taught eighteen winters in all. He engaged there, as here, buying and improving farms and then selling them. He was married March 5, 1849, to Clarissa L. Eaton, who was born in Willet, Cortland county; her father, John Eaton, was born in Utica. In 1856 Mr. Philley visited Mazeppa on a prospecting tour, and bought two hundred and forty acres of land. Some years later he took up permanent residence in this county, living some years on a farm in Chester. In the fall of 1874 he moved to Lake City. During the next season he built his present fine residence in Mazeppa, and occupied it as soon as completed. He is now the possessor of twenty-one hundred acres, of which thirteen hundred are in Lac Qui Parle county. Mr. Philley is a member of Mazeppa lodge, I.O.G.T., and is a Free-thinker. His five children reside as follows: Melinda (Mrs. A. D.

Stowell), Chester; Isaac L., Lake Benton; John E., Chester; Murray, near elder brother; Viola (Mrs. Ed. Noonan), here.

ELAM BLACK is a grandson of John B. Black, who served in the colonial army during the revolution. John B., son of the latter, was a native of Bradford, Connecticut, as was his wife, Lydia. This couple settled on a farm in Smithfield, Madison county, New York, where the subject of this sketch was given to them on December 15, 1814. In 1832 he went to Huron county, Ohio, and was there married, November 1, 1838, to Amanda Harrington, a native of New York. In 1856 he removed to Washington county, Wisconsin, and soon after settled on a farm near Warren, Illinois. In 1863 he enlisted in the United States service, in Co. K, 31st Wis. Vols., and was discharged on account of ill health before the close of that year. In the spring of 1865 he again entered the service, in the 23d Ill. regt., and was stationed at Richmond, Virginia. In the fall of 1865 he settled in Mazeppa, and since 1873 has been in the employ of the Mazeppa Mill Co. Mr. Black is a Baptist in religious preferences, and a republican in politics. He is a member of the I.O.O.F. here. George, his eldest son, resides at Warren. All the rest are in Minnesota; W. W., here; James E., Luverne; the others in Mazeppa. Helena (Mrs. Charles J. Arnold), R. W., Alice (Mrs. G. B. Franklin), Eva (Mrs. Charles Pehl).

WILLIAM WALLACE BLACK, son of the above, was born November 29, 1841, at Monroeville, Huron county, Ohio. He received a good common-school education, meantime giving assistance to his father's farming operations. At nineteen he took up harnessmaking, which was his occupation for many years. On August 2, 1861, he enlisted in an independent battalion then forming at Galena, and subsequently consolidated with the 3d Mo. Cav. This regiment was employed in scouting in Missouri and Arkansas. In the summer of 1863 Mr. Black was discharged, and re-enlisted in the following December, in the 17th Ill. Cav., and was elected first lieutenant of Co. F. This regiment was commanded by the subsequent Gov. Beveredge, of Illinois, and saw hard service in Missouri. During most of the time the captain was absent on detached service, and the company was under command of Mr. Black. The history of the company states that it traveled by rail, steamboat and in the saddle, over fifteen thousand miles. At one time twelve hundred miles were made during fifty-nine days spent in the saddle. This was during the famous pursuit of the rebel, Gen. Price, during which

this company led a charge of four miles, in which twenty-two thousand rebels were driven back. The principal engagements were those of Allen Station, Rocalope, Booneville, California, Sedalia, Syracuse, Lexington and Utonia. When the company was mustered out, December 18, 1865, less than one-half of its original men were left. On April 19, 1866, Mr. Black became a resident of Mazeppa, and in the following fall bought an interest in a harness-shop. This he soon sold, and in the fall of 1867 established the first harness-shop in Zumbrota. After two years of business there, he sold out and returned to Mazeppa, where has ever since been his home. He again opened a shop here, and conducted the business some years. In August, 1880, he was appointed a postal clerk on the route between St. Paul and Breckenridge; was soon transferred to the Midland railroad; then ran between St. Paul and La Crosse, and now between the former city and Chicago. Mr. Black has always been an active republican; has served often on local committees; was several years town clerk and supervisor here; has taken great interest in schools, and been most of the time an officer of the village district. He was four years master of the Masonic lodge here, and is also a member of the chapter at Zumbrota. On December 22, 1864, Mr. Black was united in marriage to Miss Dora Dudley, a native of Galena, Illinois. Her father, John Dudley, came from England. George W., the eldest child of this couple, was killed by the cars here on October 23, 1881. The other children were born as follows: Dora B., May 3, 1868; Alice Eva, January 8, 1871; Roy W., April 10, 1873; William W., September 11, 1875; Edgar D., January 23, 1878; Georgiana M., November 4, 1882.

RALPH W. BLACK, brother of last above subject, was born at the same place August 26, 1849. He was therefore in his sixteenth year when he came here with his father. At the time of his father's enlistment he also engaged in the service as a drummer. As soon as he was fairly located at the seat of war he became anxious to carry a gun. In order to gain this end he kicked in the heads of the drum, for which he was incarcerated in the guardhouse. On his release, however, he was given a gun and carried it till his discharge. Shortly after arriving here he went to Red Wing and learned the trade of harnessmaker, which he has ever since followed,—here in Mazeppa since 1874. He is now manager of N. B. Smith's shop here. In 1875 Mr. Black was married to Miss Mary, daughter of Albert Braman, both of Connecticut. He has one daughter,

Georgiana B., born August 28, 1881. Mr. Black agrees with his father and brother in politics. He is a member of the Mazeppa lodge, I.O.O.F.

CHARLES A. ARNOLD, farmer, was born in 1840, in the town of Rush, Jo Daviess county, Illinois. His parents were Adam and Anna M. Arnold, of Pennsylvania, and were among the pioneer settlers of that state. He was reared on a farm there, and married Helena Black, daughter of Elam, elsewhere sketched, January 25, 1862. On the 5th of August, same year, he enlisted in the 96th Ill. regt., and joined the army of the Tennessee, serving till June 28, 1865. Was in the following battles: Chickamauga, Buzzard's Roost, Rocky Ford Bridge, Resaca, New Oak Church, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Pearl Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin, Nashville. Although he received no wounds, his health was permanently injured, the effects being more apparent as time goes by. In the winter of 1860-1 he was here and bought land, which he afterward sold. After the war closed he took up his residence in Mazeppa, where he owns a house and two lots. He is an enthusiastic republican. Orthodox in faith. Has seven children, christened thus: Julia A. (Mrs. James Stull), lives in town of Mazeppa; Charles E., Edith M., Freddie H., Bertie Freeman, Wayne and Glenn.

JOHN MEGERS, farmer, was born in 1812, eighteen miles west of the city of Luxemburg. He was married in 1837, to Anna Leid, and left his native land ten years later, settling in Sheldon, Wyoming county, New York. In 1865 he became a resident of Chester, where his wife died in April, 1881. His first purchase of land here included eighty acres on section 5, which is now in the hands of his youngest son. He afterward bought forty acres, that he now owns. At present he resides with his younger son. Himself and family are members of the Roman Catholic church. There are three children: Nicholas J., Mazeppa; John N. (see below); Anna (Mrs. William Janti), section 6, Chester.

JOHN N. MEGERS, son of above, was born March 26, 1841. Has always been a farmer. Was twenty-four years old when he came with his father to Chester. He now resides on section 8, where he has eighty acres, besides that received from his father as above noted. In 1872 he married Justina Schroeder and is the father of six children, christened as below: Lena, Peter, Lucy, Mary, Louise and George.

NICHOLAS J. MAJERUS has made his home in Minnesota since 1860, three years being spent in the service of his adopted country. He was born near the city of Luxemburg, September 29, 1839. On the day that he was eight years old, his parents landed in New York, and he was reared on a farm in Wyoming county, that state. In 1860 he went to Michigan, and after staying there a short time, came to Red Wing, where he made his home till he entered the army. On August 16, 1862, he enlisted in Co. G., 7th Minn. Inf., under Capt. Williston, and served three years and one day. For fourteen months the regiment was employed in fighting the Indians, and saw some lively skirmishing. In October, 1863, it joined the army of the Tennessee, and was active in several hard-fought battles. Among the principal ones were those of Tupelo, Tallehatchie, Nashville, and the Mobile forts. While in the army, he bought eighty acres of land in Belvidere, Goodhue county, but sold this on his discharge, and bought a quarter-section in Chester, on which he lived two years. After a residence of one and one-half years in Lake City, he became a resident of Mazeppa, in 1873. He bought the building on the corner of First and Walnut streets, where he is now in business, on July 28, that year, and moved here with his family next day. He is now the owner of two residences beside. He was married November 3, 1869, to Annie K. Groff, a native of the same locality as himself. They have four children, whose names are: Clara G., Mary A., Justina and Ellora. Mr. Majerus was reared in the Roman Catholic church. Has always voted the republican ticket. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd-Fellows' lodges in Mazeppa.

IRA W. BELDEN, blacksmith, is a grandson of Emanuel Belden, of English descent. Erastus, son of Emanuel Belden, was born in New York, and became a successful medical practitioner. He married Julia A. Lines, a native of the same state. On June 11, 1837, they dwelt at Elyria, Ohio, at which time and place was ushered into existence the subject of this sketch. They soon returned to Steuben county, New York, where Ira Belden was reared, attending the common schools till sixteen years of age. He then began a three years' apprenticeship at his trade, and after it was finished set off for the west. After a short time spent in Iowa, he settled at Frankford, Fillmore county, this state, and brought his parents there. His father died there in 1866, and his mother a year later, at Rochester. He was eight years constable at Frankford, and one

term deputy-sheriff. On the outbreak of the Sioux war in 1862, he enlisted in the Minnesota Rangers, and served fourteen months on the frontier, taking part in several encounters. He then joined the 6th Minn. Inf., at Lake Ponchatrain, and was with s regiment till its discharge, in November, 1865. The only severe engagements were those required in reducing the forts about Mobile harbor. Immediately after the close of the war he settled in Wabasha county, and has been in this neighborhood ever since. For one year he tilled a farm in Bear valley. He is now in the employ of A. J. Taft, at Mazeppa. He has always been a democrat, but has not voted for ten years. In regard to theology, is a Universalist. He was married in 1857, to Amanda Raymond, a native of Green county, Wisconsin, and is the father of seven children, all of whom are at home. Their names are: Scott E., Ralph O., Otho, Iris and Ira (twins), Clyde and Lois.

AUGUSTUS W. MATHEWS, farmer, was born in Sumner, Oxford county, Maine, March 29, 1837. Both his grandfathers were revolutionary soldiers. His father, Winthrop Mathews, was a native of Maine, as was his bride, Miss Mary Barber. Augustus Mathews was reared on a farm, and made good use of the educational facilities afforded by the common schools of the Pine Tree State. At eighteen years of age he took up carpenter-work in Massachusetts, leaving home to do so. This trade he followed several years. In April, 1861, at the first call for troops, he responded by enlistment, but his regiment (the '10th Me.) was not mustered in until the following September. He participated in the battles at Winchester, Cedar Mountain, South Mountain and Antietam, beside many less serious engagements. Nearly one-fourth of the regiment was lost at Cedar Mountain, and nineteen of his company of forty-six was lost. In the spring of 1865 Mr. Mathews became a resident of Mazeppa, where he continued to follow his trade, and for three years was engaged in the sale of machinery. He is now a member of the town board of supervisors; is a democrat, and a Universalist. For ten years he resided on a farm of two hundred and forty acres, which he still owns, one mile from Mazeppa village in Zumbrota. In July, 1868, Mr. Mathews was married to Mirnette Woodbury, who died February 25, 1880, leaving two daughters. Here are their names and dates of birth: Cora E., November 8, 1875; Susie M., May 14, 1878. On August 26, 1881, these children were provided with a foster-mother in the person of Rhoda B., widow of Anson L.

Carrier. (Mr. Carrier was one of the pioneer settlers of Mazeppa, taking a claim in 1855 on section 9, where Mr. and Mrs. Mathews' home is now. He was a native of New York, and married Rhoda B. Segar in 1868, having previously married Maria Tibbetts, who died in 1864. Mr. Carrier died June 17, 1878, leaving no offspring. He was a town supervisor at the time of his death, and had held the office several years; was a staunch democrat, and was the candidate of that party for the legislature in 1877. He was defeated by a very few votes, notwithstanding the district is strongly republican. During the last six months of the civil war he served in the army.)

LEWIS B. MATHEWS, farmer, is an elder brother of the above, and was born October 8, 1832, in the same place, receiving the same training on farm and at school. From seventeen to twenty years of age he followed the sea, the first two years on a Newfoundland fishing craft, and subsequently on a West India coaster. He then spent four years in teaming and express business in Boston. In the spring of 1857 he came to Minnesota, and spent the summer on the government survey in the northern part of the state. The following winter was spent in Mazeppa, and next spring he engaged with the Dakota Land Co., of St. Paul, in locating and platting town-sites. For two winters following he taught the Mazeppa school. The year 1860 was spent in the market at Galena, Illinois. In 1861 he bought forty acres of land in Goodhue county, near Mazeppa, and has ever since followed farming, residing a large part of the time in the village. In 1868 he bought a farm just east of the village, and now has three hundred and sixty acres, all on section 5. He has erected a handsome residence near Trout Brook, with barns and other farm buildings, and is prepared to enjoy life. He was twelve years justice of the peace in this township; was elected assessor in 1864, again in 1868, and continuously ever since. In principle he has always been a democrat. Mr. Mathews was married on Christmas day, 1861, to Miss Adelia M., daughter of Joseph Ford. Their eldest child, Mina, is now the wife of Charles Walker, and resides at Rockford, Iowa. The rest are at home, christened as below: Addie, Lindsey L., Ettie M., Grace, Acsie and Max.

JACOB YOTTA, farmer, has been a resident of Mazeppa since 1874, at which time he traded a farm in Iowa for two hundred and forty acres on section 5. Mr. Yotta has been somewhat unfortunate since residing here, having lost four crops. That of 1882 caught fire from the engine of a steam thresher, and was consumed. Mr.

Yotta is a native of Germany, being born in Ipstein, Bavaria, January 21, 1832. His wife Elizabeth (born Lutz) is a native of the same village, and was married to him in Iowa (whither he was brought by his parents at fourteen) on July 22, 1855. Mr. Yotta has always been a farmer, and never attended an English school a day. His natural intelligence, however, drove him to a cultivation of the language of his adopted country, and he is better informed today than many native-born citizens. He has always been a republican. While within reach of the German Evangelical church, the family was united with it, and now attends the Congregational church at Mazeppa. The eldest child, Elizabeth, born August 10, 1858, married L. B. Stull, and lives within half a mile of her parents. The rest are all at home, and were born and christened as follows: Peter, November 17, 1860; William, January 19, 1863; John, August 20, 1865; Emma C., June 7, 1867; Jacob, November 28, 1870; Henry, January 28, 1873; Frederick C., July 1, 1877.

CHAPTER XCV.

OTHER IMPORTANT PERSONAGES.

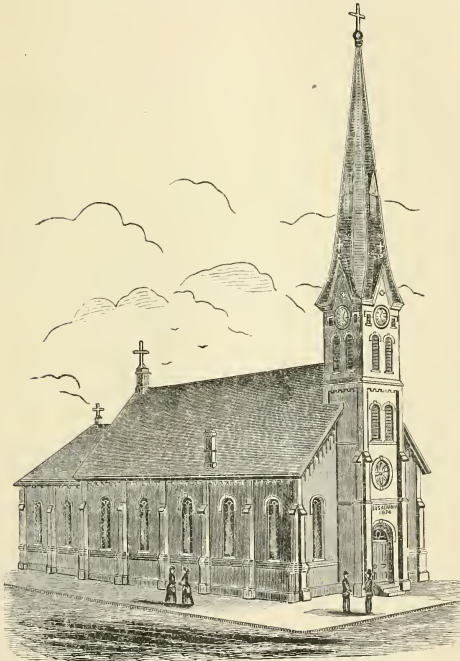
HON. HENRY D. WEDGE was born in Warren, Litchfield county, Connecticut, June 21, 1840. His father is Horatio Wedge, of Waupun, Wisconsin. The family removed from Connecticut to Wisconsin when Henry was in his fifth year, locating in the town of Chester, Dodge county. His education was obtained at a country school and at the Waupun high school. He has taught school four terms, three of them in Minnesota. Soon after reaching his majority he went to Missouri, where he spent two years, but being still anxious to roam, he returned home and took a fresh start, this second time coming to Minnesota, where his father owned considerable real estate, situate on the rich and fertile Greenwood prairie. It was in the spring of 1866 that he took up his permanent residence on a portion of these paternal acres, on section 19, in the township of Plainview. He has been prospered in his chosen calling, and is now one of the wealthiest farmers in Wabasha county, owning about seven hundred acres of land, besides village property. Mr. Wedge resides on his farm in a fine brick house,

erected in 1879, at a cost of three thousand dollars. Near him are located two brothers, George and James, and a sister, wife of Mr. Mallory. Mr. Wedge is at present chairman of the township board of supervisors, is a republican in politics, and represented the people of the southern part of his county in the state legislature, in the session of 1879. He was married to Miss Helen L. Loveland, daughter of C. L. Loveland, of Dodge county, Wisconsin, January 23, 1863. Five children have been born to them: Eugene, Eddy, Herbert, Winnie and Minnie.

L. H. WHITMORE, grocer, corner of Second and Pembroke streets. This business was established by the firm of F. Stuelzel & Co., a little over three years since, and was only purchased by Mr. Whitmore last spring (1883). The stock is quite complete, and includes staple and fancy groceries, fruits, vegetables, flour and feed. Business employs two clerks, and one delivery-wagon. Sales of flour are one hundred and fifty sacks per month, and fifteen tons of feed; grocery sales lead all others in city. L. H. Whitmore is a native of New York; came to Wabasha in September, 1865, and in the following year, in connection with his brother, H. J. Whitmore, opened a flour, feed and grocery store on the corner of Second and Pembroke, now occupied by Drury. Business was continued until 1878, when H. J. Whitmore retired (to become postmaster of the city), and L. H. continued business one year and sold out; was then engaged clerking in the postoffice and in the county offices until he resumed business at the present stand, which he subsequently bought. He fronts thirty-five feet on Second street, and has his storeroom in the rear on Pembroke. Mr. Whitmore was married in 1861, in Chenango county, New York, to Miss E. A. Holt. They have four children: Linn Whitmore, born July 15, 1863, at present assistant cashier in the Wabasha Bank; C. H., clerking in his father's store; Gertie E., born July 15, 1874; Harry, born October 17, 1876.

HUGH HALL, brother of Samuel, was born in Ireland, in 1828. At the age of twenty-four he was married, and his prospects for a happy and prosperous life were flattering. In a few months, however, he was called to mourn the loss of his beloved wife. He removed to this country, and after residing in New York for several years, he came to Wabasha county, and in 1865 settled in this township. He married a second wife, whom he has also survived. Mr. Hall has a family of three sons. Mr. Hall is a member of a Presbyterian church, and is an honest, hospitable man.

REV. JAMES TROBEC, pastor of St. Felix Catholic church, is a native of Austria. His studies were pursued at his native university, where he completed his classical and part of his theological course,



and in 1864 removed to America. He completed his theological course at St. Vincent's, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and

was ordained the following year at St. Paul, in this state. His first parish was Belle Plaine, Morrison county, the services being held in French, and the congregation a mixture of Canadians, Indians and half-breeds. In October, 1866, Father Trobec was assigned to the parish here, and has now been seventeen years in charge, during which time, as appears from the records of the church, his work has been eminently successful.

F. W. WINTERS, farmer, was born in Hanover, June 11, 1840. He was one of eight children born to Frederick W. and Christina (Hupp) Winters, the latter of whom is still living in this state. In 1852 the family emigrated to America, locating at Wheeling, West Virginia. Two years later they moved to Pike county, Illinois, and afterward to McDonald county. In 1865 they again sought a new home, this time locating in Chester township, on the farm our subject now occupies. Here the elder Winters died in 1873. Mr. Winters was married December 16, 1873, to Fredrika Isensee, a native of Goodhue county. They have three children: Christina H., Henry C., Caroline E. He is a member of Lake City Chapter, No. 12, F.A.M. In politics, he is a republican. He now owns four hundred and forty acres of fine land, four hundred of which is improved. He also owns a business room in Winona.

WELCOME WALLACE ANDERSON, farmer, Zumbro, is a son of Levi and Harriet (Carpenter) Anderson, of New York, and was born at Rome, that state, June 3, 1851. His youth was passed on a farm there, with little opportunity for education. He is a man of natural endowments, and is a good citizen; politically, a democrat. For six years he has served as town constable, making an efficient officer, and has several times captured offenders where others had failed. He came to this town in 1866, and was several years employed as a farm laborer. In 1875 he bought forty acres on section 18, where his home is, and four years later bought eighty more. He is now comfortably situated on a fine farm. October 12, 1873, he married Ellen C. Pryor, whose parentage is elsewhere shown. The births of their children is here given: Lessie May, November 24, 1874; Wallace Welcome, May 7, 1877; Edith E., January 25, 1879; Harriet C., January 29, 1881.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, is a brother of the above, born in the same place March 12, 1846. He received a limited common-school education. All his life has been occupied in farming. When twenty years old he came to Zumbro, and was some time occupied in farm

labor for others, and in renting land. In 1867 he bought eighty acres of land on section 19, and has lived thereon since 1869. This land he has cleared of the undergrowth which covered it, and has erected comfortable buildings. He is an independent democrat, and served the town two years as town constable. All his possessions have been accumulated by labor since his arrival here. December 23, 1867, he married Mary Etta Lyman, who was born in North Ferrisburg, Addison county, Vermont.

ABRAM J. ANDERSON, eldest son of this family, was born at Rome October 9, 1838. He had but brief opportunities for education, and left home at twenty to secure a home in the west. In August, 1858, he arrived in Zumbro and at once purchased one hundred and twenty acres on section 18. Four years later he sold this and settled where he now dwells, on section 19. Here he has one hundred and twenty acres, besides twenty acres timber in Mazeppa, a quarter-section in Lac Qui Parle county, and two lots in the village of Appleton. He was member of the board of supervisors in 1865, 1868-9, and chairman of that body in 1870-1-2-3-4-5-6-7. Politically he is a democrat. September 23, 1873, he was united in matrimony to Miss Melvina Mitchell, who was born in Sangerville, Maine; her parents—Joseph S. and Lovina Mitchell—were of Irish and English origin. Mrs. Anderson is a Universalist, but her husband has no particular religious views—although not an atheist. Their children were born as follows: Mott M., July 20, 1874; Blanche E., March 24, 1876; Lynn R., July 12, 1880; Jesse S., August 6, 1882.

JAMES M. McMILLIN (deceased), Lake City, was born in Gallia county, Ohio, June 10, 1812. His great-grandfather, while on the way from Scotland to America, was shipwrecked and picked up by a vessel bound to Philadelphia. Two brothers of this ancestor, who were in company with him, were set down in the same way, one in New York and the other in Canada; and not until after the revolution were mutual discoveries of one another's whereabouts made. The Canadian resident entered the British army, and was made prisoner by the continental soldiers, and placed under guard of his brother; and by conversation they discovered each the other's identity. The first mentioned of these brothers settled in Virginia, and was not discovered by the others till later. Samuel McMillin, son of the Virginian Scotchman, served as a soldier in the continental army. Edward, son of the latter, married Sarah Reed, and removed to Ohio in the earliest days of that territory, where was born to him the

subject of this paragraph. James M. McMillin was reared on a farm in Huntingdon township, Gallia county, and pursued his father's vocation till 1842. Macinda A., his wife, is a daughter of George and Nancy (Jackson) Stickleman, all of Virginian birth. Mrs. McMillan was born eight months after her husband, in Hottentot, Virginia, and they were united for life December 17, 1833. For six years Mr. McMillin was deputy-sheriff of Whiteside county, Illinois, and was kept constantly traveling in the discharge of his duty. He became a resident of Minnesota in 1862, and was engaged in farming four years in the town of Chester, this county, being postmaster at Bear Valley some time. He also served as justice of the peace during his residence there. The republican party is entitled to the credit of all his public acts. Since 1866 Lake City claimed him as a citizen. On the twentieth anniversary of their wedding Mr. and Mrs. McMillin celebrated the occasion in a fitting manner, surrounded by their descendants and many old-time friends. They were presented with a handsome sum in gold coin. In religious faith this couple are Universalists. All save two of their children live in the city—the absent one's residence being noted below, the names appearing in order of birth: Alonzo C.; John L.; William Harvey; Samantha J. (Judd); Emma R. (Mrs. Alonzo Mathews), Red Wing; Nancy Celestina (Mrs. W. E. Stringham), Fergus Falls, Minnesota. While splitting wood one evening in January, 1884, Mr. McMillin received a wound in the left eye from a flying stick, and the sight and substance of the optic were entirely destroyed. He appeared to recover steadily from the shock, although in great pain, but suddenly sank and passed away on the morning of February 17. He had partaken of breakfast with the family, but his system is supposed to have suddenly given away under the strain upon it.

WILLIAM HARVEY McMILLIN, barber, Lake City, is the third son of James M., and was born September 30, 1839, at Wilkesville, Ohio, and was but three years of age when the family removed to Illinois. After he was eighteen years old he cared for himself and worked at butchering three years. He came to Minnesota in 1859, and assisted his brother in farming at Bear valley, attending school there one winter term. Returning to Illinois he was among the first to respond to the call of his country in its hour of danger. Entering Co. B, of the 13th Ill. Vols., he saw a great deal of hard service in the western army. The following endorsement, which is

found in red ink upon his discharge, explains itself: "Said W. H. McMillin was with the command in the actions at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Jackson, May 14 and July 10-16, 1863, siege of Vicksburg and assault May 22, 1863, Tusculumbia, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and Ringgold; has marched over thirty-five hundred miles and faithfully performed the duties of a soldier." Among other notable engagements in which he participated may be named Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Snake's Gap and Milligan's Bend. He was detailed in the Mississippi scouts, and for five months commanded a squad of seventy-five mounted men, doing excellent service, losing only three men while passing through many hot skirmishes. At one time, after being driven seven miles under the spur, his party of ten men was driven over a steep bluff, where the horses slid down on their haunches, killing one man and a horse. After thus escaping, Mr. McMillin laid an ambuscade, and killed or captured nearly the entire force of rebel pursuers, eighty in number, being reinforced by two companies of infantry. After this he was detailed with nineteen comrades as body guard to Gen. P. J. Osterhaus, where he served till the close of the war. At Chickasaw Bayou his colonel, John B. Wyman, was killed by a sharpshooter, and "Sandy Bill," as our subject was best known to his comrades, crept through the bushes for fifteen rods and picked off the sharpshooter. Mr. McMillin was never wounded by a bullet, but was knocked down by the bursting of a shell in front of Vicksburg, and his head and neck partially paralyzed so that he was not fit for duty for some time. He was laid up with dropsy in the old marine hospital at St. Louis for three months at another time. Was never in the guardhouse or under arrest. While serving as body guard to Gen. Osterhaus he acted most of the time as dispatch-carrier. While on this duty on one occasion, he rode half a mile under galling fire, and thus saved two thousand comrades from captivity and the pangs of hell in Libby prison. Another time, with three companions, he charged over the rebel pickets, gained the bluff across Chickamauga creek, and after running a half-mile gauntlet, gained a covered bridge; here they placed their horses across the entrance of the bridge, and by firing beneath their bodies kept the the rebel cavalry at bay until artillery and reinforcements were brought to bear. In this movement the Union forces did not lose a man. Returning to Minnesota at the close of the war, Mr. McMillin engaged in farming a short time; removed to Lake City

and worked in a butcher-shop three years; for past nine years has kept a barber-shop — last two with a partner. February 22, 1865, he was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Culver, who was born in Walnut, Illinois. They have one adopted daughter, Bertie, born July 16, 1880. Mr. McMillin is district G. D. M. W. in the A. O. U. W. He is chief of the Lake City Hook and Ladder Company, and has had many narrow escapes in the pursuit of his duty.

LOUIS FREIHEIT, farmer, was born in Worsetz, Prussia, December 1, 1835. He remained there on a farm till twenty-five years old, when he came to America, and engaged in farm labor in Green Lake county, Wisconsin. He came to Chester in 1866, and bought one-fourth of section 11, which he has handsomely improved. It was unbroken when it fell into his hands, but is now under the plow, and graced with large and handsome buildings. At one time Mr. Freiheit was three thousand dollars in debt, but is now independent. He was a charter member of St. John's Lutheran church, and is now treasurer of that body. Politically, has always been a republican. He was married in June, 1871, to Angell Stemmen, who was born in Hanover, Germany. Their children were born and christened as follows: June 16, 1874, Henry; May 9, 1876, Emma; June 5, 1883, Lena.

FERDINAND FREIHEIT, farmer, is a brother of the last subject, and was born in the same place in April, 1845. In 1865 he emigrated to Wisconsin, and came thence to Chester four years later. He was engaged in farm labor till 1873, when he bought one-fourth of section 2. This was wild at that time, and he proceeded to subdue it. He has built a comfortable house and large barn at a cost of fourteen hundred dollars, and a granary that cost three hundred dollars more. January 1, 1877, he married Minnie Knaap, whose birthplace is within two miles of his own. He is a republican, and all his family has been baptized in the Lutheran church. There are four children, given as below: Clara, May 14, 1879; William, August 5, 1880; Theodore, July 5, 1881; Emily, April 12, 1883.

CAPT. J. H. MULLEN, attorney-at-law, admitted to practice at the spring term of the district court, held in Wabasha, in 1883. Capt. Mullen, as he is universally called, came to this county in 1866; the year after the war closed, and in which he had seen over four years of active service, having enlisted June 5, 1861, and being mustered out in August, 1865, as captain of Co. C, 12th regt. Conn.

Vol. Inf. The captain saw service with Gen. McClellan on the peninsula; was with Butler's forces at New Orleans, with Bank's command at Port Hudson, and on the Red River campaign; with Grant at Petersburg, and the battles around Richmond; then with Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley, returning with him to Petersburg, and participating in the closing struggle of the war at Five Forks; was with the army in the grand review at Washington, and being ordered to Savannah, Georgia, did not go immediately north, but was in the service until August, when they returned home and were mustered out at Hartford, August, 1865. The following year, 1866, located in Wabasha, and has since been engaged in trade, merchandising and farming. His farming operations are carried on along the line of the Hastings & Dakota railway, where he has a tract of about thirteen hundred acres seventy miles west of St. Paul. April 15, 1874, Capt. Mullen married Miss M. B. Downer, daughter of John B. Downer, one of the old pioneers of Wabasha county. Mrs. Mullen has a decided talent for painting, which has been to some extent cultivated, and work on canvass and silk is really artistic, and would do no discredit to a collection of genuine merit. Some of her decorative work on panels, in water colors, is exquisite in color and naturalness. Two children have been born to the captain and his wife: Carrie, born October 10, 1875; Downer, born May 20, 1880.

JOHN SPRINGER was the son of a German farmer and butcher, and was born in Cassel, Germany, May 11, 1844. He spent the usual time acquiring a rudimentary education in the common school of the Fatherland, and then learned the trade of blacksmithing, after which he entered the army to serve the allotted time, but at the close of the second year of his military life, he deserted, and took passage at Bremen for America. In the month of December, 1866, he landed at Castle Garden, and at once hastened west to Oakwood township, Wabasha county, Minnesota, where a brother was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He proceeded to erect a shop in Bremen, and worked at the forge here for four years, then worked in Winona for a few years, after which he again resumed his trade in the little shop at Bremen for another period of four years. The spring of 1876 he disposed of his Bremen property, and came to Plainview, where he opened a shop. Five years later he opened warerooms, and began to handle farming implements. He was married in 1870, to Augusta Beyer, daughter of Frederick Beyer, a pioneer farmer of

Zumbro township. Five children are the fruit of this union, viz Frank, Willie, Mary, Johny, Bertha. Mr. Springer was postmaster at Bremen under President Grant's administration. Is a republican in politics, a member of the Plainview Lodge of Odd-Fellows.

EMRIC POLSON, farmer, was born in 1835, in Sweden. He is the eldest son of Paul and Julia Polson, of Sweden. He lived in Sweden, at home until twenty-two, when he came to America, and settled in Illinois. After three years he enlisted in the 8th Ill. Cav., and served one and one-half years under McClellan and Burnside. He was discharged and came to Minnesota and enlisted in the 2d Minn. Cav., and served in Gen. Sulla's expedition to the Yellowstone and Bad Lands. After this remarkably long saddle service, he returned to Minnesota in 1866, and settled on his present farm, a quarter-section of fine land, nearly all cultivated. He is working into stock-raising as fast as possible. He was a member of the Grange. He is a member of the Norwegian Methodist Episcopal church. He is justice of peace and supervisor at present. In politics he has always been republican, and is one of our influential and enterprising citizens. He was married in 1879, to Sophia Johnson, a native of Sweden. They have eight children.

LAWRENCE WILLIAM APPEL, a Highland farmer, resides on a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres in West Indian Creek valley. He was born in Baden, Germany, September 17, 1842, his parents being Adam and Catherine (Eckert) Appel. In 1845 Mr. Appel, Sr., died of yellow fever in Texas, and two years later the widowed mother emigrated with her family to Mercer county, Pennsylvania, where she engaged in agricultural pursuits. Lawrence working on her farm summers, and attending winter schools until he reached his twentieth year, when he went to Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed in the oil regions and railroad shops for several years in Meadville, Pittsburgh, Sharon and Middlesex. He was in Pittsburgh at the time the raider Morgan menaced the peace of that city. While on a visit to his brother Stephen, in Highland, in August, 1866, he was induced to open a blacksmith-shop, near what was then known as Hampe's Mill. In 1869 he bought the farm where he now resides, from E. Lathrop. November 11 of the same year he was married to Margaret Arvilla, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Brawley) Harncaime, natives of Pennsylvania, and Wabasha county pioneers. M. Appel

is a member of the Catholic church. He was a member of the board of supervisors in 1880.

EVANDER SKILLMAN, miller, has been a resident of Wabasha county since the spring of 1856, at which time he came here with his parents. The latter were natives of Suffolk, Suffolk county, New York. The family is of Dutch descent. The great-grandfather of this subject, Thomas Skillman, had a son, Thomas, whose son, Francis M., married Jerusha Rogers, and dwelt thirty-two in the in the town of German, Chenango county, New York, where he tilled a farm and taught school during the winter. Here was born Evander Skillman, on May 12, 1838. He was given a common-school education, and a farmer's training. In October, 1861, he enlisted in the 3d Minn. Inf., and was made first lieutenant of Co. G. He was soon commissioned regimental quartermaster. At the battle of Murfreesboro, in July, 1862, he was made prisoner with the regiment, but soon paroled. Returning to this state, he went on an expedition against the Sioux, on Red river, and was in several skirmishes with them at Fort Abercrombie. After being exchanged, he returned to the south, and was detailed in the early spring of 1864, as quartermaster of the 113th U. S. regt. of colored soldiers. He participated in the capture of Vicksburg and Little Rock, and in the battle of Fitzhugh's woods, on the White river. After the close of the war of the rebellion, Mr. Skillman served on the Texas frontier, and was discharged on April 6, 1866. In the fall of that year he opened a general store at Mazeppa, which he sold out six years later. In 1873, in partnership with a brother, he built Trout Brook mill, on section 19, Chester, and has operated it ever since. He has thirty-four acres of land where the mill stands, and eighty acres near by, which he tills with the assistance of his sons. When only twenty-one years old, he was elected town superintendent of schools; while in Mazeppa, he was two years village justice; has also been elected justice and town clerk in Chester several terms. His political preferences are republican, and religious ideas liberal. He is a member of the Masonic order. In 1865 Mr. Skillman was united in marriage to Edith, daughter of Elijah Lont, of Mazeppa. They have five sons, born as follows: Francis E., April 28, 1867; Murray E., February 10, 1871; Stephen P., June 22, 1873; Foster, May 10, 1879; Dwight, December 23, 1881.

LAWRENCE POWERS, farmer, was born in County Waterford, Ireland, in 1818. In 1846 he espoused Johanna Nash, and soon after

emigrated to America. He first went to Michigan, where he resided for several years. In 1868 relatives in Highland township, in Wabasha county, induced Mr. Powers and his family to come to Minnesota. The same year he purchased from Edward Nash the farm on section 7, Highland, on which he now resides, and which, by hard labor and with the assistance of his sons, John and Patrick, he has greatly improved, one hundred and thirty-four acres of the quarter-section which comprises it being now in a high state of cultivation. The death of Mrs. Powers occurred here February 16, 1879. There were seven children born to this couple, three of whom, namely, John, Patrick and Margaret, reside with their father at home. Mr. Powers and his family are members of the Oakwood Catholic church. In politics father and sons are alike independent.

OLIVER GIBBS, JR., horticulturist, Lake City, whose name is familiar throughout southern Minnesota, and as well known in the office of the executive of State as in the humble cottage of his nearest neighbor, was born in the State of Vermont in 1832. He is a son of Oliver and Zilpha (Thomas) Gibbs, and on the paternal side a lineal descendant of Israel Putnam. Like his father, he was reared on a farm, where his time was divided between agricultural labor and attending the common country schools of the Green Mountain State. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the Rutland (Vermont) "Herald," and first started in business for himself at Prescott, Wisconsin, in the publication of the "Transcript" in 1855, in company with Charles Young, now of Minneapolis. He also served Pierce as clerk for five years previous to the outbreak of the war, and in 1861 enlisted as battalion adjutant, 2d Wis. Cav., under Col. C. C. Washburn. After about one year's field service he was transferred to a confidential clerkship under Sec. Stanton, which he resigned in 1869 on account of failing health, contracted while in military service. The same year he removed to Minnesota and permanently located in Lake City, where he at once engaged in horticultural pursuits. He is now in his third year's service as secretary of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society, being elected at their last meeting, in January, 1884, by acclamation. He was the representative of this state at the nineteenth biennial session of the American Pomological Society at Philadelphia, in September, 1883, where he was awarded and returned to Minnesota the Wilder silver medal for the best collection of apples and grapes from any part of

North America. In 1884 he was appointed United States commissioner to represent the State of Minnesota at the cotton centennial and world's exposition at New Orleans, Louisiana. The most important part of Mr. Gibbs' official duty as secretary of the State Horticultural Society is the compiling and editing of their annual report, a bound volume of five hundred pages. This is at present the only society connected with agriculture in Minnesota which, under the auspices of the state, publishes an annual report. Mr. Gibbs was married June 2, 1856, to Miss Rose Martin, a native of Vermont. Their children's names, in the order of their birth, are : Zilphia M., wife of Ed. R. Converse, of Palatine, Illinois ; Lottie, now a clerk in the pension office at Washington ; Nettie May, now Mrs. Frank Jackson, of Lyon county, Minnesota, and Maggie and Oliver, Jr., at home.

HON. HENRY BAUMGARTEN is descended from German parents, and was born in Germany November 16, 1848. His education was obtained in the common schools of his native country, and the balance of his youth was spent in the usual duties of farming. When about twenty years of age he came to this country and settled at first at Reedsburg, Wisconsin, in the summer of 1868. At this place he was engaged in farming. In 1874 he removed to Wabasha and worked one year for Lucas Kuehn, and started in the hotel business in 1878, having carried on the same until the present with good success. In 1883 he was elected representative from this district to the general assembly of the State of Minnesota by the democracy of Wabasha county, and was a member of the engrossing committee. In 1874 he was married to Emma Scholtz. He is a member of the I.O.O.F. and Turn Verein.

MYRON AUGUSTINE BALDWIN (deceased). The demise of this highly-esteemed citizen was to Lake City what the death of President Garfield was to the nation. He was born in Sheldon, Wyoming county, New York, May 21, 1832, and died of cerebro-spinal fever in Lake City, February 23, 1881. His parents, Eleazer and Rachel (Martindale) Baldwin, removed with their family from Sheldon to Varysburg in 1843. The next year the father died and the family returned to their farm in Sheldon, and kept together till 1851. Mr. Baldwin, then in his nineteenth year, engaged as a clerk in the store of Hon. Wolcott J. Humphrey, and in 1854 went to Wallingford, Vermont, to serve in the employ of his uncles, Edwin and William Martindale, the former of whom he in time bought out, and thus

commenced business for himself. His mercantile pursuits were continued in Wallingford till 1868, when he sold out, and with a view to recuperating his failing health, removed to Minnesota, permanently locating in Lake City. Here he soon regained his health sufficiently to embark in active business pursuits, and from that time till overtaken by his last illness he was one of Lake City's most active and esteemed citizens. November 1, 1873, he was made a director in the Lake City Bank, and in 1876 transferred his interests to the First National. He was then made one of its directors, and before the close of the same year was made its president. In April, 1880, he was elected mayor of the city as the people's candidate. During his residence in this city his principal vocation was dealing in live-stock, and only those who were his intimate friends could form an adequate conception of the magnitude of the business transacted under his personal supervision. With this great strain of mind and body, and with a physical constitution insufficient to endure the labor which his extraordinary brain devised, it was evident to those who best knew him that his work was too great for him. Nevertheless he remained in the business harness till but a few hours before his death. Upon the announcement of his death the flag on the council chamber was placed at half-mast, and as a further mark of respect the business-men throughout the city closed their doors on the day of his burial, and formed one of the largest funeral processions ever witnessed in this city. The directors of the First National Bank met and passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, OUR immediate associate and friend, M. A. Baldwin, the president of this bank, was removed by death on the twenty-third of this month from our number; therefore,

Resolved, that we recognize in this an agreeable companion and a valued and honored friend, and that we desire in this manner to testify to our high appreciation of his character and worth as a man, and to his ability and integrity in his official trust:

Resolved, that while deeply impressed in contemplating the shadow of gloom his absence must bring to the home late so securely happy in his presence, that we hereby extend to the widow and son our most heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this their hour of sorrow.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Temple of Honor and Social Temple passed similar resolutions of respect and condolence, making them a matter of record, and at the same time presenting the widow with certified copies. Mr. Baldwin had been twice married; first, in 1863, at Wallingford, Vermont, to Miss

Marella Townsend, whom he lost by death about a year thereafter. His second marriage was in 1866 to Mrs. Anna E. Sweet, a daughter of Smith Emery, Esq., of Newport, Vermont, who with their only child, Myron Alpheus, still resides in Lake City.

JAMES P. MARTIN, Lake City, is a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, and was born October 31, 1845. He is a son of James and Catharine (Gorman) Martin, who were also born in the State of New York, of Irish ancestry. Mr. Martin was reared on a farm, where his early youth was spent at school and agricultural pursuits. A few years of his early manhood was employed in driving stage. He was married to Miss Julia F. Hart, a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1868, and in the spring of the same year came to Lake City, and the same year took a position as foreman in the large livery and sale stable of Mr. W. E. Perkins. He is still with Mr. Perkins, and is interested with him in introducing some very fine and valuable fast horse stock in this county, among them some of the best blood for trotting in the United States. In 1878 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Chester, which he rents. Mr. Martin has three children, Lizzie May and Willie J. (twins) and Frank, in attendance at the city schools.

JOHN C. ADAMS, M.D., Lake City, is a native of Ireland, and was born in Iniskillen, in 1831, and is a son of John Adams, who for many years was a prominent merchant of that city. Early in the spring of 1841, Mr. Adams with his family emigrated to the United States, and settled on a farm in Kentucky, and for a time engaged in agricultural pursuits. Being unacquainted with, and having a dislike for, the principles of slave labor, he failed to make it a success, sold his farm and removed to Clarksville, Tennessee, where he again embarked in mercantile pursuits. He died in 1850, and his wife, whose maiden name was Alice McCalon, is still living in Russellville, Kentucky. Dr. Adams received an academic education at Clarksville, Tennessee, pursued and completed the classics under a private tutor, and began his professional course with Dr. Williams, of Todd county, Kentucky. He attended lectures at the medical department of the university at Louisville, Kentucky, in its palmy days, when the eminent S. D. Gross and Austin Flint were its professors. After practicing in Kentucky, Texas and Louisiana, he finally graduated from the medical department of the Louisiana University. He then resumed the practice of medicine in Cado Parish, near Shreveport, Louisiana, and continued the practice,

though somewhat obstructed by failing health, till the outbreak of the late war, when he was appointed assistant surgeon of the 30th Miss. regt. This position he filled with credit and ability, and was finally transferred to the position of hospital surgeon, at Newnan, Georgia, and was on duty at Macon, Georgia, at the time of Gen. Lee's surrender. Overwork and ill health had so prostrated him, that in 1868 he determined to seek recuperation in the north, and that year came to Lake City, as rector of the Episcopal church. His theological studies had been pursued under Bishop Greene, in Jackson, Mississippi, during his physical inability to practice medicine, and had taken deacons' orders prior to 1861, and priests' orders in 1867. He remained in charge of the Episcopal church till 1872, when his health being unequal to the work, he resigned, and resumed the practice of medicine and surgery, in Lake City and surrounding country. As a surgeon, Dr. Adams has been eminently successful, having performed some very complicated, and, in fact, some of the most noted operations known to the profession. He is a member of the Masonic fraternities of Lake City. His first marriage was in 1861, to Miss Hellen Doty, of eastern New York. She died in 1874. His second marriage was on July 1, 1875, to Mrs. Elizabeth O. McNairy, a native of Philadelphia. They have a family of four sons and four daughters.

ELISHA PERKINS, farmer, Zumbro, came to this county without capital in 1868, and secured sixty acres of land where he now resides, section 36—originally Mazeppa township. Besides this he now has forty acres in the adjoining town of Farm Hill, half as much in the Mazeppa timber and a quarter-section in Bigstone county. The same energy and business ability that carried him through several struggles in the past are still leading elements in his character, and he is known as an active and useful citizen. He is an earnest exponent of the principles of the republican party, and a leading member of the Wesleyan Methodist church at South Troy. Joel Perkins, the father of Elisha, was born in Luzerne, Warren county, New York, in 1813. His parents, Elkanah and Phoebe Perkins, were natives of the same state. Joel Perkins married Sarah Van Wormer, who gave birth to this subject at Stony Creek, Warren county, in 1835. The latter was reared on his father's farm, and received his education in the common schools. That he improved his opportunities is evident to all who meet him, and he is well-known as a contributor to the press of the day. October 10,

1857, he married Eliza A. Gallup, born in the same county as himself. This union was disrupted by the cruel hand of death in January, 1866, and Mr. Perkins was left with four small children to care for. Shortly after he suffered heavy losses in a lumbering contract, and resolved to try his fortunes in the west. On March 29, 1869, he espoused Frances J. Roberts, a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, who is the mother of six living children, viz: Amanda E., Florence A., Alma A., Ernest H., Maud A., and an infant daughter. Of the elder children: Ward B. dwells at Waneta, Dakota; Ellsworth L. died when eight years old; Eliza J. and Fanny M., twins, at home.

HENRY R. GEAREY, son of Hamilton B. and Harriet (Macy) Gearey, was born in the city of Hudson, State of New York, on March 18, 1845. When six years old his parents removed to Pompey, in the same state. Here the subject of this sketch spent his youth and received a common-school education, which was supplemented by a term or two in the Manlius Academy. He was married July 3, 1864, to Achsah J., daughter of Ephriam E. and Jerusha (Weston) Brown, a native of Pompey, then in her twentieth year. Four years later Mr. Gearey disposed of his property in Pompey, came to Highland, and bought the place which he still owns, one hundred and sixty acres of section 17. He has been prominent in township and county affairs from the first. At present is one of the county commissioners for Wabasha county, being elected on the democratic ticket; has been township clerk four terms, assessor two years, and a supervisor one year. In state and national politics is a democrat, in local affairs, independent; is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Gearey is the father of four children, viz: George H., born July 4, 1866; James E., October 28, 1868; Susa A., December 3, 1870; Arthur B., November 12, 1872. Mr. Gearey is one of the most enterprising and prosperous farmers of Highland.

CHARLES H. SIBLEY, farmer, set his claim stakes on section 7, Mazeppa, in July, 1856. After a short time he sold his claim, and changed his location several times. He settled on section 8, where he still resides, in 1867. His mother, Lovina Churchill, was one of the first children born in Albany, New York. His father, Caleb Sibley, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, and served through the war of 1812, after which he settled at Albany and married. The subject of this sketch was born here in 1818. His father died when he was nine years old, and he was forced to earn his living from this

time. At twenty-three he began masonwork in Livingston county. Here he met, wooed and won Miss Anna, daughter of Jesse Youngs, elsewhere mentioned. Mr. Sibley built the first stone foundation in Mazeppa, and that of the first steam mill in the county at Read's Landing. He is an ardent republican. On February 3, 1862, he enlisted in the 5th Minn. regt., Co. H, under Capt. Morehouse. This regiment served in the western army, and Mr. Sibley was an actor in the battle scenes at First Corinth, where his hip was dislocated by a fall from a bridge, and he was rendered unfit for service. He was accordingly discharged. On August 15, 1864, he joined the 1st Minn. Heavy Art. as cook, and continued with this regiment till the close of the war. Mr. and Mrs. Sibley joined the Baptist church in New York. They have four children living, having lost two, all residing in Mazeppa. Their names are: Lovina (Mrs. John Stull), William, Eliza and Charles. Lucy, the second-born, married Edward Stanton, and died, leaving two children.

WILLIAM BEFORT, farmer, has lived on section 30. Chester, since 1867, at which time he became possessed of one hundred and twenty acres. His was a hard struggle to secure a home. At the time of this purchase his capital consisted mostly of hope for the future. He paid down one hundred dollars of the one thousand dollars which was the price of his land. With a yoke of oxen and a wagon he went on and raised a crop, and by industry and prudence himself and wife have secured a good home. He has purchased eighty acres more of land, and has erected comfortable and handsome buildings. Mr. Befort is a native of Luxemburg, born in the village of Gravenmacher, in August, 1827. At twenty-five he crossed the Atlantic and engaged in farm labor in Sheldon, New York. After spending three years in opening up a farm in Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, he returned to New York. In 1865 he came to Minnesota and worked two years for a farmer in Hay Creek, removing hither as above related. He paid as high as twenty-four per cent interest for money to tide him along. With his own hands he cut logs for his first house. He is a member of the Mazeppa Catholic church, with all his family, and has always been a democrat. He was married February 5, 1860, to Anna Develli, a native of Belgium. Eight children have been born to them, as follows: William, January 2, 1862; Mary C., November 16, 1863; Anna M., May 15, 1867; John P., March 30, 1869; Catharina, February 13, 1871; Elizabeth C., May 21, 1873; Francis N., August 12, 1875; Agnes M., January 9, 1878.

ELIJAH ROSCOE CORNWELL, junior member of the Plainview hardware firm of C. C. Cornwell & Son, was born in Willoughby, Lake county, Ohio, September 17, 1847. His youth was chiefly spent on a farm in Lowell, Dodge county, Wisconsin, whither his father removed when E. R. was about six years old. He acquired the rudiments of an education in a district school, and in his seventeenth year, spring of 1864, he enlisted as a volunteer in the 39th Wis., and served about six months under Gen. C. C. Washburn at Memphis, being there at the time Forrest made his raid. From the spring of 1865 to the spring of 1867 he worked as a mill-hand in the Winnebago City Mills. He then came to Plainview, where his father was living, and the next year became a partner with Henry Horton in a wagon-shop. This copartnership was dissolved in 1873, when he found employment as a clerk in his father's hardware store, where he became a partner in 1876. In 1869, November 29, he married Emily Adell Burchard, daughter of the late R. Burchard, a prominent business man and pioneer of Plainview. To this worthy couple the following children have been born, namely: Florine, April 13, 1871; Charlie, December 25, 1872; Nellie (deceased), October 16, 1876; Florence, July 17, 1878; Frankie, August 18, 1880; and Baby, April 27, 1883. Mr. Cornwell is a worthy member of Illustrious Lodge, No. 63, A.F.A.M., and Chapter, No. 36; also a Sir Knight, and bears a sword in Home Commandery, No. 5, of Rochester.

STEPHEN STRUBLE, one of the wealthiest farmers of Plainview township, is a native of Ohio, and was born about twelve miles northwest from Cincinnati, on August 24, 1828. His father, Joseph Struble, was a son of one of the first settlers in that part of Ohio, and was also born in the same county. His mother was the daughter of a Hamilton county farmer by the name of Street, and was one of a family of ten children, all living. Mr. Struble received a common-school education, and engaged in farming, removing with his parents in 1846, to Columbus, Indiana. At the age of twenty-one, he and a brother received the title to three hundred acres of land in Indiana. He continued to occupy this farm until 1867, when ill health induced him to dispose of this place, and seek a more salubrious climate. This he found on Greenwood prairie, where he bought three hundred and twenty acres of land on section 16, in Plainview, from C. O. Landon, and has ever since continued to make it his home. His residence, which cost him

over four thousand dollars, and is one of the finest farmhouses in Wabasha county, is surrounded by a beautiful grove of young evergreens and fruit-trees, and is situated one mile and a quarter east of Plainview. He makes a specialty of stock-raising — horses and hogs — and has ample barn accommodations for his extensive business in this line. His farm buildings, including his house, have cost him more than nine thousand dollars. He was married to Emily J. Graves, daughter of Lyman Graves, of New York State, March 17, 1853. The following children have been born to them: Elva (Mrs. J. C. Pope, of Lac qui Parle county); Alice (Mrs. Hayden French, of Big Stone county); Edward L., farmer, of Plainview township; George, Delia, Orlando, Grace, Xenia and Stephen Wayne, at home. Mr. Struble is a democrat in politics, has been a supervisor, and is at present a member of the Plainview school-board. His religious views are expressed by the creed of the Universalists.

LACONIUS M. HOWARD, farmer, Zumbro, is the twelfth of a family of thirteen children, and was born in Ellisburg, Jefferson county, New York, August 28, 1836. His father, Joseph Howard, was a soldier in the war of 1812. His mother's maiden name was Purley Franklin, and both parents were born in Vermont. All his life has been passed on a farm, and he had very limited schooling advantages. He remained on the old homestead after reaching maturity. January 13, 1857, he was married to Harriet, daughter of James and Polly Love, all born in Converse, Vermont. In August, 1824, Mr. Howard entered the 186th N. Y. regt., and served in the army of the Potomac till the close of the civil war. The battle of Petersburg was the only serious engagement in which he participated. In the fall of 1865 he came to Minnesota, and remained two years in Dodge county. In 1867 he bought eighty acres of land on section 17, this town, where he lived eleven years. He now owns one-fourth of that section, and a similar portion of section 18, where his home has been for the last five years. In 1871 he was worth nothing, but has struggled out of his difficulties, and is prosperous. In religious faith he agrees with the Methodists. Has always voted the democratic ticket. His children are all in this town. They were born as follows: James A., January 3, 1858; Wilbur F., March 13, 1859; Iona, June 22, 1862 (now Mrs. Jerome Hall); Franklin D., September 11, 1869.

NICHOLAS BARTHOLOME, farmer, Chester, is a native of Luxemburg, born in Colbach, in March, 1834. All his life has been passed on a farm. When eleven years old he went to France, and stayed there two and one-half years, and became master of the French tongue as well as his native one. In 1854 he came to Utica, New York, and was employed as a farm and railroad laborer. In 1866 he went back to Europe, and came to Minnesota next year. He now has one hundred acres of land on section 5, where he has dwelt for eleven years. He was married, February 10, 1873, to Catharine Jacobs, who was born in Befort, Luxemburg. Mr. Bartholome has always been a democrat. Himself and family are members of Belle Chester Catholic church. The children were born as here noted: Peter U., Christmas, 1873; Dominick, May 27, 1875; John N., December 22, 1876; Annie M., October 24, 1878; Elizabeth, November 19, 1880; Mary J., August 19, 1882.

JOHN ANDERSON, clerk, in charge of merchandise department of the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company's business here, has been in the employ of the company nearly ten years. Mr. Anderson was born near Vexio, Sweden, and came to America with his father's family in 1857, at which time he was seven years of age. They settled in Chisago county, in this state, on a farm, and there young Anderson remained until he was eighteen years of age. His education was received in the district schools of that county, and afterward in the village of Pepin, where he was engaged in clerking prior to coming to Read's Landing. July 20, 1871, he married Miss Sarah Holden, of Pepin. They have three children: Mabel, born August 20, 1872; Maud, December 17, 1877; Norman E., September 22, 1881. Mr. Anderson is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church in this place, and since his connection therewith has been recording steward of the society.

WILLIAM WITTE, general merchandise, store on north side water street, on which it fronts twenty-five feet, running forty feet to the levee in the rear. Business established in this city in 1879. Mr. Witte is a native of Hanover; received his education in the college of St. John, at Hazlake, and came to America in 1865. Two years later he removed to Wabasha, and was for a time clerk in general store of Lucas Kuehn, at that place, and was for eleven years in the store of H. Duerre, who died here on April 20, 1879. April 20, 1871, Mr. Witte married Miss C. Brass, of this city. Their

children, four in number, are all in attendance upon the public schools of this city. They are: Herman, born January 15, 1872; Helen, April 30, 1874; William, February 24, 1876; Bernard, January 7, 1878.

WABASHA FOUNDRY AND MACHINE-SHOP. This industry is located on the west half of block 17, original town site of Wabasha, the east half being occupied by the mill of the Wabasha Milling Co. The entire block is traversed by the spur tracks of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, which afford ample facilities for shipping purposes. The business was established in 1869 by M. F. Lowth & Co., who erected the buildings that year and started their machinery the following spring. These buildings are: a two and one-half story machine-shop, 40×50 feet; a foundry, 40×50 feet; a paint shop, 36×40 feet, and a blacksmith-shop with two forges. Lowth & Co. were succeeded, in 1874, by Dayton, McDougall & Co., and they in turn by the Wabasha Manufacturing Co., who gave place to the firm of Downer & Porter, and this latter, on the death of the senior member, John B. Downer, in October 1882, to the firm of Campbell & Porter, the present proprietors. During all these changes Mr. Porter has stood by the concern, having been a member of the original firm of Lowth & Co. The business consists in the manufacture and repair of portable and stationary engines and steamboat-work, as well as general foundry and machinery business. The shops are equipped with two lathes (fifteen-foot bed), an iron planer, an engine of fourteen-horsepower, and all the other necessary machinery for their line of work, which is largely for the lumbermen of the Chippewa and Beef Slough logging companies. Their cupola has a capacity of from two and one-half to three tons of metal, and they are well equipped for filling all orders. Their present working force is from six to eight hands. The present members of the firm are W. H. Campbell and O. H. Porter. O. H. Porter is a native of Pennsylvania, a moulder by trade, and has been a resident of this city about fourteen years. He was born in 1833; came into Michigan at nineteen years of age; learned his trade in Tecumseh, in that state, and in 1856 removed to Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, and was there until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, July 13, 1861. He enlisted as a musician; was afterward promoted fife-major, and was mustered out of service in 1863, returning to Wisconsin. December 6, of that year, he married Barbara Yambor. One daughter was born to them on October 3, 1864,

Miss Nellie J., who graduated from the high school of this city in class of 1882; is now pursuing her studies at the State Normal School, Winona, from which she will graduate in the class of 1884.

WILLIAM L. HARDY, blacksmith, Plainview, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio. He was the son of a saddletree maker by the name of Henry Hardy, who married Libby Lemmon, the daughter of a Baptist clergyman, of Hamilton county. While William was yet a child his parents removed to Dublin, Wayne county, Indiana. Here the death of his mother occurred when he was about twelve years old, and he was bound out to a farmer by the name of Isaac Smith, a Hicksite quaker, with whom he found a home for six years. By consent of Mr. Smith he left the employ of the latter at the age of eighteen, and went to work with his brother, at the saddletree trade, in Dublin. He afterward learned blacksmithing in the shop of E. Lemmon, Esq., of Dublin, and continued to wield the sledge in various Indiana towns for a number of years, during which time he met at Pendleton, and married Miss Sarah E. Huston, the daughter of a Pendleton mechanic by the name of John Huston, February 15, 1855. This lady was born on the French Grant, Ohio, near Portsmouth, on August 7, 1838. Mr. Hardy shouldered a musket in the 63d Ind., in 1862. He was afterward detailed a blacksmith, and served Uncle Sam, as well as ill-health would permit him, until the war closed. In 1867 he came to Plainview and resumed his old trade in the blacksmith-shop of D. R. Sweezy, afterward with Mr. Pomoroy, then formed a copartnership with Mr. Sweezy, and finally with Samuel Purvis. The firm have a fine shop on Washington street, Plainview, and both gentlemen occupy comfortable homes, which they own in the same block. Mr. Hardy has two children, namely, Edward O., married, and residing in Plainview, a fireman on the Northwestern railroad, and Charles L., jeweler, of Granite Falls, Minnesota.

PHILIP ARENDT is one of the largest farmers of Chester township. His estate now includes five hundred and eighty acres, all but thirty of which are improved, and has been made by his own industry and thrift from small beginnings. He was born in Belgium, on December 6, 1847. His father was a farmer, and till twelve years old he passed the life of a Belgian farmer's son, receiving a fair common school education in his native tongue. In 1860 his parents crossed the Atlantic, and settled at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. From that time young Philip earned his own livelihood, and had no

chance for English schooling. Two years were spent in learning the shoemaker's trade, after which he worked as journeyman in Milwaukee, Chicago and other cities. He was married in Milwaukee, on March 28, 1870, to Miss Kate Ludovise, a native of Wisconsin. In 1868 Mr. Arendt came to Chester, but soon removed to Dakota county, where for five years he kept a saloon and shoemaker's-shop combined. Tiring of the associations attending the liquor trade, he returned to Chester, and bought one hundred and sixty acres on sections 7 and 8. In 1876 he built the large residence on section 8, which he occupies. Two years later he built a granary, 22×32, with basement, and two years after a barn, 40×60. In 1876 he dug a well near the house, and found, at a depth of sixty-four feet, a perfectly preserved piece of wood, which he still retains. The family is included in Belle Chester Roman Catholic society, and includes children born as follows: Nicholas, January 6, 1871; Susan, March 6, 1872; Josephine, December 3, 1874; Mary, September 1, 1876; Peter, March 8, 1878; August, July 19, 1879; Catharine, August 22, 1881; Margaret, August 3, 1883. A daughter was born August 28, 1873, and christened Josephine, but soon died. Thus, for each of four callendar years in succession, a child was born.

RICHARD C. CARROLL, farmer, is a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland. His parents were Richard and Ellen Commerford-Carroll, to whom were born eight children. When sixteen years old he emigrated to St. Louis, where he passed two years in a wholesale grocery house. After spending one year in Memphis he located in Arkansas, and afterward returned to St. Louis. With the exception of the first two years, his attention while in the south was occupied in the nursery and greenhouse business, and in landscape gardening, in all of which he was quite successful. The year 1864 found him at Fort Benton, Montana, and about four years were passed here in the mercantile business. In 1868 he located in Mount Pleasant, where he began the life of a farmer, and now owns two hundred and eighty acres of fine land. He was married December 2, 1871, to Mary A. Rahilly. They have five children: Richard M. (deceased), Ellen M., Winnifred C., Alice E., Margaret M. Mr. Carroll and wife belong to the Catholic church. In politics he is a democrat in principle, though he generally votes for the best man regardless of party. He has held offices in the township, and is one of its prosperous farmers and substantial citizens.

STEPHEN K. GATES, retired farmer, Lake City, is descended from an old New England family of English origin. His father, Isaac Gates, was a native of New Hampshire, and married Hannah Kendall, of Vermont. Reuben, father of Hannah Kendall, enlisted in the revolutionary army at sixteen, and served through the great struggle. Isaac Gates dwelt with his family in 1815 at Ackworth, New Hampshire, where the subject of this sketch was born June 30. When the latter was thirteen the family went to Windsor, Vermont, where he grew to manhood on a farm. Mr. Gates attended an academy one year after he had become of age, and earned enough to defray the expense of such a course. He engaged largely in farming in Vermont for many years, and then retired to a small estate. In 1855 he visited the west, and purchased land far from this city, in Wisconsin, of which he still owns a part. In 1868 he removed to Lake City, and having decided to remain here, sold his eastern home two years later. Real-estate dealings and loans have occupied his attention somewhat here. In 1841 he married Sarah, daughter of Oliver and Sally Hale, all born in Windsor, Vermont. Mr. Gates is sceptical about the divinity and truth of the Bible, but contributes liberally to the support of the Episcopal church, which claims all the other members of the family. He has always been a consistent adherent to the principles of the republican party. Two daughters constitute the offspring of this family. The elder is Mrs. W. R. Murray, of this city, mentioned elsewhere; the younger, Hannah Frances, married Rev. Charles H. Plummer, now rector of the Episcopal church at Branford, Connecticut.

OLIVER CARLSON, carpenter, Lake City, is a native of Sweden, born in Blikinge county, in the southern part of that kingdom, October 16, 1845. His early life was passed on a farm, and he received the common-school education of his native tongue. When sixteen years old he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, and this has ever since occupied his attention. In 1869 he set out for America, and came direct to Lake City. He at once entered the employ of E. Alexander, a contracting builder, and served this till 1880, when he became the partner of his employer. In 1883 this firm built the county poorhouse, and the handsome brick schoolhouse in the second ward of this city. Mr. Carlson is a member of the A.O.U.W., and an independent republican. In January, 1872, he was married to Hannah Johnson, who was born three years previous

to her husband, near the same place. Their offspring are christened and aged as here noted: Caroline, thirteen; Ethan Elmer, seven, and Julia, five years.

EDWARD STRICKLAND (deceased) was born in Goosnargh, Lancashire, England, August 2, 1811. He early learned the trade of mason and builder, which occupied most of his life. Married March 27, 1840, the bride being Miss Ann Knight, born December 22, 1820, within nine miles of her husband's birthplace. In 1849 Mr. Strickland came to America and settled at Joliet, Illinois, where he remained eighteen years and followed his trade. In 1863 he bought eighty acres of land on section 13, Zumbro, on which he dwelt from 1867 till his death, July 20, 1879. Besides his widow, four children survive him, as here named: Isabella, born June 2, 1843, married Abram King, resides La Crescent; Richard (see below); John, December 5, 1848, Zumbro Falls; William, December 2, 1854, this town; James T., November 11, 1859, died August 2, 1883. The parents were reared as Episcopalists.

RICHARD STRICKLAND was born in Blackburn, Lancashire, December 24, 1845. He was seven years old when he came to the United States, and twenty-two on arrival here. His education was supplied by the common schools of Illinois. Has always followed farming. In 1873 bought forty acres of land on section 23, where he resides. Was married January 15, 1876, to Viola O'Connor, born in Dodge county, Wisconsin, January 15, 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Strickland are members of the Wesleyan Methodist church. Like his father, the former is a democrat. Their children were born as follows: Willis Edward, July 20, 1878; Ethel Irene, June 4, 1882.

SIDNEY CORP, farmer, is located on section 29, Zumbro, where he settled in 1860, and now has three hundred and eighty acres. He is a native of England, born February 15, 1832, in Wanstrow, Somersetshire. His early years were passed on a farm and in attendance at a rate school. In 1850 he crossed the Atlantic and settled at Brecksville, Ohio, where he learned the carpenter's trade, and continued at that occupation till he came here. In 1854 he went to Melrose, Illinois, from whence he removed to Minnesota. As soon as he was settled here he set about improving his land and setting out trees. He is now one of our model farmers, and was the first to ship fruit from this section. September 25, 1853, he married Elizabeth, sister of James Arnold, parentage elsewhere given. Both are among the earliest admitted to the Wesleyan Methodist church

here. In politics Mr. Corp is independent of parties. Their only child, Annie, born June 4, 1854, is now the wife of Harry L. Ro'ph and resides near her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Rolph have two daughters.

GEO. D. PHILLIPS, farmer, was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, April 1, 1820. His parents were Alexander and Elizabeth Smith-Phillips, to whom were born twelve children, George being tenth. At the age of eleven the subject of our sketch left the homestead, going to Banffshire, where he resided many years. Here he was married January 1, 1839, to Helen Annand, of Banffshire. Shortly after he leased a farm which he worked until 1868, when he came with his family to Wabasha county. The first two years of his residence here were spent in Mount Pleasant township, and in 1870 he located in West Albany, where he now lives. He has a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres acquired solely by his own economical industry. Mrs. Phillips departed this life November, 1877. She was the mother of eight children: James, deceased; Mrs. Mary A. Smith, of Lyon county; George, a farmer of Mount Pleasant; William, Mrs. Helen Wilson, of this township, Alexander, John, James E. Mr. Phillips is a member of the United Presbyterian church, as was also his wife. He is a republican, but has never been an office-seeker.

FRANK CONRAD, Chester, farmer, was born near Arlow, Belgium, April 3, 1842. When he was fourteen years old his father, William Conrad, came to the United States and settled on a farm at Port Washington, Wisconsin. His mother, Barbara, died when he was five years old, and his father now resides with him. Mr. Conrad never attended an English school. In 1867 he came to this town and bought eighty acres of land on section 3, and he now has two hundred acres of beautiful farming land, and is independent. In 1883 on one hundred and fifty acres he produced thirteen hundred bushels of wheat, five hundred and fifty of barley, six hundred of oats and one hundred and fifty of potatoes. The corn crop of the whole region was a failure. Mr. Conrad was married in February, 1870, to Mary Gregoire, born in the same locality as he. Their children were given them and christened as below: July 19, 1871, Mary Josephine; November 5, 1872, John B.; November 20, 1874, Michael; April 20, 1877, Paul; April 11, 1880, Joseph. All the family are communicants in Belle Chester Catholic church.

PAUL CONRAD, farmer, was born in the same place as his brother above, in April, 1848. He was but eight years old when his father

brought him to the United States, and his training has been the same as that described above. In 1872 he bought a farm near Lake City, in Goodhue county, where he lived six years. He then sold out and purchased one-fourth of section 20, Chester, where he now resides. He began in this state with nothing but his hands, and is now independent. He was married in February, 1872, to Catharine Poncelet, a native of Luxemburg. Their children were born as follows: William, April 27, 1873; Frank, March 22, 1875; Mary, February 14, 1877; Annie, March 31, 1879; Rosa, December 13, 1880; Susie, January 21, 1882. All are baptized in the Roman Catholic church.

THOMAS P. STEARNS, agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, and the Mazeppa Mill Co., at Millville, is a native of Columbia, South Carolina, born in 1848. He is the youngest son of Arba and Catherine G. A. Stearns, the former native of New York and the latter of South Carolina. He resided some in South Carolina and Alabama, but when the war began he joined Gov. Watts' scouts and fought for the country of his birth, a lad though he was. When twenty years old he sought a northern home, his southern one destroyed, and lived with his uncle in Monroe, Wisconsin, for a time. Plainview, this county, was his next home, and after clerking here for five years and then farming for three years he came to Millville, the first express and railway agent and wheat buyer in the place. His present standing shows he has made it a success. He is a Master Mason, Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar, and has been an Odd-Fellow. He was married in 1883, to Katie A. Holihan, of Wabasha, his second wife. He has one child, Arba L., by his first wife.

MARTIN A. GROVE, farmer, county commissioner, was born in 1845, in Norway. He is the youngest son of Andrew and Ina Grove, both natives of Norway. When our subject was five years old they came to America, Blackearth, Wisconsin. Here Mr. Grove received his education, and when nineteen years old he enlisted in the 38th Wis., Co. G, and went to near Petersburg, Virginia, in South Side Railroad battle, and other skirmishes before Petersburg for about two months, then (April 2, 1865) the taking of Petersburg and Richmond. Here he was wounded by a shot through the left arm, below the elbow, which has disabled his arm. He was discharged and sent to Madison, Wisconsin. Here, soon as able, he clerked for about three years. In 1868 he clerked in Plainview and

Lake City; altogether three years, when he settled on his present farm in Oakwood, of one hundred and sixty acres of all cultivated and well improved land. In Dakota he has a three hundred acre farm, one hundred and sixty acres cultivated. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, A.F.A.M. order, and G.A.R. He has been county commissioner for five years. In political belief he is a republican, and one of our most influential citizens. He was married in 1869, to Miss Mary Christopher, a native of Norway. They have six children.

JOHN REILAND, farmer, dwells on section 5, Chester, where he purchased land in 1869. His estate includes two hundred and forty acres of fine farming land, and he is prosperous and independent. Mr. Reiland is among the most exemplary men of the township. He is a member Belle Chester Catholic church, and a democrat. In 1863 he married Mary Bartolmy, born in Kaalbach, Luxemburg. Mr. Reiland was born in the same duchy, in the village of Holtz, Christmas day, 1840. Eight children have been given to him, and christened: Nicholas, Dominick, John P., Peter, Joseph, Michael, Catharine and Anna.

JOHN BECKMAN (deceased) was born in the northern part of Sweden, June 24, 1845. Angeline Sophia Johnson, now widow of the deceased, was born in the southern part of the same country, March 27, 1828, and was united to him April 5, 1871. In 1869 Mr. Beckman left his native land and came direct to Lake City. For some time he engaged in various occupations; he became owner of a quarter-section of land in Gillford, which he tilled up to the time of his death. In 1871 he built the "Marion Street House," which continued to be his residence thereafter, and where he died of consumption, September 17, 1881. During his American citizenship, Mr. Beckman was a loyal supporter of the republican party. All the family were baptized and reared in the Lutheran church. There are two daughters, born and christened as below: February 7, 1872, Anna S.; April 1, 1875, Alice E.

MICHAEL O. KEMP, of the firm of Kemp & Schmidt, dealers in general merchandise, Lake City, was born in Tiffin, Ohio, October 18, 1848. His parents, Frank and Clara, were natives of Belgium. Michael attended the city schools of Tiffin till fourteen years old, when his parents removed to Galena, Illinois, and he began to earn his own livelihood. He was employed as clerk in a store till 1869, and then came to Wabasha, where he was similarly occupied. In

1877 the firm named above was organized, and began business in Lake City. Mr. Kemp is bookkeeper of the establishment, where are kept drygoods, clothing, furnishings, groceries and crockery, with annual sales of about twenty-five thousand dollars. In the great fire of 1882 the stock was destroyed, causing a loss in excess of insurance of two thousand dollars. The firm is now established at the corner of Center and Washington streets, with entrance on each, and owns the adjoining building on Washington. The subject of this paragraph came to Wabasha county with only his health and business talent, and has earned the reward of industry. In 1875 he wedded Miss Anna Hosch, born in Dubuque, Iowa, of German parents. The children given to this union have been christened as named below, in the order of birth: Francis, Clara and John.

WILLIAM PARKINSON, farmer, Zumbro, was born early in June, 1833, in the parish of Clitherow, Lancashire, England. At nine years of age he began work in a cotton factory, and afterward served as groom and gardener with a clergyman. His educational privileges were very limited. April 10, 1861, he was united in marriage with Ellen Eastham, born Knight, in Gisbon Forest, Yorkshire, October 26, 1831. They set sail for the United States in February, 1864. After spending three years as gardener in Joliet, Illinois, and two in the lumber regions of eastern Wisconsin, Mr. Parkinson settled in this town, arriving May 4, 1869. He bought eighty acres of land on section 14, where he now resides. He had barely sufficient capital to purchase his land, on which only six acres were broken. He rented a farm for three years, and in the meantime broke up his own. He is now comfortably situated. Mr. Parkinson became a citizen as soon as he could, and has always voted with the republican party. The family are Episcopalians. There are four children, born as follows: James W., January 24, 1863; Joseph, September 14, 1866; Elizabeth E., September 28, 1869; Mary A., August 15, 1873. Mrs. Parkinson's first husband was John Eastham, who left one son, now residing with this family, Richard Eastham, born May 14, 1859.

MICHAEL HART, farmer, Chester, was born in Gravenmacher, Luxemburg, June 22, 1839. When sixteen years old, his leg was broken by a wagon, and he has always been lame since. From nineteen to twenty-seven he was employed in operating a stationary engine. (His brother Marcus, six years his elder, came to Erie county, New York, in 1856. Returning to Europe in the fall of 1865, he was married on January 1, 1866, to Elizabeth Olding, born

in the same village. When he returned to New York he was accompanied by the subject of this sketch. In 1869 he came to Chester and bought one hundred and twenty acres of land on sections 19 and 20, where he died March 16, 1872. He left two children, John M., born 1867, and Matthias J., 1869, now with their mother.) After spending some years in farm labor in New York, Michael Hart stayed four years at Pewaukee, Wisconsin, where run an engine most of the time. He came to Chester in 1870, and assisted his brother in the operation of the farm, in which he owned an interest. In 1873 he married his brother's widow, and they have just added eighty acres to the farm by purchase. When Mr. Hart arrived in America he was thirty dollars in debt, and has secured a competence by industry and frugality. He has two children, Annie, born 1875, and William, 1877. All the family are members of Belle Chester church.

JOHN SCHERMULY, native of Germany, was born in Mengerskerchen, May 6, 1844, of German parents. His education was obtained in a common school of his native country. His youth was spent at home, and was employed most of the time as a painter. About the age of twenty-three he moved to America, visited Chicago, St. Paul, Stillwater and Redwing respectively, and finally settled at Wabasha, in 1869, where he commenced in the pop factory business, and continued in same till 1875 with good success. He then engaged in the restaurant business, and has followed same ever since. Mr. Schermuly fought in the Austrian army during the war with Prussia, in 1866, and was sergeant of 4th company in the 1st regiment of the Duke of Nassau. He is a member of the Odd-Fellows and Freemason societies of this city, and also of the Turn-Verein. He was married in 1868, to Fannie Eberwine. They are the parents of nine children, five of whom are living. His present circumstances are fair.

A. D. SOUTHWORTH, insurance, office on south side Main street, between Alleghaney and Church streets. This business was established in 1872, by Mr. Southworth. The fire protection represented by him aggregates fifty-eight million six hundred and forty-nine thousand two hundred and sixty-three dollars, and includes the leading companies in Great Britain and America. The assets of the life insurance companies for which he is agent are placed at one hundred and thirteen million three hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and six dollars. Mr. Southworth was born in Oneida

county, New York, August 13, 1829, and was variously employed, working on the farm, attending and teaching school, etc., until 1853, when he removed to Illinois, and for two years was employed on the survey and construction of the Illinois Central railway. In 1855 he removed to Lodi, Illinois, and was engaged in surveying and real estate until 1862, when he was appointed deputy collector and inspector of liquors for the seventh internal revenue district of Illinois. This position Mr. Southworth held until 1870, when he removed to Wabasha county, and settled on a tract of thirteen acres, which he had purchased within the corporation of the city of Wabasha, in what is known as the west side. This property has been added to from time to time, until it now embraces a tract of one hundred and forty acres of richly productive land, the meadows yielding this season three and a half tons per acre for the first cutting, and his potato and oat fields giving promise of an abundant crop. In addition to the home farm, Mr. Southworth owns three hundred and twenty acres of bottom land just across the river in Wisconsin, and a farm of two hundred acres over on the Zumbro, in Wabasha county. Two years after coming to this city, Mr. Southworth, in connection with W. F. Florer, established the exchange bank of A. D. Southworth & Co., for particulars concerning which see article on "banks." Mr. Southworth was married in 1857, and one daughter, Miss Mary L. Southworth, the child of that marriage, is now attending school at Wellesley, Massachusetts. Mrs. Southworth dying in 1864, Mr. Southworth remarried the following year. Two children of the second marriage survive: George A. and Cornelia H. Mr. Southworth's family residence is in a beautiful spot on the high bank of the Mississippi, about a mile from the business center of the city, and commands a magnificent view of river scenery, from the outlet of Lake Pepin to Alma, ten miles below, on the Wisconsin shore.

F. J. CORNWELL, the leading drygoods and general merchant of Plainview, was born in Savannah, Georgia, in 1836, where he remained until thirteen years of age, during which time he had the misfortune to lose both his parents. Nothing daunted, young Cornwell struck out for Burk county, in his native state, and five years clerked for his brother-in-law, when he returned to the scenes of his childhood, and continued to clerk in the place of his birth until 1856. Then, at the age of twenty, he moved northwest into Dodge county, Minnesota, and in a similar position in general mer-

chandise served Porter & Lock, and others, until at the end of two years and a half he hired to L. E. Casey, at Cordova, Illinois. In 1861, still in Mr. Casey's employ, he removed with him to Winona, and continued until 1863. At this time he went to St. Charles, and engaged in business with J. Himsted & Co., still clerking, and for two and a half years longer, at which time he removed to Plainview, where he commenced operations as partner of the St. Charles firm. At the end of the next year Himsted sold his interest to one John Taylor, and the business continued as J. Taylor & Co. In 1872 Mr. Cornwell sold out to J. Taylor, and for two years and a half next succeeding acted in the capacity of bookkeeper for Ozias Wilcox, until the summer of 1875, when he went south. In December of the same year a telegram announcing the low condition of his late employer summoned him to return and take charge of the business. Wilcox died January 1, following, and January 12 Mr. Cornwell reopened the business, and ran it in the interest of the family of deceased until June of the same year, when he became sole proprietor. In 1876 he removed to and became the first occupant of the spacious brick building, the finest business building in the town, and built by A. Y. Felton, of creamery notoriety. In 1881—a self-made man—Mr. Cornwell purchased the building, thus becoming the sole proprietor of both building and business. He is the owner of other real estate in Fargo. The subject of this sketch is reputed to be the most prosperous merchant in this vicinity, and generally liked for his business tact, impartial dealing and careful self-respect.

J. LEININGER, the only jeweler in Plainview, started business in the fall of 1870. He belongs to Redwing Association, is married and has three children.

JOHN B. GREGOIRE, implement dealer, is a native of Belgium, his birth dating February 5, 1853. His father, whose name was the same as his own, emigrated to the United States in 1856, and settled in Calumet county, Wisconsin. Here the subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, receiving a good common-school education in both English and German. In 1870 he came to Chester, this county, and engaged in farm labor. In 1873 he was employed in the sale of farm machinery by C. F. Rogers, of Lake City, and remained in his service four years. In 1878, with J. W. Kingsley, he opened a machinery depot at Mazeppa, and four years later bought out his partner. His sales now exceed twenty-five thousand dollars per

year, including the celebrated McCormick machines. He is the owner of a fine residence in the village, and also his warehouse on the principal business street (First). His possessions have been acquired by his own energy in business from a small beginning. On September 10, 1883, he was married to Miss Anna Clemens, of this village. Mr. Gregoire is a member of Mazeppa lodge, I.O.O.F., of which he is now secretary; is also a Freemason; is a member of St. Peter's Catholic church here. In politics he is a republican; was three years village marshal, and is now deputy sheriff of the county.

WILLIAM H. HOBBS, Lake City, is the son of George H. and Sarah M. (Crandall) Hobbs, and was born at Buffalo, New York, October 12, 1855. His father was a native of Grand Isle, Vermont, and was by trade a machinist and engineer. His mother was born in Saratoga, New York, and her parents in the State of Rhode Island. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1859 the family removed to Wisconsin, where our subject's father enlisted in the war for the Union as a member of Co. I, 11th Wis. Vol. Inf., in 1861. Soon after his connection with military affairs he was transferred to the naval service and assigned a position as first assistant engineer on the gunboat Osage on its famous expedition up the Red River. Wm. H. received a good common-school education, as well as the mason's trade, after his removal to Lake City in 1870. He followed his trade in this state about seven years, principally as a contractor and builder. In 1879 he entered the hardware store of J. Cole Doughty as salesman, and about two years later bought an interest in the business, which was again sold in the winter of 1884. As an evidence of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens, he was elected to city school board in the spring of 1883, and on its behalf superintended the erection of the new brick school built that year. One meritorious trait of character in Mr. Hobbs is his manly and filial treatment of his widowed mother, who resides with him in this city. He has an only sister, Lura M., now Mrs. C. S. Lilley, of this city.

EDWARD M. CARD, attorney-at-law, Lake City, was born in Newport county, in the State of Rhode Island, June 2, 1828. His parents, John L. and Catharine B. (Mott) Card, moved to Otsego county, New York, in 1835. The most of his early days were spent in the schoolroom, his leisure-time on the farm with his parents. In October, 1849, he entered the law office of Judge Thomas McIntosh, at Hartwick, New York, where he pursued the study of law till his

accession to the bar in July, 1852. In the fall of the same year he opened an office in Portlandville, in the same county, and there practiced his profession till 1855. He then removed to Hartwick, where he formed a law partnership with his old preceptor, Judge McIntosh. In 1857 this partnership was dissolved, Judge Card continuing here in practice till 1863. In the fall of this year he was elected judge of the surrogate court of Otsego county, which then contained a population of some fifty thousand. This was a sharp and closely contested election, and he was returned with a small majority over his democratic competitor, Judge McIntosh, and was the youngest man ever elected to that honorable and important trust in the county. The same fall he removed to Cooperstown, the county seat, and on January 1, 1864, entered upon the discharge of his official duties. During the four years of Judge Card's official career he creditably acquitted himself as a jurist eminently fitted to sustain the high honor of the bench and bar. In the fall of 1867 he declined a renomination and resumed the legal practice without change of residence till 1871, when he came west, settling in Lake City, where he now resides. The season of 1872 was mostly spent by him looking after his farming interests in Wisconsin. In March, 1873, he opened a law office in this city, and actively entered on his professional practice, which has since been extended over five or six counties surrounding Lake City, on both sides of the Mississippi. Much of his time during the past year has been spent away from home, engaged in important trials, involving life, liberty and property. The result of these trials has established for Judge Card the reputation of being one of the leading lawyers of the state, and as such has been prominently referred to by the local and city papers. In March, 1853, E. M. Card and Miss Eliza Halstead were united in marriage at Westville, New York. Mrs. Card is a daughter of Rev. Henry Halstead, of New York. They have one child, christened Jessie E., who graduated from St. Mary's Academy, at Faribault, in June, 1882.

GEORGE F. BENSON, banker, Lake City, is a son of John and Lucy A. (Adams) Benson, natives of New Hampshire. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1834, and educated in the schools of that city, and Philips' Exeter Academy, at Exeter, New Hampshire. When seventeen years of age he went to Buffalo, New York, and found employment in the office of a lumberman, where he remained about eight years. In 1860 he engaged in the lumber trade at South Bend, Indiana, and two years later removed his busi-

ness to Plymouth, same state. He became a resident of Lake City in 1871, and was one of the organizers of the First National Bank, and was president of that institution from August 19, 1873, to November 17, 1876. In 1877 he became a stockholder in the Lake City Bank, and is now director, and one-fourth owner, of this solid establishment. He is a member of the masonic order, the Episcopal church, and the republican party.

MARTIN & GREER, attorneys-at-law, Lake City, office in Lyon block, corner of Lyon avenue and Washington street, successors of Scott & Hahn, formerly a prominent law firm of this city, the latter now attorney-general for the State of Minnesota, will act as their legal adviser in complicated and important cases. This is one of the most promising law firms in Lake City, if not in the county, and are in possession of the only complete set of abstracts, at this time, in the county.

JAMES M. MARTIN, the senior member of the firm, was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1851. His parents, James M. and Emily (Alexander) Martin, were natives of the same state, and by occupation farmers. Young James occupied his time on the farm and attending the country schools till the age of sixteen, when he entered the Columbia Classical Institute, and diligently pursued his studies four years. In 1871 he came to Lake city, and at once took a position in the city schools as assistant superintendent. This position he retained till the close of 1873, when he turned his entire attention to the reading of law, which he previously had begun in the office of Scott & Hahn. He was admitted to the bar, May 15, 1876, and at once entered the law practice, forming a business partnership with his brother-in-law, Hon. W. J. Hahn. They opened a branch office at Wabasha, which he conducted till 1881, when Mr. Hahn was appointed to the attorney-generalship of Minnesota. In December of the same year he associated with himself, in the abstract business, Mr. A. J. Greer, who the following May became a full-fledged lawyer. Mr. Martin was married June 12, 1879, to Miss J. Maggie Bell, daughter of Prof. John M. Bell, of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, and has two children: James M. and Vernon Bell. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is prominently connected with the Masonic fraternities of the city.

ALLEN J. GREER, the junior member of the firm, was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1854. His parents, James

and Sarah A. (Carson) Greer, removed to Jefferson City, Missouri, in 1858, where he was in business at the outbreak of the late war. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the war for the Union, and died of pneumonia at Helena, Arkansas, February 18, 1862, having risen to the rank of second lieutenant. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and a son of Adan Greer, who emigrated from the North of Ireland to America, with his wife and elder children, in about the year 1830. Mrs. Greer finding it unsafe to remain in a country infested with rebels, Ku-klux and borders ruffians, after her husband's enlistment, returned with her three small children to her old eastern home. In 1865 she came with her family to Lake City, where she was married in 1869, to the Rev. Silas Hazlett. Here young Greer began the rudiments of an education, which he completed with distinction at the state university at Minneapolis, where he graduated June 5, 1879, with the degree of bachelor of science. To Mr. Greer is due the credit of making his own way through all the branches to the end of a complete scientific course, and is the first young man from Wabasha county so distinguished. After graduating from the State Normal at Winona in May, 1873, he secured a position as principal of the Carver, Minnesota, high school, where he taught two years previous to entering the State University. While pursuing his university course, he also (under authority of the state superintendent of public instruction) taught county institutes in nearly all the counties in the state. In 1879 he was elected to the position of superintendent of schools for Wabasha county, and again in 1881, without opposition. Mr. Greer having had from childhood a taste for the legal profession, he devoted what little spare time he had, after 1879, to the reading law in the office of the Hon. Wm. J. Hahn, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1882, and at once became Mr. J. M. Martin's law partner. He was married February 21, 1882, to Miss Mary Dorman, daughter of D. B. Dorman, Esq., of Minneapolis, and has one son.

REV. JOHN W. RAY. The subject of this sketch was born in Chester, now Auburn, New Hampshire. His father was Stark Ray, of Manchester, New Hampshire, and his mother was Hannah C. Wason, of Candia, New Hampshire. His grandfather Ray was from England, and was a soldier in the revolutionary war, under the renowned Gen. Stark, whose wife's sister he married. His mother was of Scotch-Irish descent. Her father was also in the revolutionary war. He spent his early life on a farm, enjoying the

educational advantages of a common school, and of an academy. He fitted for college at Pinkerton Academy, in Derry, New Hampshire, and entered Dartmouth College in 1839, graduating in 1843. After graduation, he engaged in teaching, following this profession for about thirteen years. He spent one year at Atkinson, New Hampshire, in the academy in that town. He was then invited to the principal school in Manchester, New Hampshire. At the end of one year this was constituted the high school of the city. From Manchester he went to Eastport, in Maine, as principal of the high school. Sickness compelled him to resign before the end of one year. He returned to New Hampshire, and on recovery became associate principal with Prof. William Russell, in charge of the Merrimac Normal Institute of New Hampshire. On leaving this position, he was elected principal of Pembroke Academy, and soon after was elected principal of Pinkerton Academy, in Derry, New Hampshire, where he continued until he resigned to enter the ministry. Although finding the profession of teaching an agreeable work, he could not feel satisfied to relinquish the purpose he had in securing an education, and after taking a private course of theological study, he was licensed to preach in the autumn of 1856. While teaching he was active in temperance work, going through the long and laborious struggle for a prohibitory temperance law in his native state. This was finally secured in 1855. He was also somewhat active in political life, holding several offices, and representing the town of Derry in the state legislature. But on entering the ministry, he felt called upon to retire from active political life, and devote his energies to the one work on which he had entered. In April, 1857, he was called to the Congregational church in Goffstown, New Hampshire, and remained there till he came to Minnesota, in May, 1867. During this period he kept alive his interest in education by superintending schools, and in teaching in the institutes of the state. In 1867 he was called to the Presbyterian church in Hastings, Minnesota, and labored there till 1872, when he accepted a call to the Congregational church of Lake City, Minnesota, having felt obliged to decline a previous call to the same church in 1867. While at Hastings, he kept alive his interest in education by superintending the schools of the city, and in some other forms of educational work. But on coming to Lake City, he felt that he ought to give up such work, and so held himself aloof from it. At Lake City he continued in the pastorate of the church, till December, 1866, when he

resigned, and was dismissed by council in the spring of 1867. At the time of the resignation, he had a severe affection of the eyes, so that his physician assured him that he must abstain from all mental labor, or lose his sight. He yielded to this advice. About this time a foreign tour was decided upon, and he with his wife visited Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land. They were accompanied as far as Geneva by their daughter and her husband, E. P. Gates, Esq. This trip had the desired effect of restoring his eyes to about their former condition. On his return he supplied the Congregational church at Wabasha, continuing his residence in Lake City. He pursued this course until the last sabbath in 1882, and then accepted an invitation to supply the pulpit of the Presbyterian church of Lake City, in which work he is still engaged. He grew up from childhood in the Presbyterian church, of which he became a member when about seventeen years of age. He was married in July, 1844, to Miss Lucy Lee Sargent, daughter of Rev. Benjamin Sargent, of Chester, New Hampshire. She died July 17, 1845. He was married again on December 28, 1848, to Miss Georgeanna Babb, daughter of Dr. James Babb, of Manchester, New Hampshire. His children were James Stark, Lucy Helen and George Wason. Both boys died in childhood. Lucy Helen was married December 28, 1875, to E. P. Gates, Esq., of Lake City, formerly of Warsaw, New York. Mr. Ray is a faithful laborer in the cause he has espoused, and is content with the prospect that faith will reward, not only in this world, but more abundantly in that which is to come.

ORA N. SMITH (deceased), son of Jacob and Lovina Smith, was born in Leinster, New Hampshire, February 13, 1828. His paternal progenitors were English and the maternal were Scotch. He assisted his father during early life in the tillage of a farm and at carpenter work, so that when he began business on his own account he was master of a trade, and this occupied his time and yielded his livelihood always. In 1853 he was married in Vermont to Miss A. L. Felton, and removed two years later to Illinois. In 1866 he went to Michigan, and came thence to Lake City in October, 1870. Here he built a house, made a pleasant home for himself and family, and was prepared to enjoy life, but was taken away by the fell destroyer September 9, 1882. The cause of his death at the early age of fifty-four was Bright's disease, and he was disabled for nearly a year before his demise. Two children, besides

his widow, survive him. The eldest is mentioned below. Flora C., born in Winnebago, Illinois, April 14, 1860, remains with the mother as a help and stay. A daughter died here in November, 1877, aged nearly fourteen years. Mr. Smith's death was, no doubt, the result of exposure in the United States service. In 1863 he joined an independent company of mechanics' fusileers, then forming for service in the war of the rebellion. After lying in Camp Douglas at Chicago for six months the company was disbanded without being called into service. While here Mr. Smith contracted inflammatory rheumatism, by which he was entirely disabled for some time, and from which he never fully recovered.

HERBERT L., eldest child of Ora N. Smith, was born in Orange county, Vermont, June 30, 1854. He attended school until fourteen years old, and then began to learn the printer's trade in Michigan. After his parents came here he was employed in this city and in Minneapolis. He founded the Lake City "Graphic" in 1882, being called upon to chronicle the death of his father in its first issue, September 12, 1882. At this time he had a partner named Russell, but the paper was shortly sold to a stock company and Mr. Smith placed in charge of the business. October 8, 1883, the business passed into the hands of Smith & Messmer, Mr. Smith having associated with himself for its purchase Mr. W. S. Messmer, much of whose work is found in this volume. While the latter looks after the editorial department, Mr. Smith is the active and efficient manager of a prosperous and rapidly-growing business. He is an active member in the Masonic and Odd-Fellows' lodges, having taken the highest degrees in both orders. January 1, 1878, H. L. Smith and Mary A. Jones, of Lake City, were united in marriage. One daughter has been given this couple and christened Florence May.

S. J. JOHNSON was born in Sweden in 1850. After receiving an education at Bersbo, and also at Janskaping high schools, he came to America in 1868, his father coming in 1870. Our subject came direct to Chicago, but still being restless, came to Minneiska. Ever since he has been in the employ of W. H. Hopkins as head clerk. He is married, and both are members of the Lutheran church. His wife's name was Anna Johnson, and they were married in 1865.

WILLIAM HENRY HOPKINS, merchant at Weaver, was born at Villenovia, New York, in 1840. Mr. Hopkins is one of our self-made men, having attended school but very little. In 1861 he

visited Minneiska, and opened up a store, and the old maxim, Fortune favors the brave, held good in his case, for ever since he has prospered. At present he owns a fine brick block, 44×65 in Weaver, and deals in general merchandise and machinery. In politics he is independent, voting for good men without respect to party. He married Rachel E. Montgomery, of Lake City, and they have three children: Joseph William, now at Casselton, Dakota Territory; Mary E. and Susie, both attending school at Winona.

FRED LANGER, farmer, was born in Portage, Wisconsin. He is the youngest son of Franz and Rosa Langer, natives of Austria. When about twenty-eight years of age the elder Langer came to Wisconsin, and about ten years later bought their present farm of over five hundred acres, together about three hundred acres under cultivation, and well improved. The elder Langer was drafted for service, but on arriving at St. Paul the war was closed. Fred is a member of the A.F.A.M. order. They both, especially the younger, vote for the man, in politics, regardless of party. They are among our reliable farmers. The elder Langer was married 1823, to Rosa Miller, of Austria. He has four children; three in Dakota.

M. A. ODINK, druggist, bookseller, stationer and dealer in paints, oils, etc., Pembroke street, two doors south of Main, premises owned by Joseph Odink, father of the M. A. Odink. The drug house fronts twenty-five feet on Pembroke street, and extends fifty-eight feet to the rear. Business was established in 1878 as Legge & Odink, became Toussaint & Odink, and M. A. Odink in March, 1882. The prescription department is under charge of B. A. Slade, a graduate of the Chemical and Pharmaceutical department of the Illinois State University at Champaign. Business is good, and shows an increase of fifteen per cent over corresponding period of 1882. Mr. M. A. Odink is a native of Jackson county, Iowa; came to this county when six years of age, his parents settling at Read's Landing. Young Odink attended school at home, and then at high school in Winona, taking a final course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Chicago, from which he graduated in 1870. He is unmarried, and resides with his parents on Fourth street.

BENJAMIN F. LEININGER, jeweler, of Plainview, was born August 8, 1847, of farmer parents, in Green county, Ohio. He received a country school education. Most of his youth was spent near Elkhart, Indiana. At the age of nineteen he entered the employ of Michael Trubi, an Elkhart jeweler, of whom he learned the trade.

Two years later he went to Lincoln, Illinois, and worked at the trade two years. In the fall of 1870 he came to Minnesota and worked at his trade in Eyota and Plainview for a few months, and then bought the Plainview jewelry store of Mr. Brown, and has since continued business in this town, where he now owns a residence and business block. October 1, 1874, he was married to Helen Smith, daughter of Milton Smith, Esq., of Plainview. Three children have been born to them, namely, Darwin, Milton and Frederick.

J. B. FINCHI, grocer, east side Pembroke. This business was established here in 1877, in a small wooden building on the site of the present brick structure, which was erected this present season and occupied by the proprietor about September 1. It is a solid two-story brick, stone basement, and sills 20×50, the upper story fitted for dwelling, and stands on the lot adjoining the alley between Second and Pembroke streets. Mr. Finchi employs one clerk in his business. Mr. Finchi is a native of Canton Grisons, Switzerland, from which country he came to America in 1870, and the year following to Wabasha. Was clerking in this city for Lucas Kuehn and John Duke (deceased) until 1877, when he started trade on his own account. He was married to Miss Barbara Meyer, of this city, in 1876. They have three children, one of them in attendance at the public schools of this city.

DR. M. E. TABER, dentist, Plainview, came here from Springdale, Iowa, April, 1871. Born in Vermont in 1852, he was taken in his young days, by the removal of his parents, to Cedar county, Iowa, where he passed through the high school and spent his vacation with his uncle, Abner Smith, then residing in the town of the doctor's present business success. Not favored by being born, as it were, with a silver spoon in his mouth, young Taber was ready for any opportunity that would enable him to earn an honest livelihood. This he found for a beginning in the village hotel, where he hired out for awhile to John Bigham, proprietor, as clerk. Ever on the lookout for chances of advancement, he invested in and ran on his own responsibility a barber-shop, which he undertook, not for the love of the business, but for its returns and leisure time for study and preparation for the great object of his ambition, the practice of dentistry. It was not long before he sold out to advantage and was thus enabled to devote his whole time to the dental art, under the supervision of Dr. S. S. Sherman, of Eau Claire. For three years he applied himself vigorously with all the energy his system would

permit. Finally, after one full course in the Missouri Dental, and one in St. Louis Medical College, he graduated in 1882 D.D.S., from the former well-known institute, and immediately settled down in Plainview to his practice in dentistry, in the science and art of which he stands second to none. Full of ambition and a lover of music alike, to gratify the former and improve the latter in his leisure after-business hours, the doctor immediately took charge of the Methodist church choir, which laudable position he continues to hold. He is an apt scholar and accomplished both in vocal and instrumental music, the brass band and singing-school of the village, numbering over a hundred, being under his superintendence and leadership. Not the least of Dr. Taber's qualifications is his marksmanship. No less than four gold medals bear evidence of his ability as an expert shot and champion in this progressive art. The medal for the championship of five counties was awarded him in 1881, which, by holding for two years against all comers, became his permanent personal property. Of the others two in one day, July 4, 1878, were won by him at Wabasha. Any man that shoots eleven out of twelve running deer, as his trophies prove, is deserving of no little commendation. He enjoys the respect and confidence of the community, and though at present in the full enjoyment of single blessedness, dame rumor has him full speedily a benedict. A veritable self-made man, to society he is eminently a useful member in more ways than one.

NICHOLAS LIFFRIGE, farmer, Chester, was born near Arlow, Belgium, September 20, 1848. He attended school till twelve years old, and then engaged in farm labor. He came here in 1871, and was employed as a farm laborer for some time. He soon bought one hundred and sixty acres on section 19, where he now lives. He has at present a fine farm of three hundred acres, on which he has placed good buildings, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. In 1883 he raised fourteen hundred and forty bushels of wheat, ten hundred of barley and six hundred and twenty-five of oats. He was married in 1878, to Annie Fleming, born of German parents at Shakopee, this state. Their children were born and christened as follows: Andrew, September 17, 1879; Susan, March 30, 1881; Peter, December 21, 1882. All have been baptized in the Catholic church.

JACOB M. FRENCH, farmer, and prominent citizen of Wabasha county, came to Highland township from Erie county, Pennsylvania, in 1871, soon after purchasing the farm on sections 20 and 21 on

which he has since resided. He was born July 8, 1826, at Mount Holly, Rutland county, Vermont. His parents, David and Susa (Marsh) French, were natives of the same state, his father being born in Reading, March 15, 1779, and his mother at Halifax, November 27, 1802. When Jacob was eleven years old, his parents removed from Vermont to Warren county, Pennsylvania. This removal was the result of business reverses, Mr. French, senior, being a manufacturer. The family not having retrieved its fortunes in Pennsylvania, we find the subject of this sketch in 1852 an inmate of a mining camp at Oroville, California. Four years later he returned to Pennsylvania, and engaged in agricultural pursuits there until his removal to Wabasha county. Miss Eveline G. Cook, a native of Warren county, Pennsylvania, then in her twentieth year, became his wife. Her parents were Asa Cook, a native of Massachusetts, and Fannie (Elmer) Cook, a native of Vermont. Mrs. French received an education at the Fredonia, New York, Academy. Four children have blessed this union, viz: Fannie G., born in Pennsylvania, August 9, 1859, a graduate of the Minnesota State Normal School at Winona, and first assistant teacher in the Wabasha graded schools; D'Ette A. (Mrs. C. E. Robbins, of Fargo, Dakota, born October 18, 1861); Alden M., born July 12, 1867; Ernest A., born March 13, 1878. Mr. French is a republican in politics; has been township clerk several terms, and county commissioner for three years. He is also a member of the Plainview Grange.

HEZEKIAH F. MESSER, farmer, of Plainview, is the son of Frederick and Martha (Whittier) Messer. He was born in Danbury, New Hampshire, on March 12, 1836; received a common-school education, and at the age of seventeen entered the employment of the Northern New Hampshire Railroad Company as a construction and track hand, and for the next eighteen years was engaged chiefly in the service of this company, most of the time as section-boss and conductor of a construction train, while that corporation had for its head the Hon. Onslow Stearns. He came to Minnesota with his brother David in 1856, but not being pleased with the country, then just emerging from the snows of a dreary winter, he returned without investing; but David remained, and in 1871 induced his brother to purchase eighty acres of C. O. Landon, just east of Plainview village. On this place he at once took up his residence, and has since made it his home, having added by purchase forty acres

more to the farm. Mr. Messer spent three years in the gold diggings of California, in Shasta county and Scorch mountains, and in the Frazer River country. On December 13, 1864, he espoused Mrs. Nancy J. Brown (*née* Keniston), relict of E. G. Brown, Esq., of Andover, New Hampshire. This lady was born in Wilmot, New Hampshire. She had three children by her first husband, now living, viz: Ella J., Loren E., living in Plainview, and Addie (Mrs. Edwin May, of Wilson, Wisconsin). Mr. Messer is a democrat, and boasts of never having "scratched" a party ticket.

PHILEMON BRANDT, miller, was born in Green county, Wisconsin, September 18, 1850. He was tenth of twelve children, born to Eli and Mary Nofsinger-Brandt, natives of Somerset county, Pennsylvania. In 1854 the family settled in Dodge county, Minnesota, where they lived on a farm until 1871, when Eli purchased the farm in West Albany where they now live. Upon settlement here Mr. Brandt purchased the sawmill formerly owned by Hiram Fellows, and in 1877 the present gristmill was erected by Philemon, Rufus and Mason Brandt, brothers, who are now doing a flourishing business. Mason Brandt is married and living in Walsh county, Dakota, while the mill is run by Philemon and Rufus, who are young men of energy and promise.

BRUCE FLORES, cashier of the First National Bank of Wabasha, is a native of Newport, Indiana; came to Wabasha in 1872, at which time his brother, W. J. Flores, who died in this city August 18, 1881, was engaged in banking here in connection with A. D. Southworth. Mr. Bruce Flores spent the first year of his residence here attending school, was then one year in a grain and commission house, and clerking in the county offices until 1874, when he entered the banking office of A. D. Southworth & Co., and was their book-keeper for five years, when he was promoted to the post of cashier. He has retained that position during all the subsequent changes in the bank management, and is practically its business head. January 1, 1878, he married Miss Mary S. Robinson, of this city.

HENRY SIMONS, carriage and wagon manufacturer, Lake City, established himself in business here in 1872 as the partner of George Lemley. He soon after, however, bought out his interest and built a shop on rented ground near the corner of High and Centre street. Four years later he purchased a lot on the opposite side of Centre street, on which he built a shop and put in machinery. On June 17, 1882, this building was destroyed by fire, but fortunately by the

exertions of many kind neighbors most of his stock and machinery was saved. Mr. Simons immediately rebuilt, and is now in the market with a full line of carriages, buggies, wagons, sleighs and cutters. He was born in Holland, December 28, 1844, and the following July the family emigrated to the United States and settled in Wyoming county, New York, on a farm where the father (Stephen Simons) died in 1871. The mother Susan (Arrand) Simons still resides on the old homestead. Mr. Simons was united in marriage on June 22, 1873, to Miss Mary Tuck, a native of the State of New York, born of German parents. They have three children, whose names in the order of their birth are: William H., Julia M. and Jennie B. They are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Simons is a member of the Knights of Honor.

FREDERICK W. RUECKERT, hardware dealer, Lake City, was born in the German province of Bavaria, in 1843. His parents, Melchior and Eve (Stegmeier) Rueckert were also natives of the same province, the former by trade and occupation a regimental gunsmith. During his early youth Frederick mastered the trade and followed the same till 1870, when on June 22 he left his native home with a view of reaping a greater reward for his skill and labor. After a short stay in New York he came to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where he remained till May, 1872, when he came to Lake City and engaged in his business. In November, 1879, his property was destroyed by fire, though fully covered by insurance. He next built a brick store on Washington street, which was burnt in 1882, and only partially insured. Soon after he bought his present brick store, a good and substantial building, corner of Washington and Marion streets, where he carries a full line of hardware and guns. He was married December 17, 1878, to Miss Mary Vogl, a native of New York, born of German parents. His two children are Clara and Fred. M.

MANASSES S. HOSTETTER, miller, Gillford, has been a resident of this county since 1872, at which time he built a mill at Wabasha. Five years later he exchanged for Cold Spring mill his present property, half a mile from Zumbro Falls. Here he is doing a fine business in custom milling. Besides the mill property, he has half a section of land near Grafton, Dakota, which indicates that his industry and sagacity have served him worthily. Mr. Hostetter's parents, Daniel and Elizabeth, were of German descent and Pennsylvania birth. They settled near Zanesville, Ohio, and here this

subject was born in 1840. When he was six years old his parents removed to Indiana, subsequently to Wisconsin, and in 1854 to Pine Island, this state. Less than one month of his time has been spent in a schoolroom, but his own research has fitted him for good citizenship. At seventeen he began work at his trade, and worked at various points in the state. In 1859, with a partner, he built a mill at Pine Island, but it was destroyed by fire before it was completed. In August, 1862, he entered the United States service, and served till the close of the civil war in Co. H, 8th Minn. regt. During the last year he was stationed at different points in the south, and the balance of his service was rendered on the western frontier in subduing the bloodthirsty Sioux. Many a weary march was made through the "bad lands," with the prospect of an ambush behind every pinnacle. In November, 1859, he espoused Lucinda Brandt, daughter of Eli and Mary, all of Pennsylvania. Two sons and a daughter have been given them. The latter was christened Cora, married John Cliff, resides with her father. The eldest and youngest, Eli Daniel and Murray Willis, reside at Grafton.

ELI B. GUPTIL, farmer and stockraiser, was born in 1845 in Vermont. He is the second son of Benjamin R. and Lucy Guptil, natives, the former of Maine and the latter of Vermont. His father and mother died when he was about fourteen, when they lived in Wisconsin. He then lived with a Mr. Maxwell until 1861, when he enlisted in the 16th Wis. Inf. He was in the battle of Shiloh, siege and second battle of Corinth; then started for Vicksburg, but being cut off by Van Dorn returned to Memphis, then to Vicksburg siege for a time, then in Louisiana; then after a furlough of thirty days at home, under Sherman through to the sea; then to Beaufort, Columbia, Goldsboro, Raleigh, Richmond, Washington, the great review; then the 17th army corps were sent to Louisville, Kentucky, where they were mustered out in July, 1865. For over two years he never slept under a roof or ate at a table. After such a remarkably long and varied service he returned to Wisconsin, remaining until 1872, when he spent a short time in Minnesota, but soon again returned to Minnesota, and bought part of his present farm of one hundred and sixty-nine acres, the principal feature of which is fine stock facilities, and which he intends to develop and make stock-raising a specialty. He has been chairman of the township supervisors for some time, and is director of school district No. 44 at present. He is independent in politics, and has voted with both

parties, and is among our influential citizens. He was married in 1880, to Anna M. Powell, of Wabasha county. They have one child.

ELNATHAN COOK, Chester, was born in the town of Maria, Essex county, New York, October 1, 1844. His father, Chester K., was born in New York, and married Harriet Dutton, of Vermont birth. Young Cook was taken at nine years of age to St. Lawrence county, where he was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. At twenty-two he settled in Minnesota, being employed three years to manage a stock-farm near Dodge Center. He subsequently rented land in that vicinity, and engaged in general farming. Mr. Cook is a good judge of horseflesh, and has raised some good horses. In 1878 he bought one hundred acres of land on section 31, about a mile from Mazeppa, and took up his residence thereon in 1880. March 16, 1872, he was wedded to Miss Lovina Arnold, daughter of Charles and Lovina Arnold, all of New York. Mrs. Cook is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while her husband's sympathies are with the faith of his parents, Baptist. He is an enthusiastic republican. Their children were given them at following dates: William, December 12, 1872; Maud, September 5, 1877; Mary, July 30, 1882.

Q. A. Low, M.D., office corner Main and Alleghaney streets, over Jewell's hardware store. Practice was established in this city ten years since. Dr. Low is a native of Vermont. He came west with his parents in 1860, the family settling in Wiscoy township, Winona county, Minnesota. Dr. Low spent his early years on the farm, and at eighteen enlisted in 2d Minn. Cav., and was with his regiment, from the fall of 1864, on duty at the frontier until he was mustered out of service at the close of the war. Returning home, he soon afterward entered Hamlin University, Redwing, Minnesota, where he pursued his studies four years. He then studied for his profession, reading for three years in the office of Drs. Richardson & Staples, of Winona, during which time he attended two courses of lectures at the University of Michigan. His concluding course was taken at Long Island College Hospital, from which institution he took his degree of M.D., class of 1873. During that time he also took a special course of operative surgery, for which he received a diploma on the same year. Returning to this state, the doctor located for practice in this city, December, 1873. Dr. Low is a member of the county, state and American medical associations, the latter a national body, and has been

treasurer of the Wabasha County Medical Society since 1877. January 24, 1875, Dr. Low married Miss C. E. Finch, of Hennepin county, Minnesota.

HENRY HALLAWAY, Mazeppa, is a son of John and Ruth Hallaway, who now reside in Pine Island township, three miles from Mazeppa. All these people were born in the parish of Ticehurst, Sussex, England, this subject, March 1, 1846. He attended the common schools of his native land till fifteen years old, when his parents removed to the United States, arriving in Pine Island in July, 1861. He assisted his father in farming operations several years. In 1873 he was united in marriage to Miss Jane Austin, a native of New York. He is at present in possession of a quarter-section of land near the village, in Pine Island, which he tills. In the spring of 1874 he built a residence at the head of Chestnut street, in this village, and has dwelt here since June of that year. He is a member of the Masonic order, being treasurer of Tyrian Lodge here. He is an Episcopalian and a republican.

AXEL E. EDHOLM, merchant, Lake City, became established in business here in 1873. In the city of Orebro, Sweden, July 4, 1847, he was born. Until he was thirteen years old he attended the schools of the city, and then went to Stockholm, and entered a store as clerk. He came thence to Lake City in 1870, and was here employed in the same way three years. In the great fire of 1882 his stock was destroyed, inflicting a loss of some thousands of dollars. He immediately secured a new stock, and is still doing a fine business, his annual sales exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars. Mr. Edholm was married in Sweden, in 1876, to Hildegarde Liliander, who was born and reared in Stockholm. Two daughters have been given to this union, and christened Bertha and Edith. All are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Edholm is an adherent of the republican party. His father, Gustafus, came to this city with eight children in 1869. The youngest son died while a student at St. Peter. Edward, another son, is employed in his brother's store here, and W. F. is in Minneapolis. Five daughters are married and living in this state, and the widow, Christina, still resides here. Gustafus Edholm died here September 11, 1875.

W. S. WALTON, formerly proprietor and editor of the Wabasha "Herald," and during his seven years' conduct of that journal, largely instrumental in securing the construction of the Midland railroad, which has done so much to further the interests of Wabasha. Mr.

Walton is a native of Ohio, received his academical training at Fairfield Seminary, Fairfield, Herkimer county, New York, and had completed one year of his course at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, when the war of the rebellion broke out. He enlisted that same month, April, 1861, at Little Falls, Herkimer county, New York, in Co. K, 34th regt. N. Y. Vol. Inf., which was mustered into the United States service for the term of two years. Mr. Walton was made orderly sergeant of his company, was subsequently promoted second lieutenant, then first lieutenant of his company, then captain of Co. H, same regiment, and was mustered out as such at the close of the term for which the regiment took service. The regiment was in active duty upon the peninsula until just before the battle of Gettysburg, and during those years of active struggle Capt. Walton saw his share of hard fighting. He was wounded in the right side at Fair Oaks, and in the left thigh at the battle of Nelson's Farm, at which latter place he was taken prisoner and sent to Libby Prison Hospital, from which he was exchanged after weeks' confinement, and came north, recovering from his wounds so as to rejoin his command at Harper's Ferry. Returning home at the expiration of his two years' term of service, Capt. Walton entered Wesley University, Middletown, Connecticut, completed a special course there, and subsequently as agent for Appleton's publishing house, visited the middle and western states, making his home for a season in Davenport, Iowa. The climate of that place not agreeing with the health of his wife, Anna *née* Loyd, of Gloversville, New York, whom he married, November 27, 1863, she came into Minnesota in 1870, and took up a temporary residence in this city. Two years later Mr. Walton removed to this city, and in September of that year, 1872, purchased the Wabasha "Herald," which he conducted for seven years and then sold. Since disposing of his newspaper property, Mr. Walton has been connected with permanent publishing houses east and west, visiting the Pacific slope, from lower California to Washington Territory, and making the voyage to the Sandwich Islands and Australia. He has a pleasant home on the bank of the river in the eastern part of the city, where he has a very unique and valuable collection of engravings, autographs, rare historical documents, letters from celebrated authors and statesmen, both of America and England, and some rare old editions of books that would delight the eye and arouse the envy of any bibliomaniac.

FRANK STUETZEL, wholesale and retail dealer in wines and liquors, north side Main street, one door west of National Bank. Mr. Stuetzel is a native of Bavaria, Europe, from which country he came to America in 1871. After spending two years in New York and Missouri, Mr. Stuetzel came to Wabasha, where he was engaged in clerking for John Duke, until the spring of 1876, when he left the county for the Black Hills. Returning to Wabasha the same fall, he entered the grain house of Laurence & Kriek, and was in their employ, purchasing grain, for three years. He then formed a partnership with Mr. J. G. Laurence, for the purpose of carrying on a grocery business, which was managed three years by Mr. Stuetzel, and then sold out to L. H. Whitmore. The same season, spring of 1883, Mr. Stuetzel opened his liquor house, where he carries a stock of about four thousand dollars' worth. October 2, 1879, Mr. Stuetzel married Barbara, daughter of Phillip and Phillippena Reck, born in this city July 20, 1856. They have two children, Phillip, born October 20, 1880, Phillippena, born September 18, 1882.

T. J. WADLEIGH, the furniture man of Plainview, Wabasha county, was born in Unity, New Hampshire, March 4, 1821, of Henry T. and Hannah S., of old English stock. His father served in the war of 1812, through which his constitution was irreparably undermined. One of nine children, T. J., at the age of sixteen, was bound apprentice to learn the cabinet and joiner trade for three years, at Croydon, New Hampshire. His opportunities for early education were meagre, and at nineteen years he commenced as a jobber for others, in which line he continued until the fall of 1840. At this time, December 13, he was married to Fatima S. Powers, of Orange, Vermont, and for one year successfully ran a gristmill, returning to his trade until, in 1846, he built the hotel at Northfield, and for three years next succeeding worked as car builder for the Vermont Central railroad. In 1850, with his family, consisting of wife and three daughters, he emigrated to Hamilton, Canada West, and continued in the same line for the Great Western Railroad Company for four years. In 1855 he settled in Greenville, took a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, and changed, selling to T. A. Thompson, in 1856, and buying that now owned by David Messer. Selling this he bought and worked one of eighty acres, which he exchanged for another adjoining, Thos. Todd's, on the east. In the spring of 1865 he went to Rochester, Minnesota, where he remained

until 1874; then to Eyota, where he commenced the furniture business and continued till 1877, when he removed to Plainview, and occupied what is now known as the old Wilcox store, and in 1878 built and removed to present site. Arthur, the only son, and now partner in the firm of T. J. Wadleigh & Son, was born April 4, 1857. To the subject of this sketch, known universally as a good man, six children were born, all but one of whom are now living and married.

CHESTER HALL (deceased) was a native of Massachusetts, born October 16, 1818. His parents were Benjamin and Polly Hall. His earliest years were spent with his parents on a farm in St. Lawrence county, New York, and at twelve years of age he entered a foundry, and became master of the moulders' trade. Subsequent to this, at various periods of his life, he followed blacksmithing, gunsmithing and cabinetmaking. When thirty-two years old he married Louisa Chase, of Jefferson county, New York. After two years' residence in Wisconsin, he came in 1864 to Dodge county, this state, and took up farming. In May, 1874, he became a resident of Zumbro township, and was some time employed at blacksmithing at South Troy. When his health gave out he took up his residence with his younger son, at whose residence he died, November 25, 1883. Mr. Hall was a Close Communion Baptist, and a republican, as are his sons. His wife passed away June 22, 1875, aged forty years. Their youngest child, Ida P., married Henry L. Weaver, and resides at Minneapolis. The eldest, Jerome, was born August 5, 1853, and was mostly reared in Minnesota. July 6, 1875, he married Miss Iona Howard, and since 1877 has resided on section 15, where he has eighty acres of land. His children were born as follows: Etta L., June 30, 1876; Hattie M., April 13, 1878; Charles A., December 3, 1881. Benjamin Anstin, second son of Chester, was born February 14, 1857, and resides on section 22, where he has forty acres. He married Mattie Scrubey in January, 1878. Their children were given them as below: Chester F., November 4, 1878; Nina E., Christmas, 1881; Frances I., January 2, 1883.

CHARLES A. PEHL, mason, was born in Sweden, April 13, 1839, and remained in that country nineteen years. He received a fair education in his native tongue, and since his arrival here has fitted himself for business by private study. He first settled in America at Rock Island, Illinois, where he engaged as a laborer, and subsequently learned his trade. In 1872 he went to Red Wing, and came

thence to Mazeppa in 1875. Here he formed the acquaintance of Miss Eva Black, to whom he was married on June 20, 1875. They have two children, Josephine and Charles. Mrs. Pehl is the youngest daughter of Elam Black, elsewhere mentioned in this work. Mr. Pehl is an adherent of the republican party. He was reared in the Lutheran church, and now cherishes its faith.

OLE CHINBERG, blacksmith and wagonmaker, Lake City, was born in Sweden in 1848, and was reared to the trade of blacksmith by his father, who was a skilled worker in iron. In 1871 he left his native home and sailed for America, having in view the bettering his condition in life and a better remuneration for his labor. His first work in this country was on a farm, where he readily learned the customs and language of the American people. Later he worked with a construction company on a Minnesota railroad. In 1874 he went to California, and worked at his trade nearly two years in the Sierra Nevada mountains, after which he returned to Minnesota and permanently located in Lake City, and opened up business for himself. In 1876, in this city, he was married to Miss Anna Coleman, also a native of Sweden. They have two children, Alfrida Axelin and Harry Sigfrid, living, and one deceased. Mr. Chinberg is a reliable, trustworthy business man, and a credit to Lake City.

M. JACOBY, general merchant, corner of Main and Pembroke streets, entrance on both, fronting seventy-five feet on Main and twenty-three feet on Pembroke. Business occupies one floor and basement and employs three persons. This house was started in 1877 by Lindem, Satori & Co. Mr. Jacobi bought out Sartori in 1879, subsequently purchased the other interests, and became sole proprietor in 1882. M. Jacoby is a native of Luxemburg, Germany; was in school there until the family came to America in 1874, settling on sections 4 and 5, T. 110, R. 11 W., where his father died September 10, 1882, the old homestead remaining in possession of one of the sons. M. Jacoby entered the drygoods house of Lucas Kuehn, of this city, in the spring of 1875, and remained there until he purchased an interest in the store he now owns. December 31, 1878, he was married to Miss Rosa Funke, of Glasgow township. They have two children: Emma, born December 22, 1879; Lizzie, born September 5, 1881.

CALEB C. EMERY, stock-dealer, has been a resident of Mazeppa since 1874, during which year he built a meat-market on First street, above Walnut, and a residence west of the river. He now

has a partner who manages the market, and Mr. Emery is constantly occupied in buying and shipping stock. The subject of this matter was one of the pioneers of Olmsted county, having taken up land in Oronoco in September, 1855. From that time he was engaged in farming there until his removal to Mazeppa. He was reared on a farm in New Hampshire, having been born in the town of Holderness, that state, on January 4, 1834. His parents, John Emery and Sarah Fifield, were natives of the same state. He received a common-school education, and on reaching his majority set out to make himself a home in the west. In February, 1865, Mr. Emery enlisted in the 1st Minn. Heavy Art., and was stationed at Chattanooga till the close of the war. He has always been a democrat; served some time as assessor in Oronoco. On May 8, 1867, C. C. Emery and Helen M. George were united in marriage. Mrs. Emery is the only daughter of Col. James and Rhoda T. George, also pioneers of Oronoco. Col. George commanded the 2d regiment in the war of the rebellion, and was a well-known and popular man in Olmsted county and the state at large. Mr. and Mrs. Emery's five children were given to them as follows: Clara E., January 21, 1869; James George, April 25, 1870; Rhoda J., April 26, 1872; Mary E., September 10, 1876; Helen E., January 9, 1878.

ROBERT HENRY FOSS, stock-dealer, Lake City, was born at Rye Beach, near Portsmouth, New Hampshire, January 29, 1849. His father, Joel N. Foss, is of Scotch descent, and was born in the same state, as was his wife, Adeline Locke, of Puritan stock. In July, 1857, our subject came to Minnesota with his parents, and was reared on a farm in West Florence, Goodhue county. His education was furnished by a limited course in the log schoolhouse of that region. He became a resident of Lake City in 1874, and has ever since been engaged in the purchase and sale of horses and other stock. Has real estate in Minneapolis and Moorhead and in Pepin county, Wisconsin. In July, 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Ellen A., daughter of Robert Gray, elsewhere sketched in this book. They have three children, christened respectively, Bernard, Clarence and Virginia. Mr. Foss is a thorough and consistent republican. He was five successive times elected constable of the town of West Florence.

CHAPTER XCVI.

OTHER IMPORTANT PERSONAGES—CONTINUED.

MR. MORRIS C. RUSSELL, editor "Sentinel," Lake City. After repeated solicitation on our part, Mr. Russell kindly consented to furnish us the following brief though very interesting account of his experience on the northwestern frontier, or early days in Minnesota, which at the same time illustrates the experiences of very many of our worthy pioneers, both living and dead, and is given as a sample of the brave spirits who redeemed this grand commonwealth from a state of nature, and spread out its fields of golden grain, bred cattle on its thousand hills, and reared its numerous cities, towns and villages with their prosperous churches, colleges and schools. He says:

"I was born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1840. My father was Samuel Russell, and my mother was a Miss Matilda Raymond, whose brother, A. W. Raymond, owned large iron mines and blast furnaces, over which my father, although owning a large farm in the vicinity, was, most of the years I was at home, the manager for my uncle Raymond. The Raymonds were from Connecticut stock, although the branch which were within my knowledge came from New York State into western Pennsylvania; and my uncle A. W. Raymond, and his large family of sons and daughters and their descendants, are all alive at this writing, and all live near each other in Venango county, the old gentleman at Franklin, the county seat. My father was one of a family of seven sons, all born in this country, although my grandparents on my father's side came from the north of Ireland. My father married twice, his second wife being a Miss Susan Smith, from Bangor, Maine, who came into western Pennsylvania as a school teacher. I am the youngest child of the first family, being the twelfth child and seventh son. My mother died when I was an infant, and I do not recollect her. I was raised, up to the time I left home at fourteen, by my stepmother, who is one of God's noble women, and who still lives in Jefferson, Iowa, with her youngest daughter, though very feeble and

aged. By his second marriage my father had nine children—twenty-one in all. Up to my fourteenth year I went to the old log schoolhouse three months each winter, where I learned to read in the New Testament, and could spell most of the easy words in Cobb's spelling-book; also gained a trifle of knowledge about geography, and could 'cipher' a little before leaving home, but never 'learned grammar' any. This comprised all the book-learning I ever had in school, and constituted my collegiate course, if I except a year spent in the Franklin 'Spectator' office as a 'printer's devil.' From ten to fourteen I worked on the farm, in the ore mines, and about the iron furnace, one year as 'under clerk' in my uncle's large supply store, where the hundreds of miners, furnace men, wood-choppers, teamsters and charcoal artists, who carried on the colliery department, bought all the supplies of every kind for themselves and families. All labor was employed by my uncle for *half cash and half out of the furnace store*. I never knew, however, of very much cash changing hands, but the 'furnace store' was a big thing as a mart of trade; men who had large families, as nearly all of them had, to support by chopping white oakwood—as an illustration—for forty cents per cord, never had much "cash" due them on settlement day. My business capacity and my education fitted me admirably for my part of the duties—*i. e.*, drawing the endless jugs of molasses, fish-oil, measuring out tar, sweeping the store, replacing broken glass in the gristmill and the many other buildings about the ironworks, and doing ten thousand things which the higher operators about the place could not do without smearing their hands or their linen. About March 1, 1854, I succeeded in getting father's consent to go to Minnesota Territory, at that time a remote region, difficult of access, and of which but little was known in the east. Four years before, in 1850, my two eldest brothers, Aaron and Edward, had gone to that territory, and in 1852 were followed by my brother Samuel, and brother-in-law, F. M. Ward. After two months of untold hardships, privations, suffering and adventure, a green and used-up youth landed in St. Paul from the steamer Hamburg, the boat having, during all her voyage, been but little less than a floating palace of death. She had several hundred passengers, who died off by scores with cholera, their remains being buried in greater or less numbers at every wood-pile and landing. Those not sick spent their time in gambling and carousing night and day. We buried half-a-dozen one dark rainy night in the lonely wilderness where

we took on wood, placing them all in one shallow hole in the wet ground, by the weird light of tar torches. At another landing, I remember, among the dead carried ashore were eight members of one family. This was at La Crosse landing, where they were laid side by side on the ground, seven boys and the father, and we left the only surviving member, the wife and mother, sitting among the dead, wringing her hands in agony and despair. Most of the principal towns now on the river were located about this time, or not long previously, but were composed of only a few wooden structures, scattered about over their respective sites, with not enough in a line to indicate which way the streets ran. There were "prairie-seas" spread out on every hand, which, with the wild Indians and their numerous villages, were sights emphatically new and picturesque in the eyes of a boy who had never seen either before, nor even a railroad nor steamboat before starting on this long, tedious and eventful journey, which alone would make an interesting volume if faithfully written, with all its incidents, sights and experiences.

"St. Paul was a singular-looking, rough-and-tumble sort of a town. The central portion was reached by a set of rough, wooden stairs, leading from the steamboat landing up the side of the hill, upon reaching the summit of which one landed almost in the front yard of the Central House, one of the leading hotels of the town. The Merchant's was a frame affair, on its present site. The amusement center was the old People's Theatre, a square, ugly-looking structure, made of slabs set up endwise. The autocrats of the territory were the government officials first, the steamboat officers next, and the Indian traders and 'sample-room' proprietors third. In those days all the rivers were navigable. The Minnesota river was navigable for large boats some three or four hundred miles above its mouth most of the season, and as the Minnesota valley was just beginning to attract immigration, the steamboat business boomed for several years, when, about the time it began to permanently 'dry up,' railroads came into the country and relieved the exhausted streams of the traffic they no longer could discharge by reason of the absorption and evaporation caused by settling and opening up the country and its surface. The first legal execution in the territory took place that year. The 'subject' was a Sioux Indian, who was hanged for shooting at a white man, and killing the woman who was seated beside him in the wagon. The murder took place in the woods in the Sand Creek bottom, Scott county, near where Jordan is now

located. The man shot at by the Indian was a German named Jacob Schroder, but the name of the woman who was killed I do not remember. I knew Schroder personally many years after, and the last I knew of him he resided in Shakopee, where he probably still lives, if he lives at all. This and the two following seasons I ran on the Minnesota (then called St. Peter) river, on different ones of the early steamboats, the Montello and the Iola (which belonged to my two elder brothers), the Globe, and Time and Tide (which belonged to Capt. Louis Roberts, an early settler of St. Paul, who died only six or seven years ago, and was a noted character), on the Black Hawk, Greek Slave, Clarion and others. These first boats carried up into the great valley of the Minnesota the early settlers and their goods, the government supplies to Fort Ridgely, and the annuity goods to the Indian agencies at Red Wood and Yellow Medicine. At times the water was too low for the steamboats to run above the rapids, when the freight and passengers would be transferred to flatboats, which were 'polled' up the river, a distance of two hundred miles, by French 'pollers,' at a speed of about twenty miles a day. This portion of my early-day experiences — my flatboat experience for three years through a country swarming with the wildest of wild Indians, the Sioux, eight years before the terrible outbreak and massacre of 1862 — was the most romantic and eventful time in all my frontier life, its stirring incidents, if properly recorded, being sufficient in number and thrilling enough in character to constitute a volume. The most noted men of that time whom I can now recall were: Gov. Alex. Ramsey, Gen. Sibley, Maj. Joseph R. Brown (Sioux Indian agent), Willis A. Gorman, Samuel Pond (the venerable missionary), Maj. Murphy, Messrs. Borup and Oaks, Wm. Constance, and the prominent 'river men,' while the grey-haired old Col. Abererombie, of the regular army, was in command at Fort Ridgely. Of course there were men in all the scattering communities along the Mississippi river, further south in the territory, who were then, and since have been, prominent men, but of whom I knew but little in those early times, save by reputation. I and my brothers flatboated the first piano into the Minnesota valley that ever found its way up that river above Shakopee. It belonged to Col. Stoeber, now of Henderson, and it was consigned and 'delivered in good order and condition' to a new landing called Kasota, not far above St. Peter. The boat crew, after the strange instrument had been landed safely, all drew an extra pint of whiskey from the

government barrels of that article that were on board, and drank to 'the health of the first piano and its jolly, rollicking owner.' This reminds me that the crews always used to levy upon the government whiskey, which always constituted a fair proportion of every cargo, for their supply of 'firewater.' They would tap a barrel whenever they ran short, draw out two or three buckets full of whiskey, and replace it by a similar quantity of river water. We used to deliver at the fort and at the agencies a good many barrels of tolerably weak whiskey; some of it wouldn't have hurt the nerves of a child. At the close of the third year I returned home and spent the winter, returning to the northwestern frontier again early in the spring, this time all the way by river, making probably one of the longest continuous river journeys ever made in this country; nearly the whole length of the Alleghaney river, to Pittsburgh, thence the length of the Ohio river to Cairo, up the Mississippi to St. Paul, thence ascending the Minnesota river to Redwood agency, in all between three and four thousand miles. During the years intervening between my return and the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, save one summer spent in Iowa, and one year in the newspaper business at Belle Plaine, Minnesota, I ran on the upper Mississippi, St. Croix and Minnesota rivers, clerking, piloting, etc.; spending the winters in the heart of the big woods, on the Minnesota river, where my brothers had a settlement, engaged in cutting steamboat wood and getting out various kinds of timber, among the rest the timber for the St. Paul bridge, which we four brothers cut and banked in the winter and rafted to St. Paul in the spring. We were to take our pay in city bonds, which our St. Paul agent, after considerable trouble, collected for us; but before he had turned them over to us he became involved in some scandal, and when about to be arrested he, having our bonds in his pocket, ran to the new bridge and jumped into the river far below, from the highest span, and neither he nor our money was ever heard of again, excepting a skeleton found a few years afterward in the river above Hastings, which was supposed to be that of the rascally suicide, Gray. On one of the long, tedious rafting trips with this timber from the Big Woods to St. Paul, the raft became windbound on the lower Minnesota river, by strong headwinds common in the spring, and the crew, of which the writer was a member, came near starving to death. We subsisted for a week or over on nothing more than roots, bark, etc., gathered along the shores, and a small box of spoiled herring.

Parties who had gone to St. Paul by land at last came to our relief up the river in canoes, bringing provisions. The first meal consisted of cheese, bread, etc., and a pint of whiskey each. The repast had a very revivifying effect, and the hilarity that followed we attributed to the cheese. I was personally and thoroughly acquainted with all the leading as well as subordinate chiefs of the Sioux nation, including Little Crow — the leading spirit in the massacre of 1862 — Standing Buffalo, Blue Blanket, old Shakopee, Cut Nose, Other Day (the friendly Indian who saved sixty-two whites during the massacre), Little Dog and many others; also all the thirty-eight who were hanged on one scaffold at Mankato. All these chiefs have often spent a night beneath the friendly roof of our Big Woods cabin in those early days, and partaken at our rude table with us. I also knew Hole-in-the-Day, the great chief of the Chippewa nation, and many of the principal chiefs of the Winnebago nation, Big Bear being a particular friend of the writer. Of the latter tribe I saw, at one time, four hundred canoe loads, with an average of five to the canoe, all in one body. I also witnessed the last great and bloody battle that took place between the Sioux and Chippewa nations, who have been the bitterest enemies from time immemorial. It occurred in the open river bottom on the north side of the Minnesota river, not far below Shakopee, and was attended by all the shameless and nameless atrocities common in Indian warfare. The Chippewas, after a most determined battle of several hours, were cut to pieces and put to flight.

“For aught I have ever known to the contrary, I was the first white boy that became a permanent resident of the territory and state who had neither parent or guardian with him. The summer before referred to as having been spent in Iowa, I again entered upon an apprenticeship at the printing business, in the office of the ‘Tipton Advertiser,’ Judge Spicer, editor. The summer was pretty badly broken up, however, owing to the fact that I became a member of a militia company, the Tipton Guards, commanded by that old Mexican veteran Capt. Hammond, in which, owing to my ‘main strength and awkwardness,’ I presume, I was made a sergeant. During the summer we served through what was known as the ‘Iowa Horse Thief War,’ immediately following the conclusion of which we were ordered to the frontier to quell the Indians who had broken out in what passed into history as the ‘Spirit Lake Massacre.’ Before reaching the bloody ground, however, the order was countermanded,

much to our relief. After this, I resigned from the company, and also threw up my position of 'printer's devil' in the 'Advertiser' office, and returned to Minnesota—two wars in one summer being more than I had contracted for, even 'in my mind.' At eighteen, in company with Horace Baxter, another boy about my own age, and the only brother of Col. L. L. Baxter, now of Fergus Falls, I leased the 'Enquirer' office at Belle Plaine, and after conducting it a year sold our lease to Judge J. L. Macdonald, now of Shakopee, and Baxter and myself went to Portage City, Wisconsin, with a view of buying out the 'Badger State' office at that place. Before negotiations were closed, however, my gallant and gifted young partner was killed near Kilbourn City by falling between the cars. After this I traveled several months through various western states, in order to perfect myself in the art of printing, by 'getting the styles' in various localities, when I returned to Minnesota and was employed in the old 'Pioneer' office most of the time until the war of the rebellion broke out. I walked to Fort Snelling from Belle Plaine,—at which latter place I resigned my position of first lieutenant in what soon afterward became Co. A, 4th Minn. Inf., because the company voted not to join any regiment that was likely to be ordered south. When the vote was announced, in my boyish and enthusiastic rage I tore my sword from its scabbard and flung it through the air; it fell point first, and I turned impetuously away, leaving it sticking in the prairie, and, as before stated, walked without stopping fifty miles to the fort, arriving just in time to get into Co. K, 2d Minn. Inf., with which I served nearly a year in Kentucky and Tennessee, and was finally discharged on account of disability received in the line of duty, and from being over-zealous in seeking out and performing hard duty, and consequent exposure in the inclement weather of a southern winter in the field. I would say here, however, that the 4th Minn. Inf. soon followed the Second south, and no braver men nor better soldiers ever wore the blue of patriotism than the members of the Fourth, and the members of Co. A afterward had the privilege of seeing and doing far more for their country than did their pettish lieutenant who threw his sword away at Belle Plaine. Upon my return to Minnesota, although in feeble health, I was just in time to go as a volunteer scout for Gen. Sibley in the Sioux war, consequent upon the awful massacre that deluged the Minnesota valley with blood, and during which probably two thousand helpless men, women and children were put to

the scalping-knife and tomahawk along our western border. Five of us, mounted on powerful horses, Sheriff Frank McGrade, of Scott county, Garry Du Bois (recently returned from the 1st Minn. Inf., disabled, like myself), two farmer brothers, named Kearney, and myself, were ordered to go all through the country north of the valley and ascertain the true conditions of things, and



Yours truly,
M. C. Russell

join Sibley and his army at St. Peter and report, he moving up the south side of the river, hastening to the relief of Fort Ridgely, New Ulm and other points. This scouting expedition was a memorable experience, and braver and nobler men never lived than the four who accompanied me. When we started from Carver, on this expedition, we numbered forty horsemen, but in that first terrible night's ride through the dark woods all had turned back save we five before midnight. We, however, kept on, and scoured the whole

country through to Hutchinson, swinging around through the prairie country, and reporting to the general as directed. We met no hostile body of Indians, fortunately for us, but saw much of their devilish work. Very much worn out, with five ruined horses, we returned home in safety. Since that time I have followed the printing and publishing business continuously, three years in Nashville, Tennessee, the remainder of the time in Minnesota. I established and conducted for five years the first newspaper on the Northern Pacific railroad, east of the Rocky Mountains, the 'Brainerd Tribune.' I am now, and expect to be, a resident of one of the prettiest little cities, richest counties and proudest states in all the sisterhood, Lake City, Wabasha county, Minnesota."

PETER REDING, Lake City, was born in Sheldon, Wyoming county, New York, April 6, 1845. His parents, Henry and Mary C. (Weber) Reding, were natives of Luxemburg, Germany. They came to Red Wing in 1867, and died there. The subject of this sketch passed his early life on his father's farm, and received a limited education in English and German. After spending two years in the Pennsylvania oil regions, he came to Minnesota in 1868. For six years he dwelt in Belvidere, Goodhue county, and then purchased the north-east quarter of section 8, Chester, which he still owns. This he dwelt on and tilled for nine years, and removed to Lake City in the fall of 1883; is now conducting a saloon on Washington street. On September 1, 1872, he was married to Miss Kate Glasner, who was born at Port Washington, Wisconsin, of German parents, and is ten years her husband's junior. Their children were born and christened: March 31, 1876, Isabel; April 5, 1880, Jacob Peter. All the members of the family are communicants in the Catholic church. Mr. Reding was elected by his democratic friends for three successive years as constable of Chester, and seven years as supervisor.

CLARENCE E. FINCH, Lake City, born at Darien, Connecticut, commenced business life as clerk in town clerk's office, postoffice and country store of that town at an early age, for John S. Waterbury, who still conducts the same offices and business. Afterward engaged as clerk in a New York city retail drygoods store, with John S. Lane, a brother-in-law of his Connecticut employer, and remained in this position about two years. Later was salesman in the shawl and cloak department of the wholesale drygoods house of Lathrop, Ludington & Co., of New York city, for one year, and from there engaged with H. B. Claffin & Co. (the largest wholesale drygoods

house in New York) as general salesman. After remaining with this house about one year, went to St. Paul in pursuit of health. Being greatly benefited by the climate, concluded to make a residence in St. Paul. He cast his first vote there in the interests of the republican party, and has adhered closely to the same doctrine ever since. After a short residence in St. Paul, engaged as salesman with the old and well known drygoods house of D. W. Ingersoll & Co., of that city, this firm being customers of the New York houses that Mr. Finch was previously engaged with. After a term of about three years with this firm, he engaged in the wholesale tea, coffee and spice business as traveling salesman for the firm of Granger & Hodge, of St. Paul, this change of business being made in pursuit of better health; two years later was admitted as partner in this concern, and remained another year in the business. During the last year's connection with the tea and coffee house, Mr. Finch was offered a partnership in a new wholesale drygoods house of St. Paul, just commencing business. At the same time was tendered a large salary for a term of years by Anerbach, Finch & Scheffer, wholesale drygoods, of St. Paul, which offer was accepted, and engagement fulfilled. In 1876 he returned to New York and re-entered the old house of H. B. Clafin & Co., as general salesman. In the spring of 1877, while connected with the New York house, Mr. Finch brought a general stock of drygoods and groceries from New York to Lake City, and established his present business, bringing Mr. E. R. Cartwright, of New York, to conduct the business until he concluded his arrangements with H. B. Clafin & Co. In the fall of 1877 Mr. Finch came to Lake City to personally superintend his business, which has steadily increased in keeping with his previous successes, and has since been known as the "New York cash store." The store building Mr. Finch bought in 1875, on speculation from H. B. Clafin & Co., therefore his establishing a business in Lake City could be considered accidental. The building is the only white or cream brick structure in Lake City, and the first brick building built in the town. The brick were brought from Chaska, on the Minnesota river, and it was built by Mr. James C. Stout in 1866. It is one of the very best built buildings in the town, having been only slightly scorched by the two destructive fires of Lake City. The building, 25x80, is two stories and basement, and usually crammed full of goods from roof to cellar, with a general stock of drygoods, carpets, oilcloths, house furnishing goods, crockery, glass-

ware, groceries, etc. Mr. Finch buys his goods mostly in New York, from first hands, and strictly for cash. Having received his business education with the best business houses in this country, he enjoys the reputation of being one of the best judges of goods and closest buyers west of Chicago. He believes in the "one price cash system, small profits and quick sales." His forefathers were of the revolutionary stock, English origin, and he still retains an interest in the two old homesteads in Connecticut, descending from both his father's and mother's side, one of which has been in the family about one hundred and fifty years, deeded to them from the government, and within an hour's ride of New York city. He was reared in the Episcopal church, commencing his business life at his home in Connecticut. Worked for a whole year, according to the custom of that country, for one dollar a week, and at about the age of thirty, before entering business on his own account, was paid a salary of five thousand dollars a year. He still has the identical first week's salary, in the shape of a gold dollar, in his safe. Besides Mr. Finch's interests in Lake City and Connecticut, he is extensively interested in St. Paul and Minneapolis real estate, and seems to have been successful in all of his undertakings, excepting the taking of a wife, being still a bachelor.

CHARLES E. HINCKLEY, furniture dealer, Lake City, is a direct descendant, through his maternal grandmother, of Gov. Bradford, famous in early New England history. He was born June 1, 1850, in the town of West Point, Stephenson county, Illinois, to Ira Bradford and Martha Elizabeth Hinckley, natives of Vermont and New York. His father went to Illinois a young man and was married there. He secured land, taught school for some time, and finally settled at Lena. Here the subject of this sketch was reared and educated in the village schools. After managing his father's farm for three years he took a commercial course of one year at Madison, Wisconsin. In October, 1875, he became a resident of Lake City and engaged in the furniture trade with Sannel Butturff, now in Marshall county. Two years later he went into his present partnership with Andrew Koch, under firm name of Lake City Furniture Company. In the great fire of April, 1882, they suffered a loss of four thousand dollars on their stock. They then built the store which they occupy, on the south side of Washington street. Two stories are occupied and a large stock is carried. The monthly sales are about one thousand dollars. January 4, 1883, Mr. Hinckley

was united in marriage with Miss Susan J., daughter of E. R. and C. M. Kinney, of Vermont and New York. Mrs. Hinckley is a native of Minnesota, having been born in the town of Lake, where her parents still reside. Mr. Hinckley is a member of the I.O.O.F., and has been connected with the Baptist church since sixteen years of age. He is a republican and an outspoken temperance advocate.

WILLIAM R. MURRAY, implement dealer, Lake City, is one of the early residents of Minnesota, having come in 1853 to Winona. He was born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1839. Philander and Harriet Murray, his parents, were natives of Genesee county, New York. The family is of Scotch origin, many generations ago. Orrin Murray, the grandfather of this subject, was born and reared in New York. The parents of W. R. Murray died when he was a child, and he came west, as above related, in the care of an elder brother, Erastus H. The latter bought and finished the Winona House, and his sign was the first ever hung out in Winona. In 1860 our subject went to Rochester, where he dealt in agricultural machinery till 1870. At this time he became owner of a custom-mill at Frontenac. He shortly sold out and traveled as collector for a wholesale machinery house three years. In 1875 he opened a grocery store at Lake City, and next year went into his present business with a partner. In 1878 G. R. Bartron became a partner in the business, and the firm is doing an excellent business. Mr. Murray has been twice elected alderman of Lake City, and was elected in 1876 to the state legislature. February 7, 1870, he led to the altar Miss S. Emma Gates, a sketch of whose parents appears elsewhere in this volume. Two children have blessed this union, aged at present as here noted: Sarah, twelve, and Edith, six years. While in Rochester, Mr. Murray was initiated into the Masonic order and still retains connection with the lodge there. Mrs. Murray is a communicant in the Episcopal church, and her husband's faith is in sympathy with hers.

RICHARD R. DAMOUDE, a prosperous Plainview merchant, was born in Waupun, Wisconsin, December 18, 1848. His parents were Richard and Jane (Edmonds) Damoude. When the great civil war was raging fiercest his youthful patriotism caused him, although but sixteen, to importune his parents for permission to offer his services to his country, and in May, 1864, he enlisted for one hundred days in the 41st Wis. Inf. This regiment during its brief existence was stationed at Memphis, being assigned to the 17th Corps. Very little fighting was seen by young Damoude during the three or four

months he was in the army, as that period was only marked by one important event, the raid of the rebel Forrest. At the expiration of the one hundred days our subject returned to Wisconsin, and learned engineering in the steam-sawmills belonging to Daniel Shaw, Esq., of Eau Claire. For two years, from 1868 to 1870, he had charge of the engines in Woodruff, Tafft & Co's sawmills at Chippewa Falls. He next engaged in farming near King City, Missouri, but a cyclone which destroyed the bulk of his personal property, during the third year of his sojourn here, so disgusted him with Missouri that he left his farm for sale and came to Minnesota, located in the pretty little village of Plainview and engaged in teaming and running a steam thresher for four or five years. In 1878 he entered the employ of McLaughlin & Lynch, of the same place, dealers in agricultural implements. Was two years with this firm and three years with Lynch, successor to said firm. From January 1, 1883, to January 1, 1884, he was a member of the firm of Meachum & Damoude, and is now the sole proprietor of a very large business. He was married to Miss Hattie Bencus, a native of Wisconsin, at Fox Lake, in that state, May 22, 1870. They have two children: Lottie, born in King City, Missouri, January 25, 1873, and Charles C., born in Plainview, December 25, 1874. Mr. Damoude is a republican in politics, and a prominent member of the Odd-Fellows fraternity of Plainview.

JUSTIN H. CLEAR, shoemaker, son of Bavarian parents, Henry and Margaret Clear, was born in Buffalo, New York, on the last day of July, 1854. When he was three months old his parents moved to Jefferson, Wisconsin, where he was brought up. He attended the schools of that city till fifteen years old, when he began to learn the trade he has followed ever since. He was employed four years in a shoe factory at Jefferson. In November, 1875, he became a resident of Minnesota, working six months in Rochester. In May, 1876, he bought the business of J. S. Huntley and settled down in Mazeppa. Next year he moved into the building he now occupies as shop and residence, corner of First and Maple streets, and a year later purchased the property. On February 4, 1878, he was married to Mary Trout, born of German parents at Rio, Wisconsin. They have one child, born July 27, 1882, and christened Fannie. Mr. Clear was reared in the Roman Catholic church, to which he still adheres. He is a republican, and often has a voice in the councils of that party.

GEORGE R. BARTRON, dealer in agricultural tools, Lake City, has been a resident of Minnesota since 1855. David and Phœbe J. Bartron, his parents, were born in Pennsylvania, of French and German descent, and the subject of this biography was given to them July 15, 1844, in Wayne county, that state. The family settled in Hay Creek township, Goodhue county, at the date first above mentioned, and Mr. Bartron now owns the original homestead. The father and mother afterward removed to Welch township, in the same county, where the former died in 1883, aged seventy-nine, and the latter still resides, aged seventy-four. Our subject remained on the farm until the fall of 1876, and then came to Lake City and opened an agricultural warehouse. Two years later W. R. Murray became associated with him, and the firm has continued the business with marked success. While very liberal in religious theories, Mr. Bartron is a supporter of the Episcopal church, where his wife and children attend. His wedding occurred November 8, 1866, the bride being Miss Maria D., daughter of W. J. Jacobs, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this book. Four children have come to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bartron, and have been severally christened George W., John D., Sarah J. and Harry J.

DR. CHARLES W. CRARY is a native of northern New York, and is descended from a line of Scotch-English ancestors, who settled in the Empire State early in the present century. The doctor's paternal grandfather, Nathan Crary, was born in Scotland, came to America in 1779, being then fifteen years of age, and settled in Connecticut, where he remained for more than a quarter of a century. A few years before the war of 1812-14, Mr. Nathan Crary removed to St. Lawrence county, New York, locating in Pierpoint, where he died in 1851, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. Nathan Crary married Lydia Arnold, aunt of the late Stephen A. Douglas. She was a native of Brandon, Vermont, and survived her husband about five years. To them were born a large family of children. Of these, John Wesley Crary, father of Dr. Crary, was one. He was bred a millwright, settled in Potsdam, and carried on a very extensive business along the borders, building the first mills ever erected at Ottawa, then By-town, the capital of the Dominion of Canada. Dr. Crary's lineage on his mother's side was purely English. The family had long been residents of the Empire State, when John Wesley Crary married into it. His wife's name was Mindwell P., daughter of Judge Lemuel Holmes, of Frank-

lin county, New York, and a captain in the war of 1812-14. Mr. J. W. Crary is still living at St. Paul, Minnesota, with his youngest son, Dr. W. H. Crary, of that city, and is in the enjoyment of perfect health. His wife died in Redwing, this state, February 24, 1877, at sixty-six years of age, leaving to her husband and children the memory of a life than which no nobler or more unselfish has been lived among women. To J. W. Crary and his wife were born three sons and one daughter. The eldest of these children was Charles Wesley Crary, the subject of this sketch, who was born at Potsdam, New York, May 6, 1835, and shortly afterward removed with his parents to the old farm on which he was raised, one and a half miles southeast of town. Charles W. Crary received a thorough academic training in the old St. Lawrence Academy, in his native town, from which he graduated in 1855. That same year he entered upon the study of medicine in the office of Carrol C. Bates, M.D., one of the most celebrated surgeons of northern New York. In the fall of 1858, young Crary, having completed his studies at the Albany Medical College, graduated M.D., and receiving his parchments from that institution, located for practice at Fort Covington, New York. The following year, May 4, 1859, Dr. C. W. Crary married Miss Mary P. Porter, also a native of Potsdam, born January 4, 1837, and a graduate of the academy, class of 1856. Miss Porter's father, Orlin Porter, was a prominent clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church; her mother, Pamelia Porter (*née* Allen), was a direct descendant of the old Ethan Allen stock of Vermont. The doctor and his wife number a long line of clergymen among their ancestors on both sides of the house. Dr. Crary having married, continued in practice at Fort Covington, until the call came for additional troops in the fall of 1861, when within twenty-four hours' time he enlisted a full company of one hundred men, and tendered his services to the government. These enlistments were upon the express condition that Dr. Crary would remain with the company during its term of service. The company was accepted by the governor of the state, Dr. Crary was commissioned captain, and his command became Co. H, 98 regt. N. Y. Vols. The regiment was ordered to Washington, and in the following spring took the field under McClellan. Capt. Crary was with his regiment until May 31, 1862, when he was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, and sent to Annapolis, Maryland. Was in hospital there thirty days and was then sent north on sick leave. Returned to his

regiment at the expiration of sixty days, and being incapacitated for marching by the injury he had received, was released from his promise to remain with his company, and tendered his resignation as captain of Co. H, to accept the assistant-surgeoncy of the 114th regt. N. Y. Vols. He was soon afterward ordered to the department of the Gulf, under Banks, and reported at Port Hudson. He was in all the engagements fought by that command, ten in number, and served as medical purveyor of the corps (the 19th) until it was ordered to the Shenandoah valley in the summer of 1864. That same fall he was promoted surgeon, and assigned to duty with the 185th regt. N. Y. Vols., then before Petersburg. The doctor was subsequently breveted lieutenant-colonel in the medical department, for honorable and meritorious services in the field, and during the last six months of his service was acting brigade-surgeon of the 1st brigade, 1st division, 5th Army Corps. The war having closed, Dr. Crary was mustered out of the service at Syracuse, New York, July, 1865. after having been on active duty for nearly four years. During this time he was present in seventeen hotly-contested general engagements, besides numerous skirmishes. The chief of these actions were the battles of Fair Oaks, Port Hudson, Pleasant Hill, both of the Winchester fights, Hatcher's Run, Gravelly Run and Southside Railroad. The same year that he left the army, Dr. Crary settled in Malone, New York, where he was enjoying a very considerable practice, which he relinquished to accept the post of contract-surgeon U. S. A., at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, his brother-in-law, Maj. A. S. Kimball, being quartermaster of that department. He had been in Fort Gibson about eighteen months, when, in the spring of 1868, the smallpox broke out among the Indians at Cabin creek, some sixty miles up the Grand river from Fort Gibson. Having been recommended for that work by the agents of the Creek, Cherokee and Seminole Indians, Dr. Crary threw up his contract at Fort Gibson, and made special terms with Gen. Parker, commissioner for Indian affairs, to vaccinate all the Indians in the Creek, Cherokee and Seminole nations. Receiving due authority from Washington, and having made all arrangements with the medical department to forward him a fresh supply of non-humanized vaccine-virus every seven days, Dr. Crary entered upon his work. All the details of this service were thoroughly mastered and reduced to a system before it was commenced, and once entered upon it was not relinquished until

under his own hand thirty thousand Indians had been vaccinated. The doctor was accompanied for weeks together while upon this duty with Mrs. Crary, camping out as they journeyed from station to station, at which the Indian runners had assembled detachments of the tribes in readiness for the doctor's coming. During the five months spent upon this service, the doctor and his wife only received the kindest and most hospitable treatment at the hands of the tribes among whom they sojourned. In 1869 Dr. Crary removed with his family to Philadelphia, remained thirteen months attending clinical lectures at the Blocksley and Pennsylvania hospitals, received his parchments from Jefferson Medical College in the spring of 1871, and shortly afterward located for practice in the city of St. Louis. The five years spent in this city were very prosperous ones, and during their continuance the doctor built up a lucrative practice, and enjoyed the confidence of the profession, as was evidenced by his being made a permanent member of the American Medical Association, at its session in St. Louis, in 1873. Having become a pronounced homœopathist in 1875, the doctor formerly relinquished his relations to the old school of practice, and entered upon the newer and more progressive one, in which he has been signally successful. Owing to pecuniary reverses, the result of unsuccessful political aspirations, Dr. Crary resolved to remove from St. Louis, and being charmed with the scenery of this lake region, located here in 1876. During the eight years of his eminently successful practice in this city, Dr. Crary has won for himself hosts of friends, and four years since (1880) received the compliment of an election to the presidency of the Minnesota State Homœopathic Institute, which position he filled with acceptability. A perfect gentleman in manners, genial in nature, generous to a fault, a fine horseman, a true friend, and a man among men, Dr. Crary—with his smiling face, and his two hundred and thirty pounds avoirdupois—is justly considered the heavy-weight of the medical fraternity of Lake City. To Dr. Crary and wife have been born four children, of whom only one survives, the eldest, Minnie P., born at Potsdam, New York, May 21, 1860.

C. E. HERMAN, meat market, also dealer in live stock, hides, pelts, tallow and lard; market stand and office on south side Main street, four doors east of Alleghaney street. Mr. Herman established himself in business in this city in 1876, on the opposite side of Main street, purchased the property he now occupies in 1878, and

removed to the present location upon the completion of his shop in 1882. His property fronts two hundred and ten feet on Main and extends to the alley in the rear, a depth of one hundred and forty-five feet. On the west twenty feet of this property his shop is built, a substantial two-story brick, 20×60 feet, with stone basement, sills and caps; the basement floor of brick and cement. The basement is used for cutting, salting meats, and winter packing, being specially arranged for that purpose. The main floor is used for market-room, office and cold-room, this latter by a special device of the proprietor's, being virtually a summer packing-room, well ventilated, with a uniformly low temperature, in which meats will keep perfectly fresh for a month. The floor of the market-room is laid upon double-braced joists throughout, and is practically able to stand any weight that may be put upon it. The curing-house, in the rear, has a capacity of about two hundred hams; the cold-room accommodates about twenty carcasses, and the ice-loft overhead holds about twenty tons; the ice-house (lot 2, block 14) has a storage capacity of from two hundred and fifty to three hundred tons, the supplying of this commodity being also a part of Mr. Hermann's regular business. The stables and sheds are in the rear of the market, the slaughter-house and yards in Pepin township, three miles from city, and the business keeps from two to three men and three horses constantly employed. They slaughter about five head of neat cattle, and from three to ten head each of sheep, calves and hogs per week. The upper story of the shop is the dwelling of the proprietor. Ceilings downstairs are thirteen feet, overhead eleven feet. C. E. Herman was born in Dresden, Saxony, learned his trade in his native city, came to America in 1870, locating for a time in St. Louis, then, after traveling quite generally over the United States, came to Minnesota in 1874, and settled in this city in 1876. He was married April 6, 1876, in Chatfield, Minnesota, to Miss Mary Shaab. They have two children: Theodore, born January 31, 1880; Mina, born November 14, 1882.

T. S. JELLISON & SON, druggists and dealers in paints, oils, etc., north side Main street, two doors west from Pembroke. This business is of comparatively recent establishment, the present proprietors having been in the drug trade in this city only since November, 1881, at which time they bought out John Moran, who had succeeded John Schmit, who brought a small stock of drugs to this place from Lake City about three years since. The business under the

former proprietors was not prosperous, but since it has been in the hands of Jellison & Son it has been well stocked up, a commodious salesroom occupied and a flourishing trade built up. The building, of which they occupy one floor and basement, fronts twenty-five feet on Main, and has a depth of eighty-five feet. Business has increased over one hundred per cent since occupying the present stand, and a force of three persons are employed in its management. This house is also doing an extensive trade in pianos, organs, musical instruments and merchandise. Their sales of pianos and organs from October 6, 1882, when they established this branch of business, to July 24, 1883, aggregated sixty-seven; sales for the thirty days ending July 24, 1883, being five pianos and twelve organs. They handle the Hallett piano and Kimball organ principally, but are not confined to any particular manufactory, as they hold no agency, but, purchasing for cash, buy and sell to suit the demands of the trade, always keeping a full supply in their wareroom. C. C. Jellison, who manages this branch of the business exclusively, is a native of Indiana, made his acquaintance with the musical trade in the house of Baldwin & Co. He came to Durand, Wisconsin, in 1877, and was for a time engaged as a steamboat clerk, his health having become impaired by too close attention to office work. Soon after he came to Wabasha county, as bookkeeper for Drury & Kirns, lumbermen at this place and St. Louis, and still manages their affairs at this point, his office being in the rear of the drug and music store.

F. H. BURDICK, agent for Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company at this point since 1876. From 1876 to 1879, the first three years of Mr. Burdick's agency at this place, he was without an assistant, performing the work of ticket-seller, freight agent and depot superintendent alone. Since then, particularly since the completion of the Wabasha and Chippewa Valley divisions of the road, the increase of business at this point has become so marked and rapid that a force of eight persons is required to perform the work of this office and the branch station at East Wabasha. Mr. Burdick is a native of Rock county, Wisconsin. He received a common and high school education in his native state, and commenced service as a railway agent and telegraph operator at Castalia, Iowa, in 1870, and was for five years at Cresco, Iowa, in charge of the company's business at that point, before coming to this city in 1876. Mr. Burdick married Miss L. J. Niles, of Cresco, Iowa, November 28, 1875.

They have three children, two born in this city: Adin, born September 25, 1876; Niles, born September 25, 1878; Francis, born 1882.

FRED C. LOUCKS, well driller, is a son of William and Susan L. Loucks, of New York, and was born in South Grove, Walworth county, Wisconsin, April 20, 1853. In 1865 his father removed to Fillmore county, in this state, and still resides there. Here Fred was reared on a farm, and received a good common-school education. In 1876 he began the business of drilling wells and dealing in pumps, making his headquarters at Spring Valley. In 1877 he removed to Mazeppa, and is now engaged in the sale of windmills and pumps. He has recently purchased ninety-five acres of land lying near the village, in Zumbrota and Chester townships, but continues to reside in Mazeppa. On September 18, 1879, he was married to Carrie, daughter of Jacob Stull, of Mazeppa. They have one daughter, christened Edith Pearl, born July 1, 1882. Mr. Loucks' religion is the golden rule. His political principles are those of the republican party.

ANTHONY CASPER, merchant, was born near Strasbourg, in Alsace, April 6, 1841, and came with his parents to Buffalo, New York, when eleven years old. Here he attended the English common schools about six months in all, his early years being mostly devoted to toil. After reaching maturity he earned one hundred and fifty dollars, which he invested in cows, and started his parents in the dairy business, still conducted by his mother there, his father having died. In 1865 he opened a grocery store in Buffalo, with a capital of three hundred dollars. A year later he took in a partner. In 1870 he bought out his partner, and continued the business six years alone. He became a resident of Chester in the spring of 1877, at that time purchasing one hundred acres of land on the northwest quarter of section 4. On this he erected the large hotel and store that he occupies, with barns and other outbuildings. He sells over fifteen thousand dollars' worth of goods per year, and his trade is steadily increasing. He has added forty acres to his landed domain, and now tills the whole with the assistance of his sons. Through his efforts a postoffice was secured at Belle Chester, and he was appointed to its charge, his commission dating April 30, 1879. Up to July 1, 1881, he carried the mail from Lake City, and after that the government supplied the office. He has also served as justice of the peace for four years, and is still incumbent of the office. Mr. Casper

visited this state in 1870, and was so pleased with it that he determined to remove thither as soon as possible. He is an enthusiastic democrat. Himself and family are communicants of Belle Chester Catholic church. He was married in 1865, to Eva Reding, born in Sheldon, New York. Their children were christened respectively, Anthony M., Joseph H., Edward Louis, Mary O., John T., Martha M., Eva Antoinette. Two beside the above named died in infancy.

PETER MUSTY, farmer, is a native of Belgium, born in 1831. His father was John and his mother Barbara (Schmidt) Musty. In 1846 all left their native land, and settled in Wyoming county, New York, where the mother soon died. This subject remained on the farm with his father till 1868. He was married in December, 1856, to Ann Reding, a native of New York, of German parentage. In the spring of 1877 he came with his family to Wabasha county, and bought two hundred and forty acres of land in Chester, where his home is now, on sections 21 and 28. He has a beautiful farm on which he built a large and handsome house in 1881. Large barns were on it at the time of his purchase. He is a democrat, and the family is enrolled in Belle Chester Roman Catholic church. There are ten living children, as follows: Lena (Mrs. John Schuler, Chester); rest at home, viz: Catharine, Mary A., Nicholas, Anthony J., John, Barbara, Henry, Michael J. and Hubert S.

PETER HALL, merchant, was born in Jutland, Denmark, July 25, 1845. He was the second of six children born to Loren and Anna M. Hall. His youth was passed on his father's farm, receiving a good common school education, and attending two years the Aarhus Latin School of Aarhus. In 1867 he left his native land and came to Milwaukee. A year later he went to La Crosse, and shortly after bought a farm in Otter Tail county, Minnesota. The next six years he spent traveling about the western country, and in 1877 he located at Theilmanton, erecting the business room referred to elsewhere, and has since been doing a prosperous and promising business in general merchandise. He was the first to locate at Theilmanton, and has a good stock, valued at about four thousand dollars. He was appointed postmaster in 1878, which position he now holds. In 1869 his parents followed him to this country, and have since been living in Otter Tail county, this state. July 30, 1876, he married Matilda N. Harncane, a native of Pennsylvania. To this union have been born three children, James M., Ann Eliza (deceased) and Ann Eliza. Is a republican. He was elected justice of the

peace in 1879, holding the office till the spring of 1883. He belongs to Kellogg Lodge, No. 122, F.A.M.

J. E. YOUNG, head miller, Wabasha, since 1877. Mr. Young is a native of Indiana, and was bred to the milling business in Spencer, in that state. He came to Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1860, and was in the mills there until coming to this city in 1877. Four years of that time he was second miller in the mill of Eastman & Gibson, and was for another period of four years head stoneman in the Empire and in the Pillsbury B. mills. Mr. Young was married at Minneapolis February 22, 1869, to Miss B. L. Cyphers, of that city. They have one child Susie A. Young, born April 17, 1871.

J. H. LAKEY, superintendent of the Chippewa Valley and the Wabasha divisions of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, general offices at the Union depot on the main line of the road at Wabasha. Mr. Lakey was superintendent of construction of the Wabasha division, and has had charge of its management since ground was broken for his construction in October, 1877. He was appointed superintendent of the Chippewa Valley division November 15, 1882. Mr. Lakey is descended from an old central New York family, who settled in Palmyra, Wayne county, in that state, over one hundred years ago. Mr. Lakey learned his trade as a blacksmith, at Lyons, the county seat of his native county, and coming to Chicago in 1848, was there employed in making car-springs for the cars of the old Galena road, the first that were ever made in Chicago. In the following year, 1849, Mr. Lakey was in the employ of Baltimore & Ohio railroad, at Cumberland, Maryland, which was at that time the western terminus of the road. In February, 1854, Mr. Lakey returned to Chicago, and entered the service of the Galena & Chicago railroad, then operating a road from Chicago to Scales Mound, one hundred and forty-two miles westward from the lake. This road subsequently became a branch of the Chicago & Northwestern system, and in the employ of that company Mr. Lakey continued twenty-three years, at Turner Junction, where the road branches from the old Galena route, and running westward crosses the Mississippi at Clinton, Iowa, and traversing that state reaches the Missouri at Council Bluffs. Mr. Lakey was in charge of the shops of the company at Turner Junction, and had general care of the rolling stock along the line. The old engine "Pioneer," which so recently attracted the notice of all visitors at the railway exposition in Chicago, was the first engine to run out of Chicago, in 1848,

and appeared at that city in 1882, substantially as she was built in 1836 for the New York Central Railway Company, by Balwin, of Philadelphia. She was doing duty between Rochester and Buffalo, New York, when Martin Van Buren and Daniel Webster made their first trip westward, and drew the train that brought them over the road. Mr. Lakey remained in charge of the shops at Turner Junction until he came to Wabasha in the fall of 1877 to superintend the construction of what was then known as the Midland railroad, now the Wabasha division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

M. SCHRAM, proprietor and publisher of the "Mazeppa Tribune," is a native of Prussia, Germany. In 1853, when ten years of age, he came with his parents to America and settled in Chicago, when he went to learn the printer's trade of Jule Hays. Before his apprenticeship was completed the war of the rebellion broke out, and in 1862 he enlisted in Co. C, 3d Board of Trade regt., when he served his adopted country three years. On being mustered out in 1865, he returned to his case and completed his apprenticeship. In 1868, for the purpose of gaining extended information in connection with his profession, he commenced his travels, which continued through a number of years. In 1877 he came to Mazeppa (with his family), arriving on October 28, with a determination of making it his home and establishing a permanent business; having, at the time of arrival, a cash capital of three dollars, and a much used outfit for a printing office, which he had purchased in Ripon, Wisconsin, for one hundred and twelve dollars, and the whole of which could be carried in an ordinary sized grip. One can easily imagine the trials and difficulties besetting a person in the endeavor to establish a business with three dollars, that requires cash or credit to a considerable amount. But his case, like innumerable others, proved the old adage: Where there's a will there's a way. Mr. Schram now has a neat and as well an appointed office as can be found in any village. His paper is full of news items, and his selections exhibit care, judgment and a thorough knowledge of the requirements of his patrons. On November 11, 1870, Mr. Schram was married to Miss Anna Lundlinger, of Chicago, by whom he has had five children, three of whom are living, Anna Cary, Michael John and Laura. Mrs. Schram carries on the millinery business and enjoys a good trade. Mr. Schram is marshal and constable of the village of Mazeppa.

ABBOT E. SMITH, attorney, Lake City, was born in West Cambridge, Massachusetts, September 20, 1855. His father, Samuel

Abbot Smith, is descended from a Scotch family that emigrated to Massachusetts about 1700. The ancestors of Maria Edes, who was espoused by S. A. Smith, came from England and settled at Charlestown previous to that time. The Abbots, paternal progenitors of S. A. Smith, came in 1636. The latter, who was a Unitarian minister, died in 1865. His son had every educational advantage. In 1877 A. E. Smith graduated from Harvard University with the degree of A.B. The following year he located in Lake City and opened a loan office. In April, 1883, he was admitted to practice before the state supreme court, and is now giving attention to law, loan and collections. He is a member of the Phi-Beta-Kappa society, of the Unitarian church, and of the great republican party.

MILTON D. SMITH was born in Chautauqua county, New York, June 6, 1834. His father, Milo Smith, removed his family to Michigan in 1839, and the following year to St. Joseph county, Indiana. Here Milton had the advantages of a country school, and spent his youth. In the autumn of 1855 he came west in search of a place to build him a new home and fortune. He found the desired spot in a quarter-section of Minnesota fertile lands, viz: the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 35 in the township of Plainview, and hastened back to his old Indiana home to acquaint the lady of his choice, and make arrangements for the removal of his personal effects hither in the spring. January 6, 1856, he was married to Margaret Leininger, daughter of a St. Joseph county farmer, and as soon as spring opened, with his young wife, came to resume possession of his new home. From the first, prosperity attended the life of the young pioneer and his bride. His fortune grew apace, and in 1879 he bought the E. B. Eddy place, one of the finest residences in the neighboring village of Plainview, and removed to town. His broad acres now aggregate seven hundred and twenty, situate on sections 25, 26 and 35, all in the township of Plainview. Mr. Smith has been the recipient of local public honors, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a republican in politics. Six children have been born to him, as follows, viz: Helen (Mrs. F. Leininger), of Plainview; William H. (in the grocery and cigar business), Plainview; Martha F. (Mrs. Fred. McArthur), of Ordway, Dakota Territory; and Harry D., Irving and Bessie, living at home.

FLORENCE SULLIVAN, Mazeppa, was born in Madison county, New York, June 25, 1853, and was but three years old when he came to Minnesota. His education was furnished by the common schools,

and he remained on the farm till of age. He was married in 1878, to Rachael Woy, born in Jo Daviess county, Illinois. Mrs. Sullivan's father, Enos Woy, was one of the pioneers of Wabasha county, and now resides at Providence, this state. Mr. Sullivan was engaged in farming till 1881, when he settled in this village. He is a member of Mazeppa lodge, I.O.O.F., and in politics is a democrat. He was reared in the Roman Catholic church, but does not now give allegiance to that sect. Two children have been born to him, christened as follows: January 19, 1879, Lillian; January 17, 1883, Frances. Mr. Sullivan's father, Michael, was born in the Parish of Dinnaer, County Kerry, Ireland, in 1830. When of age he came to New York, and was there married in 1852, to Ann Hogan, a native of County Carlow, Ireland. He settled near Mazeppa in 1856. He subsequently removed to Chester, where he now lives.

ANDREW D. VAN BUREN, farmer, Lake City, is a son of William and Elizabeth Rose Van Buren, and was born at Kingston, Ulster county, New York, in 1820. His parents and grandparents were also born and buried there. He is a lineal descendant of the same illustrious Holland ancestor as was the statesman Martin Van Buren. Though he disclaims to any honor won for the name by that eminent personage, yet is proud of him as a distant relative. Early in life he learned the trade of blacksmith and followed the same till his removal to Wisconsin in 1854. There he settled on a farm near Madison and engaged in farming till the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, when he enlisted in Co. B, 11th Wis. Vol. Inf., and served till the close of the war. Soon after the charge on Fort Blakely he was discharged and returned home. In 1869 he removed to Pepin, Wisconsin, where he bought a farm, on which he resided till 1877, when he sold, came to Lake City and purchased his present home near the lower end of Oak street. Besides his residence here he owns a farm in the township of Lake. He was married in 1841, at Kingston, New York, to Miss Abbie S. Dresser, a native of Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. They have two children, L. Augusta, wife of G. W. Sanford, of Middleton, Wisconsin, and Mary E., wife of James E. Sweet. Mr. Sweet was born in Chautauqua county, New York, in 1844. In 1856 he came with his parents to Dane county, Wisconsin, and in 1866, on April 9, was married to Miss Mary E. Van Buren. In 1868 he removed to Pepin, where he purchased a farm and engaged in agricultural

pursuits. In 1879 he purchased a pleasant little home on the shore of the beautiful Lake Pepin, near the lower end of Oak street, and has a fair prospect for a pleasant life.

WILLIAM E. REUSCH, merchant, Lake City, was born in Hanover, Germany, June 14, 1845. When he was but nine years old, his father, Joseph Reusch, died, leaving to be reared on a farm by his mother. He received a good common-school education in his native language, to which he has added, by reading and observation, a comprehensive knowledge of the English in this country. He was married February 6, 1870, to Miss Emma F. Miller, who was born in the city of Hamburg, September 8, 1837. She was also left an orphan at the age of four years, by the death of her father, and was raised in Lutheran Protestant hospital. On February 17, 1875, he sailed from the city of Hamburg on board the steamship Pomerania, commanded by Capt. Swenson, for New York, where they arrived on March 2. He came direct to Minnesota, and settled in Frontinac, where he engaged in trade till October, 1876, when he removed to Lake City. Here he opened a grocery store and conducted a successful business till the great fire of April, 1882, when his property was consumed, though partially insured. On the 22d of the same month he purchased a two-story brick store, in size 20×82 feet, in block 25, fronting on Center street, and at once put in a stock of groceries and liquors, where he is now doing a fair business. Early in the spring of 1882 he sent to the old country for his brother, Joseph C. Reusch and family, who had arrived and took up quarters with him the night of the fire, thus losing all their household goods, and leaving them destitute of everything but friends in a strange land. Mr. Reusch is a fair dealing man and merits a fair share of the public patronage.

GABRIEL CHALMERS, farmer, is a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, where he was born November 11, 1828. His parents were Gabriel and Margaret (Mundle) Chalmers, to whom were born twelve children, Gabriel being the eleventh. When he was ten years of age he accompanied his parents to Lanark county, Ontario, where he lived with his parents until twenty-one, when he went to Oswego county, New York. Here he learned the carpenter's trade, and followed it there eight years, returned to Canada and pursued his calling until his removal westward. In 1878 he located on the farm in West Albany, which he now occupies, being known since the early settlement of the township as the "Lone Tree" quarter-

section. He was married July 4, 1853, to Mary Morris, of Somersetshire. Seven children have been the fruit of this union, four of whom are living: Edward J., John M., Charles H., William H. Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers are Presbyterians. In politics he is republican. He is a prosperous farmer and an intelligent citizen.

EZRA FELLER, the genial proprietor of the only hotel in Plainview, was born in Dutchess county, New York, where he lived until at eleven years of age his parents removed with him to Wayne county, Indiana. In 1860 he went to Oconomowoc, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, and employed his time from 1869 to 1878 at farming. For two years next succeeding he started and ran successfully the Plainview Livery Stable, which he removed to its present site in the rear on assuming the position, for which he is so admirably adapted, as proprietor of the hotel, which he purchased of A. Y. Felton, March 1, 1881. The house is quadrangular in form, measures 100×300 feet, and is noted for its scrupulous cleanliness and painstaking, businesslike attention of all interested in its management. Uncle Ez., as Mr. Feller is familiarly called, has had two wives; the second still living proves an invaluable auxiliary in the inner working of the hotel, and is admired for her particular care in the welfare of her partner, and in his success in business.

JOHN BEHRNS, Millville's enterprising landlord, and agent for the "Plano" reapers and mowers, was born in Germany, in 1830, the third son of Gabriel Behrns. An eighteen-year-old lad, Mr. Behrns spent four years in Chicago as his first struggle with the world. Four years after he left Chicago he came to Wabasha county, and became one of Oakwood's first settlers. About 1870 he founded Bremen. From this time on he was buying, selling and trading in land until 1878, when he came to Millville and started his present hotel. It is nicely situated near the depot, and was one of the earliest business places in Millville. In 1882 he took the agency for the "Plano" twine binder. He has always been one of the leading men of the township, and held its principal offices, of which mention is made in the general history. He kept one of Millville's early stores. He has been a member of the Odd-Fellows. He married Ludiwika Koping, a native of Germany, in 1856. They have five children.

A. J. MYERS, agent Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, Mazeppa, was born in Cattaraugus county, New York State, in October, 1851. At two years of age he came west with his parents, to Wis-

consin, where he lived two years. His parents then moved to the State of Minnesota, stopping for a time at Saratoga, from which place they went to Lake Shetek, Minnesota. Here they were driven from their home by the Indians, during the Indian outbreak of 1862, and fled for safety to Mankato. Shortly after reaching Mankato, his mother died from the effects of exposure, consequent on their flight from the Indians. This was a sad epoch in the life of young Myers, as his father had lost everything by the Indian outbreak, and had no means of providing for his family but his bare hands, and threw him almost wholly on his own resources. He proved equal to the occasion, however, as, though but eleven years of age, he commenced fighting the battle of life on his own account. For a number of years he made his way by working on farms in Minnesota and Wisconsin. At the age of eighteen years he went to learn the trade of furniture finisher. He then worked at the jewelry business two years, but the confinement not agreeing with his health, he was compelled to quit it. Up to this time of his life his advantages for schooling had been so limited, that they were hardly worthy of note. But he was of that kind not to be kept down, and while working at the jewelry business he devoted his spare time to study and improving his mind by midnight oil. In this way he fitted himself for business, and became so proficient with the pen, that subsequently he taught writing and penmanship several terms. After quitting the jewelry business he engaged in selling sewing machines and organs, and ultimately engaged in the insurance business, but having married and settled in life, his almost continual absence from home was unpleasant, and he determined to enter some other field; accordingly in 1878 he made application for the position he now fills; but here he was beset with difficulties. He had sufficient education, was a fine penman, but was without experience. He believed, however, he had capacity for the position. In an interview with Mr. Lakey, the superintendent, he frankly stated all these facts, and was accepted. During his first year as agent he learned the art of telegraphing from an operator employed at his expense, since which time he has been independent and competent in every department. Mr. Myers is a member of the Masonic order, and is junior warden of the lodge. In December, 1878, he was married to Miss Minnie E. Buell, of Hyde Park, whose father was one of the earliest settlers of Wabasha county. They have two children, Frederick B. and Arthur L.

Commercial Hotel, corner of Main and Bailly streets, H. OSWALD, proprietor. This house, the property of Lucas Kuehn, was about one-half its present size when Mr. Oswald took possession, in 1879, with the understanding that it should be immediately enlarged and the whole put in first-class condition. As it now stands, the hotel fronts one hundred and twenty feet on Main street, seventy feet on Bailly, with ample office, billiard room, bar, sample-rooms, kitchen, dining-rooms, parlors and family rooms on the first floor, and well-arranged guest rooms on the second; of these latter there are thirty-two. The dining-room facing on Bailly street is 30×40 feet, and the table and service such as befit a first-class hotel. The situation of the house is pleasant, at the east end of the principal street of the city, with a charming river view, and such gorgeous sunsets as the sun dips behind the bluffs in the west, as are seldom seen in any land. All the appointments of the house are first-class, and the popularity of the management is evidenced by the fact that the house is always full, and cots a nightly necessity. A good omnibus line runs to all the trains and day-boats, and travelers arriving in the city at any hour find no difficulty in reaching the hotel. The business of the house is thirty per cent in advance of corresponding period of 1882. Mr. Oswald is a native of Saxony; came to America in 1866, and three years later settled in Duluth, where he was engaged in tobacco manufacture. He was living at Red Wing for three years, before coming to this city, in 1879, to assume charge of the Commercial Hotel. Mr. Oswald married Miss Selma Beckert the year before he left Europe for America. They have but one child living, Brunhilda, born in this city October 5, 1882.

ORLO B. MUNGER, merchant, is a native of Addison county, Vermont, but nearly all his life has been spent in Minnesota. He was born in Orwell, September 28, 1855. His father, J. M. Munger, was a native of the same state, and his mother (Malvina L. Beldin) was born in Johnstown, Wisconsin. In 1857 J. M. Munger settled in Washington county, this state, on a farm. Here this subject was raised, attending the common school till fifteen years old, when he began firing on a railroad engine. Three years later took up millwright work. In June, 1881, he was employed on the Mazeppa mill, and again in September, 1882. While here he formed the acquaintance of Miss Isabel Taft, to whom he was married December 27, 1881. In March, 1883, he bought an interest in the stove and hardware stock here, and is now manager of the business of Taft &

Munger, his partner being A. J. Taft elsewhere sketched in this work. He has one son, Walter Lawrence, born October 7, 1882. He is a republican, and a member of the Masonic order.

J. T. MCGOVERN, county attorney, office on Main street, over Swartz's store. Mr. McGovern is a native of Amboy, Illinois; from 1873 to 1876 pursued his studies at St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ontario, and also at St. Joseph's College, in Dubuque, Iowa. He read law in the office of Allison (now United States senator from Iowa) & Crane, of Dubuque, and entering the law department of the Iowa State University, graduated from that institution, class of 1880, and was admitted to practice in the circuit court at Dubuque. Mr. McGovern then entered the office of Pollock & McNulty, of that city, to acquire practice in the drafting of instruments and papers, and remaining there until his removal to this city in August, 1881. Here he entered into practice as a member of the law firm of Van Horn & McGovern, which continued until Mr. Van Horn's removal to Dakota, in 1882. In the fall of 1882 Mr. McGovern was nominated by the democratic county convention as their candidate for county attorney, and duly elected. His term of office expires December 31, 1885.

ED. A. PARADIS, editor and proprietor of the Plainview "News," though not one of the pioneers of Wabasha county, is nevertheless in some respects a pioneer, having done pioneer newspaper work in Illinois in 1870 and in Kansas in 1873. Mr. Paradis was the son of J. B. Paradis, a contractor and builder, whose father was a wealthy landed proprietor and manufacturer of Lacadie, Canada, where he was born on July 6, 1850. The family soon after removed to Kankakee county, Illinois. Ed. being the youngest of the family of thirteen children, was deprived of the educational advantages enjoyed by his brothers, by the financial failure of his father in 1857. At the age of nine he was cast upon the world to earn his own living. This he did by doing farm work at first. At the age of sixteen he adopted his father's trade, that of a carpenter. He soon found employment with the American Bridge Co., of Chicago, and remained with it until 1870, when he joined his brother, J. B. Paradis, in establishing the Momence (Illinois) "Reporter," their capital stock being, all told, forty dollars. This venture was a success, and in August, 1873, he joined J. S. Paradis, another brother, in a similar enterprise at Clyde, Kansas, where they started the Clyde "Local Reporter." Owing to grasshopper raids success did

not attend this undertaking, and in April, 1875, with an empty purse, Mr. Paradis found himself an humble compositor in St. Paul. In the fall of 1876 he found himself once more on his feet, and became one of the proprietors of the "National," a French and English newspaper. Financial reverses again came upon him, and the following August he came to Plainview. In August, 1878, he became a half owner of the Plainview "News," and bought the remaining half-interest of his partner, H. J. Byron, April 1, 1882, since which time he has continued sole proprietor of the sheet. In religious matters Mr. Paradis may beset down as a Freethinker. He was married to Miss Jennie Hammil in St. Paul, October 9, 1877.

J. P. WASTE, M.D., came to Plainview in September, 1865, from Ohio. Previous to this he served as assistant surgeon in the 193d Ohio Inf. for eight months. After attending two full courses of lectures from 1860-4 at the Michigan University, he graduated at the Cleveland Medical College. Dr. Waste was born at Greenwich, Washington county, New York, February 17, 1837. He received the advantage of an early public school and academic education. He is a Freemason of high standing, and is also a member of the I.O.O.F., having held the position of noble grand for one term, and financial secretary for two years. During the year 1871-2 he was elected state senator on the republican ticket. He is a member of both state and county medical societies. In 1867 he was married to Miss Helen S. Higgins, of Mayfield, Ohio, who subsequently presented him with two sons and two daughters. One son, Willie, is deceased and buried in Plainview Cemetery. The doctor is a gentleman high in the esteem of the community, having for several years officiated as trustee of the Methodist church.

HON. WILLIAM EDWARD WORDING, banker, Plainview, Minnesota, was born in Castine, Maine, January 21, 1812. In 1836 he graduated from Colby University, and the same year became professor of Greek and Latin in the Hampton Literary and Theological Institute, which position he occupied till 1841, when he went to South Carolina and accepted the principalship of the Chersaw high school. While residing in Chersaw he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1845, and practiced there for two years. In 1847 he removed to Racine, Wisconsin, and opened a law office. From 1850 to 1862 he was judge of the Racine county court. From 1862 to 1870 Judge Wording was one of the commissioners appointed under the act of congress, approved June 7, 1862, entitled "An act for

the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes"; and under its provisions and the instructions of President Lincoln, dated September 16, 1863, besides selling to soldiers and sailors in the army and navy of the United States, as well as civilians, many tracts and parcels of land, bid in by the United States for the non-payment of the direct taxes assessed upon them under said act, in conjunction with his colleagues, assigned homesteads at the nominal price of one dollar and a half per acre, to twenty-five hundred heads of families of the African race, and set apart a large number of plantations to be rented for the support of schools; which last-named lands, under a subsequent act of congress, were sold and the proceeds invested in government bonds for the same purpose. The title of the government under the original tax sales of course was contested after the war by the former owners, but the same was finally confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. (See case of *De Keville vs. Small*, 98 U. S. Reports, page 517.) Of course it is not the place here to discuss the policy of these acts, but it may be remarked, nevertheless, that upon the abolition of serfdom in Russia not only was provision made for schools among the serfs, but homestead lands were also assigned them at a low price, and the wisdom of such policy is now apparent in the results: vagrancy is almost actually unknown there. Since July, 1880, Judge Wording has been connected with the Plainview Bank, and has made Plainview his home. His matrimonial life dates from July 17, 1839, when he espoused Catharine Lawrence, of Laconia, New Hampshire.

JOHN P. WAGNER, merchant, was born in Sheldon, Wyoming county, New York, March 8, 1853. His parents, John and Mary Wagner, were born in Belgium and Luxemburg respectively. They settled in Goodhue county, this state, when this subject was but five years old. He was reared on a farm and attended the common schools. In 1880 he engaged as clerk in a general store at Lake City. In the summer of 1883, in partnership with John Weimar, he built and stocked a store at Belle Chester. He is a member of Belle Chester Catholic church, and a democrat. May 22, 1883, he was married to Maggie Tuck, born in New York.

JOHN M. WEIMAR, merchant, has been a resident of Minnesota since he was two years old. His parents, John and Lucy Weimar, now reside at Red Wing, where they located at that time. He was born near Coblenz, Germany, December 4, 1854. His early life

was spent on a farm near Red Wing, his education being completed by a year at College in Milwaukee. In 1875 he opened a general store, with a partner, at Red Wing; subsequently spent three years on a farm. In 1883 built a store at Belle Chester in partnership with J. P. Wagner. He was married December 20, 1879, to Josephine Tuck, native of New York, of French descent. They have two sons, born as follows: John N., March 2, 1882; Albert, June 15, 1883. All are communicants in Belle Chester Catholic church. Mr. Weimar is a democrat; was six years clerk of his school district while a resident of Belvidere.

JOHN ASHER, farmer, was born in Banffshire, October 18, 1835, being the second of four children born to Alexander and Jane Findlay-Asher, both of whom died in Scotland. The elder Asher was a farmer, and our subject lived on the homestead till 1880, when he came with his family to West Albany township, and located on the farm of two hundred acres which he now owns. He was married December 4, 1863, to Margaret Asher, of Aberdeenshire. To this union have been born eleven children, of whom nine are living, viz: Alexander, William L., Isabella J., George W., James L., Margaret A., Mary D. D., Bathia P., Janett W. Mr. Asher is a republican, and, with his wife, belongs to the United Presbyterian church.

F. FERRIS, train dispatcher, and A. A. S. for Chippewa Valley and Wabasha divisions of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company's lines. Mr. Ferris is a native of Elmira, New York, and commenced his work as a railway telegraph operator and agent on the line of the Northern Central, between Baltimore and Elmira, in 1867. He came west in 1870, and was on the line of the North Missouri, now known as the Wabash road. In 1882 he came into Wisconsin, for the purpose of farming on lands owned by him a short distance from the city of Eau Claire, but finding his health insufficient for such work he accepted a situation as assistant in the office of W. R. Sill, of Eau Claire, chief engineer of the Chippewa Valley branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, then in process of construction. Upon the completion of the road Mr. Ferris came to this city, November, 1882, to accept the position now occupied in the general office of this division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. Mr. Ferris was married September 15, 1876, to Miss Van Buskirk, of Chicago. They have one child, William Emil Ferris, born in this city July 28, 1883.

REV. PATRICK B. MURRAY, Catholic priest of the Highland church, was born in Ireland in 1823. He received a good primary education in Ireland and emigrated to America in 1844. He afterward attended several prominent educational institutions both in the United States and Canada. His first mission was at Mackinaw, Michigan, about the year 1855. While stationed here he learned to speak the Indian dialect. Soon after the Mormon settlement on Beaver island was broken up he took charge of a Catholic mission on the island and became familiar with the true history of the famous King Strang and the Mormon church at that point. He has also presided over the Sheboygan, Michigan, church, and more recently was pastor of the Kalamazoo Catholic society, in the same state. Owing to ill health, requiring a change of climate, he came to Highland in the spring of 1883.

DAVID WALKER, liveryman, Lake City, was born in Montgomery county, New York, May 1, 1825. His father, Simon Walker, was a farmer and reared his son to the same industry, affording him the advantages of a few months each winter in a subscription school. Mr. Walker occupied his time in farming in the old Empire State till 1865, when he came to Minnesota and settled on a farm in Goodhue county, which he improved and occupied till 1880, when he sold out and removed to Lake City, and embarked in the livery business in V. R. Lee's, on stand on Washington street. Mr. Walker was married in 1856, to Miss Julia Herrington, of Madison county, New York, and has two children, Hattie, who still resides with her parents, and Nettie, now Mrs. D. H. Williams, residing at Crookston, Minnesota. Mr. Walker is a member of the I.O.O.F., the Encampment and of the Equitable Aid Union. He is one of Lake City's worthy though unassuming citizens.

REV. THOMAS B. KILLIAM, pastor Methodist Episcopal church, Lake City, is a native of the State of Delaware, and was born March 17, 1837. He was educated principally in high schools of Wilmington, and licensed to preach in 1859. In 1860 he was admitted to the Philadelphia conference on trial, and in 1864 was ordained elder and received into full connection. He remained in the Philadelphia conference till its division in 1868, when he was assigned to the new created (Wilmington) conference. In 1880 he came west and joined the west Wisconsin conference, and in 1881 was transferred to the Minnesota conference and stationed at Lake City. The Methodist Episcopal church of this city has been on the ascendancy

during his three years' pastoral charge of the same. He was married in 1866, to Miss Maria C. Hitch, of Delaware, and has four children, one son and three daughters.

REV. JOHN WESLEY HORNER, pastor Congregational church, Lake City, was born at Lanesville, Harrison county, Indiana, September



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

6, 1852, and is a son of Jacob Horner, a prominent physician. At the age of fifteen he entered the state university at Bloomington, Indiana, where he diligently pursued his preparatory course four years. At the age of twenty-one he entered the Yale Theological

Seminary, at New Haven, Connecticut, from which he graduated in May, 1876. He soon after entered upon his ministerial labors at Bloomfield, Iowa, where he was ordained October 9, 1876. While on this charge he was married to Miss Orpha Morgan, on May 10, 1877, and who died May 27, 1878, while he was in charge of the church at Keosauqua, Iowa. Soon after this sad event in his life ill health compelled him to resign the ministry till the spring of 1880, when he went to Coral, Michigan, and resumed his clerical labors. After two years spent in the work here and Otsego, Michigan, he came to Lake City in May, 1882, and so acceptably supplied the pulpit of the Congregational church in this city up till the winter of 1884 that he was unanimously called by his congregation. His second marriage was on September 22, 1881, to Miss Kate Gertrude Clarke, a daughter of Robert L. Clarke, Esq., private secretary of Gov. Sherman, of Iowa. Mr. Horner has two children, Charles Sumner, by his deceased wife, and Hazel May, by his present wife.

JOSEPH MERRITT UNDERWOOD, of the Jewell Nursery Co., was born in Wayne county, New York, November 10, 1845, and is a son of Daniel and Chloe (Durfee) Underwood, natives of the State of New York. In 1854 his parents removed to Illinois, and settled on a farm near Morris in Grundy county, where he passed from childhood to manhood under the influences of good educational as well industrial advantages. He came to Lake City in 1868 with his brother-in-law, Dr. P. A. Jewell, who about that time started in the nursery business, which was superintended by Mr. Underwood up to the time of the doctor's death, in 1878, when it became the property of the superintendent. In this business enterprise Mr. Underwood has demonstrated a higher order of intelligence and executive ability than is usually found among the business men of the time. To him is largely due the credit of building up to its present prosperous standing the "Jewell Nursery," and to his strict business principles and honest integrity is due his high standing among his fellow men. He was married May 4, 1871, at Winona, Minnesota, to Miss Anna B. Sargeant, a daughter of M. Wheeler Sargeant, prominently connected with and well known in the early settlement of Winona. She was born in Hampton, New York, December 9, 1847. They have but one child living, Roy, born August 15, 1867. Mr. Underwood's parents sold their farm in Illinois in 1873, and came to Lake City, where the former died in 1881, aged seventy-nine years. The latter,

though feeble in health, is in the seventy-sixth year of her age, and is tenderly cared for by her son above named.

HON SLOAN M. EMERY, also of the Jewell Nursery Co., is another of the self-made men of this new and prosperous state. He was born at Columbus, Texas, in 1848, and within nine weeks both of his parents died of yellow fever, leaving him an orphan in infancy. Soon after his bereavement he was taken to Mississippi by a relative, and, some years subsequently, to Pennsylvania. His next move was to Memphis, Tennessee, where he remained till his twentieth year. Up to this time his educational interests had not received the desired attention, although the study of the lower branches had been pursued with due diligence as opportunity afforded. At that time he entered the collegiate institute at Valparaiso, Indiana, and there completed a three years' course. He was married there in 1870, to Miss Julia H. Haas, a daughter of Samuel G. Haas, Esq., well known in that state. In 1871 he came to Minnesota, permanently locating in Lake City, and the next year entered the private banking-house of Joel Fletcher. He was a moving spirit in the organization of the Lake City bank in the fall of 1873, was its first vice-president, one of the board of directors, and is the only one (except J. W. Ray) of the original incorporators now connected with it. In 1879 he resigned the vice-presidency and associated himself with J. M. Underwood in the nursery, farming and live-stock business. For a more particular account of this enterprise reference may be had to the history of the Jewell Nursery in another chapter. Mr. Emery, although comparatively a young man and by no means an early settler, has evinced to his friends and associates, and the general public, that high order of intelligence and executive ability which has won for him the seat which he now fills in the state legislature. On him this honor was conferred in the fall of 1882, from this (twenty-third) district. Mr. and Mrs. Emery are members of the Presbyterian church.

JOHN COLEMAN DOUGHTY, of the Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, was born in Rockaway, Long Island, July 4, 1846, and is a son of Samuel Doughty, a banker of Lake City, whose personal history appears elsewhere in this work. As the parents of J. Coleman entered on a pioneer life in Minnesota when he was scarcely nine years old, his educational advantages were not very flattering; this disadvantage, however, compensated for by a two years' course at Oberlin College, and one year at Bryant & Stratton's Business Col-

lege. He first started in business for himself as a contractor in bridge building, which he followed about five years. He then bought into the hardware business with E. Hackett, at Lake City, whom he in time bought out, and continued the business alone till May, 1882, when he associated with himself in trade Mr. W. H. Hobbs, a worthy young man of this city. Mr. Doughty had built up and conducted a prosperous trade, and the addition of the new man to the business was the addition of still more life and activity, so that when they sold out to Anson Pierce, on February 4, 1884, it was said to be one of the best mercantile houses in the city. On February 26, 1884, Mr. Doughty, with Mr. J. M. Underwood and S. M. Emery, organized and had incorporated the Jewell Nursery Company, each taking one-third of its stock. A history of this enterprise will be found in the chapter on Lake City. Mr. Doughty was married, March 21, 1869, to Miss Mary C. Herron, a native of Crawfordsville, Indiana, who died in 1874. His second marriage was on September 17, 1878, with Miss Mary F. Brill, who was born in Fillmore county, Minnesota, July 12, 1855. He has three children, Mary and Katie by his first wife, and Jesse E. by his present one. He is a member of the Masonic fraternities of this city.

MAJOR L. S. VAN VLIET. The Van Vliets in America are all descendants of four brothers Van Vliet, who came from Holland about two hundred and fifty years since, and settled in New York and New England. Major Van Vliet is a scion of the New England branch, and was born in Chittenden county, Vermont, May 26, 1830. When he was nine years of age the family removed to Racine county, Wisconsin, which was thenceforth his home until he removed to this city, in 1867. Young Van Vliet's education was received in the schools of his native and adopted states, principally in Vermont, to which he returned for that purpose, taking an academic course. He was engaged in farming and stock raising until the second year of the war, when he was commissioned captain U. S. Vols., by President Lincoln, and assigned to duty with the army of the Tennessee as adjutant quartermaster, in which capacity he rendered efficient service to the department, and received promotion as well as honorable mention in the dispatches and reports. He was in charge of Gen. Grant's ammunition train, when the unsuccessful movement around the rear of Vicksburg was made, and was at Holly Springs, then occupied by about sixteen hundred Union soldiers, when raided by Van Dorn. Here he succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the

rebel general, and also in saving the funds of the department, then in his hands. Of the sixteen hundred troops all were captured save Maj. Van Vliet and two other officers. His principal service, however, was as adjutant quartermaster, at Memphis, Tennessee, in charge of river transportation, which responsible, onerous post he held for three years, furnishing transportation to Gen. Grant's army in its successful movement down the river against Vicksburg, and actively engaged in the important movements along the Mississippi. His efficient services were recognized at Washington, and he was four times honorably mentioned in the quartermaster's reports to the secretary of war. Declining the recommendations proffered him for appointment to the regular army, Maj. Van Vliet remained at Memphis until the summer of 1866, when he was mustered out of the United States service, and returned to Wisconsin. The following year (1867) he removed with his family to this city, and three years later (1870) organized the First National Bank, became its cashier, and so continues. His financial standing and ability are fully recognized, and his influence in local affairs is evidenced in the history of county and city events. September 23, 1856, L. S. Van Vliet was married, at Racine, Wisconsin, to Miss M. L. Russell, also a native of Vermont, born May 2, 1834. Their children are: Mattie S., wife of E. A. Patton, M.D., of Minneapolis; Jennie A. and Jessie S. attending Lake City High School, the former a member of the present senior class. The major has never lost his taste for fine stock. He is still an enthusiastic horseman, and owns some of the best bred trotting stock in the Northwest.

CHARLES WISE, dealer in farm machinery, Lake City, was born in Baden, Germany, January 28, 1843, and is the son of Charles and Magdalena (Lehman) Wise, who were also natives of Baden. In 1851 he, with his mother and other members of the family, came to America, and joined his father, who had preceded them in 1847. One year was spent in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, after which they removed to Tioga county, New York, and thence to Minnesota, disembarking at Read's Landing, on April 26, 1856. The family at this time consisted of father, mother, five brothers and one married sister. After prospecting a short time a location was made on government land in the town of West Albany, where they entered upon the arduous task of making a farm under all the disadvantages of a new and unsettled country. As the word "failure" is rarely ever written on the page of a German's history, so it was in this case, and

the words "abundant success" may be used to signify what was accomplished in eleven years' faithful labor by this industrious family; a farm of nearly six hundred acres was paid for, and thoroughly improved. In 1867 this farm was sold, and they removed to Lake township, where a large amount of land was bought, and where some of the family now live. The father died in 1877, and the mother in 1869. Charles, with two of his brothers, removed to Lake City, and purchased a brewery of John Minges in 1870, and in 1876 became the sole owner; sold out a few years later, and with his brother Ed., in the spring of 1884 embarked in the sale of farm machinery. For the purpose of carrying on this business they built a two-story brick-veneered store and salesroom, with iron front, in size 20×60 feet, on Center, between Main and High streets, and opened up to the farmers a first-class stock of the best implements made. Besides his interest in Lake City, Mr. Wise owns in the town of Lake two hundred and eighty acres of land, eighty acres in West Albany, and three quarter-sections in this state, out of the county. He was married November 28, 1869, to Miss Katie Kaspere, also a native of Germany. In 1873 he visited the Baden, and spent several months reviewing the scenes of his childhood. He has a family of five children, whose names, in the order of their birth, are: Ferdinand, Joseph, Charles, Katie and Martin.

MARTIN JOHNS (deceased) was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1826, and was reared on a farm, where he received a common-school education. Early in life he entered the boot and shoe house of his brother-in-law as an apprentice, and with him completed the trade. He was married in 1853, to Miss Mary A. Frantz, and in 1857 came to Minnesota, landing at Lake City on April 9. He soon after engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and later opened up a store for the purpose of dealing more largely in that branch of merchandise. This he continued up till a short time before his death, which occurred July 17, 1866. Mrs. Johns was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and is the daughter of Jacob Frantz, who was born on his father's farm, and was the son and only child of John Frantz, of whom he inherited a large estate in lands and mills. He was the father of ten children, six of whom are still living, and died early in life. Mr. Johns left, besides his widow, three sons, who are worthily perpetuating their father's good name. The eldest, Horace Frantz Johns, is now in this city, and is the junior member of the manufacturing firm of Neal,

Johns & Co. ; William is merchandising in Hastings, Minnesota, and Walter is engaged in business in St. Paul. Mrs. Johns' second marriage was on August 8, 1872, to Mr. A. W. Detmars, who died in this city November 6, 1882. He was a native of the State of New York, and was born in 1822. Much of his life was spent as a traveling salesman, though his latter years were passed in this city. During his residence here he was an enthusiastic supporter of all measures or enterprises which had in view the building up and advancement of the city's prosperity. Mrs. Detmars still resides in this her adopted city, in her pleasant and elegant residence on Lyon avenue, and is an active member of the Episcopal church.

JOHN R. GOODENOUGH, broom manufacturer, mason and stone-cutter, Lake City, is a native of McHenry county, Illinois. He is the son of Stillman and Angeline (Wood) Goodenough, and was born April 5, 1839. His parents were natives of the State of New York, and were married in Illinois, where the former had settled in 1833. In 1848 the family removed to Dodge county, Wisconsin, where the mother died in 1852. The father, after spending over three years in the war of the rebellion as a member of the 19th Wis. Vol. Inf., and participating in all the severe marches and trying campaigns and battles of that brave regiment, returned to his home, and some years later removed to Washington county, Kansas, where he still lives actively engaged in stock raising and dealing in real estate. He is a son of Christopher Goodenough, one of eleven brothers who seceded themselves on shipboard and took their departure from the unbearable tyranny of despotic Russia prior to the American revolution, five of them taking an active part in that war on the colonial side. From those brothers, it is believed, descended all bearing that name in this country, many of whom have distinguished themselves and are prominently connected with our American institutions as disciples of Blackstone, doctors, medicine and divinity, as well as politicians. Our subject, John R., came to Lake City in August, 1861, and the same fall established a broom factory. His was the first machine ever brought to this city, and his broom handles could be obtained at no nearer point than Milwaukee. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. G, 8th Minn. Vol. Inf., in which he served as a faithful soldier three years (see 8th Minn.), when he was honorably discharged, and returned to Lake City. Here he at once resumed the manufacture of brooms, but the following spring was burnt out, and then removed to Florence, a little farther up the lake, and some

time later returned to Lake City. Besides his broom business, he also devotes much of his time to masonwork and stonecutting, giving especial attention to country contracts. He is a thorough mechanic, and master of all his trades. He was married in Lake City, in 1866, to Elizabeth Northfield, a native of Cambridge, England, who came to America with her parents, John W. and Susan (Littlechild) Northfield, in infancy. Three promising children bless this home, whose names in the order of their birth are: Ada A., Olive R. and Effie. Mr. Goodenough and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a substantial member of the republican party.

EPHRAIM WILDES (deceased) was one of the earliest settlers in Greenfield. He was born in Phippsburg, Maine, in 1794, and died in Cook's Valley in April, 1860. Judith Blaisdell, to whom he was married at Bath, was born in the same state in 1800. For many years they dwelt in Bath, and Mr. Wildes commanded a schooner engaged in the coasting trade. In 1854 he came to Greenfield, and took up the northeast quarter of section 34. Next year he moved to section 30, where he put up the first framed house in the township. He was the father of nine children, the eldest, Ephraim Madison, being fatally shot here in a claim dispute. Esther (Norton) resides in Maine. Zina died in New Orleans, and Silas in California. Asa was shot in some border trouble in Nevada. Annie (Mrs. S. A. Kempe) dwells in Red Wing, and Francis H. in Aurora county, Nevada; Merinda (Steele), at Maiden Rock, Wisconsin. A sketch of the youngest is hereunto appended.

ANDREW J. WILDES was born in Bath, Maine, July 23, 1840. He was very early taken upon summer voyages by his father, and received most of his education in the schools of Greenfield and Wabasha after coming here. On January 4, 1862, he entered the United States army, in Co. G, 5th Minn. Vols., and served in the western army; was a participator in the battles at second Corinth and Inka. Was discharged on account of illness in September, 1863, and returned home. Having recovered his health in the northern climate, he re-enlisted in December of the latter year as a recruit in the 1st Minn. regt., and served in garrison duty on the Potomac till the close of the war. Since his return home he has been employed as a carpenter and laborer. He is a member of the I.O.G.T., and in religious faith is inclined toward the Episcopalians. Republicanism represents his political ideas. August 22, 1872, A. J. Wildes and Miss Hattie Swift were made one in the bonds of

wedlock. They have three children, christened Katy May, Charles Francis and William Henry. Mrs. Wildes was born in Burrville, Jefferson county, New York.

SAMUEL H. BELL, collector, Lake City, is the able representative of the McCormick Harvester Company. Like many other citizens of Lake City, he is a native of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, born in Milroy township, April 18, 1841. His father, George Bell, was of English descent, and Rosannah Mitchell, the wife and mother, descended from Scotch people, and were born in Pennsylvania. George Bell served the United States as a soldier in the war of 1812, and afterward settled on a farm in Milroy. Here the early life of Samuel was passed, and, after a rudimentary course in the common schools he spent two years in Tuscarora Academy. In November, 1864, he became a resident of Lake City, and spent eight years as clerk in a store. He then entered the service of the Champion Reaping Machine Company, in the sale of machinery, and was so successful that his services were sought by other similar manufacturers. After seven years of toil in the interest of the Champion, he was employed in his present capacity of collector, and is constantly traveling over a large portion of this state and Wisconsin. December 19, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Bryant, step-daughter of Elijah Porter, whose biography is found in this work. Sereno Bryant, Mrs. Bell's father (now deceased), came of the same stock as the poet W. C. Bryant. One child, a daughter, was given to Mr. and Mrs. Bell May 24, 1869, and christened Maggie May. The family attends the Presbyterian church, and in political matters Mr. Bell affiliates with the democracy.

WILSON W. CASSIDY, lumberman, Read's Landing, is one of the self-made men of Wabasha county. John Cassidy, his father, was a native of Ireland, and his mother, Jane Blair, was born in Pennsylvania. Wilson W. Cassidy was born in March, 1832, at Bellfont, Center county, in his mother's native state. When he was ten years old his parents moved to Lee county, Iowa, where he was brought up on a farm, and received a common-school education. At eighteen he was apprenticed to a carpenter, and followed this trade two years. In the fall of 1854 he went to Menomonee, Wisconsin, and entered the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co., heavy lumber manufacturers of that state, and has ever since been engaged with them. His first two years were spent as a common hand in the woods and on the river, but his sterling character and executive ability were not long con-

cealed from his employers. In the fall of 1857 he was placed in charge of their retail lumber-yard at Read's Landing, where his headquarters still remain. The lumber-yard was closed long ago, and Mr. Cassidy now has charge of the rafting on the Chippewa and Mississippi rivers of the immense lumber fleets of the "Knapp, Stout & Co. Company"; is also engaged in forwarding supplies up the rivers. By his industry and successful business management, Mr. Cassidy has made himself indispensable to the company's business, and has also secured for himself a fine home at Read's, beside one hundred and thirty acres of farming land in Pepin township. On December 8, 1857, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Kyle, a native of New Brunswick, of Irish descent. All save the eldest of their four children are now at home. They were christened: George K., Mabel and William. Jennie (now Mrs. Edward Bivins) resides at Stephen, Minnesota. While he has taken no part in the administration of public affairs, Mr. Cassidy has always been a faithful and consistent republican.

JOSEPH LEY, farmer, Watopa, is a native of Luxemburg, Germany, born July 1, 1850. Peter and Mary Ley, his parents, came to America in 1852, and after a residence of three years in Illinois came to Glasgow, this county. Here Mrs. Ley died February 24, 1856, and the father afterward married Catharine Fisch, under whose care our subject was brought up. He attended school a very little after he was eleven years of age, and assisted his father on the farm. The latter now resides at Brownsville, Houston county this state. In 1871 Joseph Ley and Eliza Shearts were united in marriage. Mrs. Ley is a native of Bohemia, and of about the same age as her husband. Their children were christened Mary, Frank, Joseph, John, Peter and Bertha. In 1871 Mr. Ley purchased a farm of eighty acres in the town of Pepin, which he tilled till 1877. He then sold and bought his present farm, embracing one-fourth of section 18. All are communicants in Highland Catholic church. Mr. Ley affiliates with the democratic party in politics.

JOHN KENNEDY, one of Watopa's representative farmers, has gained that position by his energy and enterprise. He was born in the parish of Drumailey, County Leitrim, Ireland, April 30, 1836. He received a fair common-school education, and assisted his father in the management of a farm and store. When only eighteen years old he left home and kindred and set out for the poor man's asylum, America. The first vessel on which he took passage from Liverpool,

the Guiding Star, was wrecked on the Irish coast and drifted into the harbor of Belfast. He then went on board the American and landed at New York three months after the first outset from Liverpool, January 16, 1854. For some time he was employed in a brickyard near New York city, and subsequently took charge of a farm at Fall River, Massachusetts, several years. He visited Minnesota in the summer of 1856 and returned to Fall River. On October 20, this year, he was married to Miss Ann Flanagan, who was born in County Monahan, Ireland, and is about her husband's age. In July, 1860, he took up permanent residence in Minnesota, having already acquired landed interests in Watopa. He took up the northwest quarter of section 7, where he still resides, and also purchased an adjoining claim. He now has three hundred and sixty acres, of which one hundred and eighty acres have been cleared by him of grub and trees. In 1883 his crops were: wheat, fifteen hundred bushels; barley, six hundred and thirty-three; oats, nine hundred and eighteen. Mr. Kennedy's executive ability was soon recognized by his fellow citizens, and nearly every year since his residence here he has been chosen to fill some town office. He was supervisor in 1867-8-9, and was chairman of the board in 1872-3-4-5, and in 1879-80-81. He has also served as justice of the peace, and has been clerk of his school district nearly ever since its organization. He is recognized as one of the leading democratic politicians of the county. The Roman Catholic church claims the whole family. There are seven children. The eldest, John F., is preparing for the priesthood in St. Francis Seminary at Milwaukee. The next two, James Edward and Constantine, are in mercantile business at Durban, Dakota. The rest, at home, are christened, in order of birth, Sarah M., William Joseph, Matthias and Ellen Elizabeth. Mr. Kennedy served a year in the United States army, entering Co. D, 3d Minn. regt., in October, 1864. He served in Sherman's march to the sea, but was in no active engagements.

PETER PUETZ, Watopa, farmer, is the eldest son of Peter and Katrina (Schulters) Puetz, all born in the village of Bruch, Luxemburg, Germany; this subject on February 27, 1826. In 1856 the family set sail from Antwerp on the barque Liverpool, and landed in New York after a voyage of fifty-five days. After a short residence at Kenosha, Wisconsin, they proceeded to Dubuque county, Iowa, and came thence to Watopa in 1863. This subject made a purchase on section 19, where he now resides and tills a farm of two hundred

and ninety-five acres, of which two hundred acres are improved. He began his career as a farmer with a quarter-section, and his parents dwelt with him till their death; the father January 24, 1868, and the mother on August 13, same year. Two other sons, Hubert and Matthias, settled near by and are now deceased, their families still dwelling there. All are Roman Catholics. Peter Puetz always adheres to the democratic party. His only public service has been in the capacity of school treasurer, which office he has filled for the past two years. He was married in 1861, the bride being Miss Margaret Henkels, who was born October 28, 1842, in the village of Buse, Luxemburg, and came to America when three years old. Her parents now reside in Dubuque county, Iowa. Six children were given to Mr. and Mrs. Puetz, and christened in the same order: Peter, Margaret, Matthias, Angeline, John and Mary. Peter, the eldest, now twenty-one years old, is several inches over six feet in height.

PETER SCHILLING, Watopa, farmer, is a native of Germany, Ballendorf, Prussia, being the place, and November 11, 1843, the time, of his birth. His early life was that of a German farmer's son, and he left school at the age of twelve. When seventeen years old he set out alone for America, and was two months between Antwerp and New York on the sailing vessel Elizabeth Hamilton. The first winter was spent on a stock farm near Buffalo, and next spring went to Sauk county, Wisconsin, engaging in farm labor. In 1866 he came to Minnesota, and during the following winter purchased one-fourth of section 30, where his home has been ever since. He now owns one-half of the section, and the same spirit of enterprise that prompted him to set out for a strange continent in youth still actuates him. He has cleared one hundred and eighty acres of his land of its natural growth of grubs, and is engaged in grain-raising. He has been four times elected town supervisor, serving as chairman in 1882-3. His political affiliations are with the democratic party, and all the members of the family are included in the Highland Catholic church. In 1867 he married Elizabeth Howe, a sister of George Howe, whose parentage and nativity are elsewhere given in this work. Their children are christened in order of birth, as follows: Mary, John, Margaret, Peter, Anthony, Jacob and Matthias.

JOHN C. ENRIGHT, farmer, Watopa, was born in the parish of Newton, County Kerry, Ireland, June 24, 1834. His mother died

in her native land, and the father on the way to America on ship-board. With his brothers, Mr. Enright, in his twentieth year, arrived at Wabasha, April 5, 1854. Some years had been previously spent in Westchester and Chenango counties, New York. His first claim in Minnesota was near the site of Tepeeotah, in Greenfield townships, where he was engaged for some time in supplying steamboats with wood. He subsequently spent some years in the mines and cattle ranches of Montana, Colorado and Kansas. Returning to Watopa in 1870, he settled on his present farm of four hundred acres, his residence being on section 27, in Indian Creek valley. He is chiefly engaged in grain raising. Is a life-long democrat, and all his family are communicants in the Roman Catholic church. In 1870 Mr. Enright married Maria Fitzgerald, born Quigley, in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1839. By her first marriage, Mrs. Enright has two sons, James, now in Washington Territory, and Thomas, in Kellogg. Mr. Enright's children are John A., Stephen W., Joseph E. and Ellen M., all at home.

NELS PETER BURMAN, farmer, Watopa, is among the most enlightened and progressive citizens of the township. He has been town clerk four years, and also served as constable. He was born in the northern part of Sweden, January 5, 1849, and was reared on a farm there, receiving the common-school education of that country. He came to the United States when nineteen years old, and was employed for some years in mining and railroad construction in Wisconsin and Michigan. He became a resident of Watopa in 1873, and next year purchased the farm on which he resides, on section 29. He has two hundred and eighty acres of land, and is chiefly engaged in grain raising. He is a firm adherent of republican political principles, and a Lutheran. In 1875 he married Maria Charlotte Johnson, who was born in southern Sweden, six years later than her husband. Two sons, each christened Charles, have been taken from them by death. Those living are: Johanna Elizabeth and Charles Oscar.

JOHN F. ROSE, farmer, was among the early settlers of Glasgow township, having settled on the eastern border, in Cook's valley, in 1857. He was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, November 12, 1823, and was reared there. His parents were George and Nancy Rose. He assisted his father on the farm and as clerk in a store till he reached maturity. January 8, 1843, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary, daughter of Edmund and Mary (Moser) Johnson. Mrs.

Rose was born July 16, 1823. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Rose served some years as a member of the Glasgow town board, and was elected county treasurer by the republicans in 1862, and re-elected in 1864, serving four successive years. There are five children of this family; mention of the eldest is given below; Nannie M., the second, dwells in San Francisco, California; Clara J., at Kellogg. William J. was born June 12, 1853, in the same locality as his father; attended school at Wabasha, and has taught three terms; is now engaged in farming; married Sarah A. Metzgar, May 5, 1874, and has five children, christened Mary Jane, Edith May, Floyd, Minnesota and Alice. Mary Alice, the youngest, is the wife of Horace Higgins, whose home is at Tower City, Dakota.

JRSTUS G. ROSE, eldest son of above subject, was born at Senecaville, Guernsey county, Ohio, February 7, 1846. Since eleven years of age most of his life has been passed on Minnesota farms. Besides a fair common-school training here, he spent six months in Eastman's business colleges at Poughkeepsie and Chicigo. August 27, 1864, he entered the Union army, being then in his nineteenth year, and served till the close of the civil war, as a recruit in Co. C. 4th Minn. Vols. He bore a part in Sherman's march to the sea and to Richmond, but was in no heavy engagements. He participated in several skirmishes, and witnessed the burning of Columbia, South Carolina. He was discharged in June, 1865, and returned to Minnesota. September 23, 1873, he married Mary A., daughter of Daniel Metzgar, whose history is elsewhere given in this work. Two sons and a like number of daughters have blessed this union, and are called Clifford Homer, William Clyde, Mattie May and Nannie Maud. Mr. Rose has always upheld the principles of the republican party, and subscribes to the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JAMES P. DAVIS, M.D., Kellogg, is a son of John and Maria Davis, all born in Monmouthshire, England; our subject in July, 1843. When the latter was about two years of age his parents settled near Pomeroy, Ohio, where they died within a few years. Young Davies received instruction in public and private schools and an academy; he also spent three years in the schools of Covington, Kentucky, and Cincinnati. The completion of his eighteenth year found him engaged in active warfare in the service of the United States, 4th Va. Inf. He served in West Virginia in 1861-2, partici-

pating in the battles of Charlestown and Bush Creek, besides some skirmishing with bushwhackers. From January, 1863, to March, 1864, he was in the army of the Tennessee, and was an actor at the attack on Haynes Bluff, Yazoo River campaign, siege and capture of Vicksburg, campaign against Jackson, Mississippi (July, 1863), campaign to relieve Chattanooga and Mission Ridge, and the skirmish with Forrest's cavalry near Tusculum, Alabama. He served in the Shenandoah valley in 1864, taking part in the battle of Piedmont in June. On account of poor health he was soon after discharged. From the fall of 1864 to the close of the civil war he was employed on a United States picket boat on the Mississippi. After the struggle was ended he went to St. Louis and pursued a course of medical study in the Missouri Medical College, from which institution he graduated. In the spring and summer of 1873, he traveled through this state in search of health, and settled at Kellogg in 1875, continuing a good practice to the present time. He is a member of the county and state medical societies. Was reared in the Presbyterian church, and is a supporter of the Christian faith. He is married, and has one son, William F., now in business at St. Paul.

MICHAEL QUIGLEY (deceased) was an early resident of Greenfield, settling in 1856 on section 24, where he died seventeen years later, at the age of sixty-six. His wife died in 1873. This couple was born in the town of Nanagh, County Tipperary, Ireland, as were all their children. Mrs. Quigley's maiden name being Judith O'Donoghue. After his marriage, Mr. Quigley served J. J. Kilkelly as steward for his estate, near the city of Nanagh, twenty-two years. The family came to America in 1853, and lived in the State of New York until coming here. All were reared in and adhered to the Roman Catholic church. Following are the names and residence of the children in the order of their birth: Ellen (Mrs. John Starr), Watopa; John, Idaho; Martin and Michael H., Greenfield; Philip, Cameron Junction, Missouri; Maria (Mrs. John Enright), Watopa; Jeremiah and Edward, Denver, Colorado; Cornelius J., see below.

MICHAEL H. QUIGLEY, farmer, is now about forty-eight years of age, and was therefore twenty when he came to Greenfield. He now occupies his father's first claim, with some additions, his domain embracing three hundred and forty acres. About sixty acres are under the plow, and he is largely engaged in raising horses and

grade cattle. In early life he was employed on the river, and spent a year in 1864-5 in Colorado. On February 22, 1860, he espoused for life Catharine, daughter of Thomas Ryan, now resident with Mr. Quigley. This lady is a native of the State of Illinois. Eight children have been given her, and christened as follows: Maria Teresa, Philip Henry, Thomas Edward, Katy, John, Michael, Ellen and Julia. Mr. Quigley is a believer in education, and four of his children are now in school at Wabasha. He was elected the first collector in the town, and was town clerk in 1860-1-2 and part of 1864; was several years chairman of the town board, and has served for the last ten years as assessor. During the war Mr. Quigley was elected captain of Co. E, 7th Minn. state militia, but did not go into active service.

CORNELIUS F. QUIGLEY came to this county when eight years old and has dwelt here continuously since. He now occupies a fine stock farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 14, Greenfield. For three years he owned and tilled a farm in Watopa, and then settled on his present location. He received a fair common-school education during the winter intervals of farm work, and is an intelligent and progressive citizen. In 1879 and 1880 he was elected a member of the town board. Like his brother, above sketched, he works in the interests of the democratic party in political contests. In August, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Ellen, daughter of Timothy Enright, one of the pioneers of this township. Mrs. Quigley was born at Norwich, New York, in 1850. They have lost four children, Edward, William and Neal dying with diphtheria in June, 1881, and Kitty died at two years of age. The living ones are christened Michael, John, Julia, Irene and Cornelius.

PHILIP QUIGLEY, above mentioned, served through the war of the rebellion in Co. G, 3d Minn. Vols., entering as private, and rising to the rank of first lieutenant. His brother Edward also served three years in the same company.

JOHN GAGE, farmer, Watopa, is one of those men who were born to lead. His paternal grandparents were Benjamin Gage and Susannah Johnson, of old New England families. His father was christened James Shepard, and married Nancy Currier, of similar lineage. While the latter couple was living at Enfield, New Hampshire, on February 10, 1825, John Gage was born to them. They subsequently removed to Waterloo, New York, where James Gage

still lives, aged eighty-six years. The latter was a farmer, and also a heavy railroad contractor. Finding that his son — the subject of this paragraph — had no taste for school, he placed him at the early age of twelve years in charge of a gang of ten men on railroad construction. He was found equal to this task, and became his father's most valuable assistant. After attaining his majority young Gage went into the Alleghany mountains, and spent six years in lumbering operations. Here his all was swept away by fire, and he decided to go west. In the summer of 1855 he came to Minnesota, and located in the fall of that year on the site of his present home in the beautiful Whitewater River valley, on section 36, Watopa. Since his residence here he has carried through some heavy railroad work. One piece, a short distance above La Crosse, contains some of the most difficult work expended in the construction of the Chicago & St. Paul railroad. Another severe piece of work carried through by Mr. Gage on this line is a short distance below Lake City. When the narrow-gauge railway, following the Zumbro valley, was built in 1877-8, Mr. Gage fulfilled some large contracts in its construction, and suffered heavy losses thereby. He has about one thousand acres lying along the Whitewater river, and is now giving his attention to farming and stock-raising. In 1883 he produced three thousand bushels of wheat and four hundred tons of hay. In 1873 he manufactured brick for the construction of his elegant residence, and next year erected it, personally supervising the laying of every brick. It has hollow brick walls, including the partitions, from cellar floor to garret. Every room, from cellar to garret, has communication with a chimney. In completing the cellar floor thirty barrels of cement were used, with two feet in depth of cobblestones. The walls of the cellars are lined with brick, and the whole edifice contains one hundred and thirty-two thousand five hundred of these cubes. They are of superior quality, and the massive walls of the mansion present a fine appearance. Mr. Gage has been active in political affairs, and his power is still strongly felt among his fellow-citizens, although approaching age has compelled him to retire. In the fall of 1869 he was elected by the republicans to the state legislature, and served with dignity and discretion through the following winter session. In the spring of 1860 a malicious charge of theft was brought against him by enemies, but his vindication on trial was complete. While his case was pending the spring election came on, and he was elected justice of the peace by thirty-four out of

forty-four votes. The case was therefore taken to Minneiska for trial, with the result above noted. Mr. Gage has been several times chosen a member of the town board of supervisors, and has served in various town offices. In religious matters his sympathies are with Universalism. On November 5, 1846, he was wedded to Miss Eleanor Probasco, who is still his intelligent helpmeet and adviser. Mrs. Gage was born January 15, 1826, in Sanderston, New Jersey. Her parents, Joseph and Maria (Quick) Probasco, were also natives of that state. Three sons, Warren Claude, Wells Eugene and Albert Guy, the youngest of the family, still dwell with their parents; Eleanor Amanda, the eldest, now Mrs. John Mannings, lives in Chicago; Edward is in Fargo, and Charles A. and Hattie Maria (Mrs. Frank Towne) are in Elsbury, Dakota.

AARON FOX, postmaster at Minneiska, the subject of our sketch, is a son of Abner and Delana Fox, and was born at Mentor, Ohio, in 1833. After receiving a common-school education he removed to Lake county, Illinois. At the end of four years he felt a hungering and thirsting for a better education. Acting upon his impulses, he took a three years' course at Kirtland Seminary, one of the best seminaries in Ohio at that time. After this we find him on the farm in Lake county again till 1856, when he came to Minneiska. For some time he traded with the Indians, dealing principally in furs, but tiring of this, he dealt in wheat, and at present is postmaster, and also deals in groceries; has served as assessor and constable several terms. He is a member of the Masonic order. His politics are republican. Married Mary Jane Hawkins, of Illinois, and have two children: Jessie F., now Mrs. George H. Bagley, living in Missouri, and Ernest, living at Ojata, Minnesota.

D. H. INGALLS, hardware, Minneiska, son of Daniel and Mercey, was born in Kingsborough, Massachusetts, in 1820. His parents were natives of the same state. He received his education in the common schools and at Peperill Academy, attending the latter several terms. During the spring of 1842 he came to Lake county, Illinois, and engaged in merchandise, remaining till 1859, when he removed to Plainview. Here he opened up a farm, but at the end of a year became tired of farming and sold out, removing to different parts of Kansas and Illinois during the next year; but like all eastern men who once see the west, was dissatisfied with anything but the far west, so in 1861 he removed to Minneiska. Here he opened up a lumber-yard, and at different times bought wheat and



Gen. Patton

transacted other business, until finally he opened up a store consisting of hardware and furniture, which he still owns. During the early part of the rebellion he was drafted, but on account of constitutional disability was given a life certificate of dismissal. For the last sixteen years he has held the offices of town clerk and justice of the peace during most of the time. His politics are republican. In 1879 he was married to Mary F. Ray, of Massachusetts, a lady of refinement and a high order of intelligence.

WILLIAM H. INGALLS, farmer, was born at Nashua, New Hampshire, April 23, 1834. When nine years of age he came with his parents to northern Illinois. After attending the common schools for some time, he became a student of Salem Academy. But in a short time he left school, removing to Jacksonville, Iowa, about the year 1856. At the end of two years removed to this state, opening up a farm near Plainview, where he resided twelve years. At this juncture he made another move, going to Murray county, where he again opened up a large farm, living there till 1882, when he came to Minneiska. He married Caroline Walker, of Illinois. They have six children: Arsa F., now at Windom, Minnesota; Ida C., now Mrs. Geo. Darling, living in Missouri; William D., a teacher in Otter Tail county; and Alma A., Mabel I. and Leroy, at home. He is a member of the Masonic order. In politics a republican.

H. S. SUMNER, bookkeeper, son of Timothy and Mary Sumner, was born at Killingly, Connecticut, in 1852. His early life was that of a farmer boy, working on the farm summers, and attending district school winters, till eighteen years of age. At this time he visited Providence, Rhode Island, and on becoming engaged in business, remained till 1881, when he became possessed of the idea, "Go west, young man"; so he came west as far as Winona, Minnesota. Since then he has lived in different portions of the state, and has made one short stay in Rhode Island. At present he is in the employ of D. F. Brooks & Co. In politics he is a straight republican. Is a member of the I.O.G.T.

WILLIAM MCKINNEY, bookkeeper, Minneiska, was born in 1859. His parents' names were Charles and Caroline McKinney, and were living at Redfield, Oswego county, New York, at that time. His education was received at the common schools. In 1877 went to New York city, remaining nine months, then came to Minneiska. Since that time has resided in Plainview, Fergus Falls, and other portions of the state, but at present is in the employ of Brooks

Bros., as head bookkeeper. In religion he leans toward the Congregational church. Married Mattie A. Burchard, of Plajview. Have one child, Nellie. Mr. McKinney is a man well fitted for the important position which he now fills.

JOHN WEAR, proprietor of Trout Glen Farm, Mount Pleasant, is a son of English parents, Robert and Mary (Lawton) Wear, and was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1837. When he was seven years old his father moved to Schellsburg, Wisconsin, and engaged in mining. In 1850 he bought a farm in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, and from that time the life of our subject has been passed on a farm. His only educational facilities outside of self-culture were supplied by six months in the common school after he was thirteen years old. On reaching the age of fifteen he left the home farm, where his parents still reside, and has ever since cared for himself. In 1854 he came to Wacouta, on Lake Pepin, and soon after took up land on section 32, in the town of Florence, about four miles west of his present home. This claim was tilled by him until 1868, when he went to Lake City. For two years he engaged in the flour and feed trade there. He settled on his present farm (the northwest quarter of section 1) in 1877. Until quite recently he has engaged almost exclusively in grain-raising, but is now turning his attention to breeding Jersey cattle and sheep. At this writing (March, 1884) he is preparing to erect a private creamery on the large spring near his door. This spring supplies abundant water for driving churn, grindstone, etc., and is inhabited by trout. In the summer of 1883 the butter-producing powers of a three-fourths grade Jersey cow on Mr. Wear's farm was tested by a committee consisting of the editor of the Lake City "Sentinel" and the county superintendent of schools. For a week these gentlemen visited Trout Glen Farm each day, and weighed the milk, cream and butter from this animal. At the end of that period the butter produced at fourteen sittings on the milking-stool was found to weigh twenty-seven and one-fourth pounds. The weight of the milk was two hundred and ninety-three pounds. This is related as an example of the results easily attainable in Minnesota, with good water, pasturage and the right kind of cows. Mr. Wear is a member of the Masonic lodge and chapter at Lake City; is a consistent republican, and both himself and wife joined a Presbyterian church in Goodhue county, and still cherish the faith of that sect. During his residence in Florence Mr. Wear served as town supervisor. His marriage

occurred in 1857, the bride being Miss Emily, daughter of Joseph Saunders and Eliza (Owen) Pingrey, of Vermont and New York. Mrs. Wear was born near Madison, Indiana, in 1838. No children having been given this couple, they adopted a daughter, christened Minnie.

ROYAL MOREY, farmer, Lake City, is a native of Orange county, Vermont, and was born in 1823. His parents, Joshua and Lucinda (Pennock) Morey, were representative New England families, and descendants of Scotch ancestors. They were principally farmers, though some of their scions have chosen the professions. Mr. Morey (our subject) was reared a farmer, and has made it his life business. He was married in his native state, January 1, 1850, to Miss Jennette Ellen Felton, a daughter of Amos Felton, born in Orange county, Vermont, in 1828. In 1861 they came to Minnesota, landing at Lake City on October 4, and at once settled on a farm in the town of Chester. Here they resided three years, during which time their home was frequently visited by marauding bands of Indians, who delighted in terrorizing Mrs. Morey and her defenseless children, as well as appropriating to their own use every article of food in the house. He then removed to Lake City, for the purpose of educating his children, whose names in the order of their birth are: Charles Anson (whose sketch follows); Edith E., wife of Joseph B. Peterson, of Sioux Falls, Dakota; Bertha C., now Mrs. John A. Leonard, of Lake City; Florence M., a graduate of the State Normal, and engaged in teaching; and Jennette E., at home. Mr. Morey and wife are now residing on their farm, within and adjoining the city limits, and enjoying the blessings of an honorable family, and an industrious and well spent life.

CHARLES ANSON MOREY was born August 9, 1851, and lived the life of a farmer boy until nineteen years of age, when he was engaged to teach the school at Gopher prairie, near Lake City. So successful was he in this new field of operations, that the next year (1871) he came to Winona, and entered the State Normal School to prepare himself more thoroughly for that work. He graduated at the head of his class, May 22, 1872, and was at once selected by the authorities of the school, and instructed to proceed with his preparations to take charge of the new department of natural sciences about to be established in the school. Accordingly, in September of that year, he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston, as a special student in the scientific departments.

In the next two years he passed through the entire laboratory course of that advanced and practical institution. During the latter part of the last year he worked in company with Prof. A. Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone. At the close of the year he read a paper before the society of arts and sciences of the institute, describing and illustrating his improvements upon the phonograph, an important acoustical instrument. The paper was published in the "American Journal of Science," and the improvements upon the familiar piece of apparatus have been generally adopted. He was, in the spring of 1874, elected professor of natural science in the State Normal School at Winona, and at once entered upon his duties. Under his direction laboratories were established, and the new experimental method of teaching the sciences put in full operation. A large amount of valuable apparatus was made on the spot by himself, and by pupils under his direction. Upon the resignation of Prof. William F. Phelps in 1876, Mr. Morey was appointed principal of the school. Under his administration the curriculum, took many decided steps in advance. The course of study was rearranged upon the basis of a year instead of a term. The advanced course and the professional course for graduates of colleges and high schools were established. By his economical management of the affairs of the school, the authorities were enabled to supply the funds necessary to fit up and furnish the extensive museum and art gallery of the institution, which was done under his direction. He had, however, since a boy, determined to eventually make the law his profession, and had employed his leisure accordingly. In 1879 he resigned the principalship, was admitted to the bar, and immediately entered upon the practice of law at Winona, as a member of the firm of Berry & Morey. He was married November 28, 1877, to Kate Louise Berry, daughter of Gen. C. H. Berry. They have two children, Janette and Charles Berry. Mr. Morey is a member of the school board, a director of the Merchants Bank, of the board of trade, and is secretary of the Winona Building and Loan Association, and politically affiliates with the republican party.

CHAPTER XCVII.

The following pages consist of materials that have been delayed from various causes and consequently could not be placed in the position originally intended. Much of the matter, it will be seen, is of a highly important and interesting nature.—[ED.]

PLAINVIEW TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Plainview is a complete geographical township, bounded on the north by the townships of Oakwood and Highland, on the east by Winona county, on the south by Olmsted county and on the west by the township of Elgin. The first settlements in this township were made in 1854 by two families of Norwegians, named respectively Halgerson and Olson. These people occupied dugouts on the claims which they made in the northeastern part of the township. The Halgersons are still residents of the township, while the Nelsons (or Olsons) now own farms in the adjoining town of Highland, all highly esteemed and well-to-do farmers. Early the following spring there came several enterprising Yankees, and located claims near the central part of the township. The leading spirits of the new comers were G. A. T. Sharp, E. B. Eddy, Wm. Boatman, Mr. Geising, Mr. Todd, Mr. Lock, A. P. Foster and Benjamin Lawrence. The first five named gentlemen were the founders of the short-lived town of Greenville. When the first pioneers arrived upon Greenwood prairie they found themselves in the very heart of a veritable paradise of luxuriant verdure, carpeting a gently undulating prairie soil, dotted here and there by small groves of oak, and all spread out beneath a clear sky and a dry and invigorating atmosphere. Is it any wonder that they were charmed with the scene which gave assurance that the dreams of their ante-pioneer days were about to be realized? They were content to pitch their tents here and begin the work of building homes and carving out fortunes. How well they have succeeded a ride over Greenwood prairie today will enable you to judge,—beautiful farms of many broad acres stretch away on every hand, pleasant and commodious farm-buildings are found, frequently sequestered by groves of stately trees, and a cheerful greeting meets you whithersoever you turn. A

thrifty town stands in the midst of all this world of agricultural wealth, good feeling pervades the entire community and the combined effect of all this will convince the most skeptical that the lives of the old pioneers of Plainview were cast in pleasant places and success has attended their labors.

The spring of 1856 saw a large number of new families establishing themselves in various parts of the township. In the southeast settled the Smiths, Hiram and Milton; the Sylvesters, George, Charles and Caleb; George S. Evans, Solomon Fox, Johnathan Ingalls, Hiram Lindsey, Isaac Bancroft, Senica Carewell and Edwin Ball. The summer of 1857 Woodland postoffice was established at the house of George W. Sylvester, on the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 25, with Mr. Sylvester as postmaster.

In northeast Plainview we find the Mellendies, Thomas Smith, the Carpenters; in the vicinity of Plainview the Halls, Thompsons, Smiths and Browns, T. A. Thompson, Wilcox, Blackwell, Rittenhouse, Chapman, Wiley, Yale, Ackley, Bigham, Ormsby; and farther south, where S. L. McCarty settled in 1855, there located in the spring of 1856 John Hitchcock, Samuel Bowen, Ruben Brooks, Mr. Griffin, T. Mills, Huslow Struck, Tyem, Ames, Weather, Brown, Churchill, Perry. The gentlemen were chiefly from the eastern states, a few from Wisconsin, and one or two from Iowa; all were restless palefaces, with good, true Yankee blood flowing in their veins. A volume might be written describing the makeshifts to which they were obliged to resort during the first few weeks or months of their sojourn here for habitations. Some of these pioneer families used their wagon-boxes for houses, and others dwelt under boards that were leaned against a ridgepole. He who was so fortunate as to own a domicile that bore any resemblance in shape and appointments to a house, was frequently called upon to extend the hospitality characteristic of the pioneer, to dozens of people, and sometimes entire families, beneath his humble roof. But with all these inconveniences, the hearts of these people were buoyant with hope and bright prospects, and in these days they look back to those early times and say, that "those were the happiest days of all." The sunshine in their souls kept them warm, despite the blasts of the northern winter that besieged their shanty homes, and shot his icy arrows through a thousand unchinked crevices; despite the rough food, insufficient in quantity, and despite attenuated wardrobes.

SOIL.

The soil for the most part is very rich and free from stone ; it is not so heavy as that found in the adjacent timber regions, but is quite as productive, easier to till, and apparently as inexhaustible. Natural growths of scrub-oak were interspersed, but the ax of the pioneer was called into requisition only to provide fuel. The surface is gently undulating, approaching to the level in the northeast and slightly broken in the southeast along the White Water river, which enters the township from Elgin on section 30, and flows east for about three miles, then takes a southerly course, passing out through section 33, and again in the eastern part, where a diminutive branch of the White Water flows through a bluff vale.

THE PRODUCTS.

Wheat was the chief product of this fertile region for a score of years. Upon this important cereal the prosperity of the farmer chiefly depended, and he gave no attention to other branches of husbandry, until the wheat-producing qualities of the soil were impaired by excessive cropping, and a series of unfavorable seasons conspired to greatly reduce the large yields, upon which he had for so many years safely relied. From thirty and forty bushels to the acre to five and ten, despite the most skillful husbandry, was the result. But the dauntless spirit of the old pioneer was not subdued by these discouragements, and he sought relief in stock-raising, which, during the last few years, has developed into no insignificant proportions. The raising of corn for the fattening of hogs perhaps receives the largest share of attention, but fine grades of cattle and blooded horses are also specialties. Dairying is a branch of farm industry that is coming rapidly into favor among the farmers of this section, and several fine herds of Jerseys and Shorthorns are to be found. The Greenwood Creamery, located at Plainview, and successfully operated by Hon. A. Y. Felton, is a prosperous enterprise, that leads and encourages the dairy interests of this prairie. Grain raising has not been wholly abandoned, but large quantities of wheat, oats and barley, as well as corn, are produced every year, and wheat culture may be said to hold at least the second place in agricultural industry today.

THE FIRST HABITATIONS

were the buildings erected by E. B. Eddy and Wm. Boatman. The building occupied by Eddy was on the proposed site of Greenville,

and was the conjoint product of A. P. Foster, A. T. Sharpe and Mr. Eddy, all of whom contributed to the fund of muscle and money required in its construction. Mrs. Eddy, being the only woman of this party, was installed as housekeeper over this first palace of the prairie. Mrs. Wm. Boatman and Mrs. Eddy were the first white ladies who came to Greenwood prairie, coming in the same party. During the summer of 1855, Mr. Sharpe took charge of the affairs of the new town, Greenville, afterward called Greenwood, which was located about two miles east of the present village of Plainview. Mr. Sharpe was a gentleman of good address, and was full of ambitious notions concerning this new pioneer burg, which was promptly platted by its proprietors, and its lots put upon the market. All fair and rational means were employed to attract settlers to this new Eldorado, that these enterprising people could devise. Eastern capitalists were besought to invest their money here, and letters filled with glowing descriptions of the country, and setting forth the advantages which the new town offered, were sent them. And not infrequently did these zealous town boomers overstep the bounds of strict veracity, and sometimes resorted to tricks to deceive the incredulous. As a sample we will here mention an incident that has been rendered historical by the clever pen of Dr. N. F. Tefft, of Plainview, himself one of the early settlers in Wabasha county, and a witness of all that he has related in the form of a drama which was produced at the "old settlers' meeting," February 13, 1884, and may be properly styled

THE DRY WELL.

One of the most serious problems which the citizens of Greenville had to solve was the procuring of water. There was no kindly stream nearer than the Whitewater, four miles south. Of lakes there were none, not even a good old-fashioned mud-hole, and the water supply must be found in the bosom of mother earth, if at all. Consequently the digging of a well for the use of the town was at once undertaken. A depth of eighteen or twenty feet had been reached without indication of water, when the arrival of an eastern capitalist was announced by mail a day in advance. What was to be done with the well and the earth which had been taken from it and heaped into a telltale mound near by. A happy thought came to the wily Sharpe, and he caused the well to be supplied with water from the river before the arrival of the capitalist. When the latter

came Mr. Sharpe took him in tow and escorted him over the town site, pointing out the interesting features of the new town and expatiating upon its admirable location and advantages. The unsophisticated stranger was advised of a proposed railroad line that had been surveyed through the village all the way from Dubuque on section lines, indicated the spot where in a few months was to be erected a "female brick seminary," loftily declared the existence of a beautiful lake near the Melendy place, and spoke in tones of assurance of the fine supply of water which the new well afforded, into the depths of which the visitor was invited to look that he might dispel any doubt previously entertained on that score. It happened that the water which the cunning citizens had put into the well had leaked out and the deception was thus uncovered; the well was dry.

The lack of water was not the only drawback that Greenwood had. A far more serious menace to her success was found in the fact that she was located within the half-breed tract, which included all that portion of Plainview township lying northeast of a line drawn from the northwest corner of the township southeast to a point near the center of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 24.

The title to all lands contained in this reservation was in question for years, and was not determined until the fate of Greenville was forever sealed.

GREENVILLE

in her palmyest day was never more than a "four corners"; a hotel, a store, a blacksmith-shop and a schoolhouse were the sum total of her business and public places. Today there is but one building standing that once contributed to her fated glory, and that one building is used on the T. G. Bolton place for a sheep-shed. T. J. Wadleigh, furniture dealer of Plainview, was the last one to abandon her and transfer his business to her rival. The first school in the township was established by the citizens of Greenville, in the fall of 1856. The boards for the schoolhouse were prepared by Mr. Boatman, its builder, with a whip-saw. Miss Annie M. White (now Mrs. Furlong, of Rochester, Minnesota) was the first teacher.

SIOUX HALF-BREED TRACT.

A portion of the township of Plainview, as heretofore mentioned, was embraced in the half-breed reservation. That portion was the northern and eastern. The questionable title which those who settled on this Indian territory obtained of their lands occasioned

them much uneasiness and trouble. The Indians were ultimately induced to relinquish their claims to this tract, in lieu of which the United States government granted them certain valuable land-script, each Indian receiving enough of this script to enable him to locate therewith four hundred and eighty acres of land, regardless of squatters' rights. This script was not assignable, but Yankee wit found a way to circumvent the law, and for a valuable consideration prevailed upon the dusky owners of the script to invest their white brother with the power of attorney, requisite to enable him to buy the script in the owner's name, and also to transfer the title to the land thus acquired to others. This scheme proved successful, and those possessing the necessary means soon secured control of large tracts of land, and, in some instances for a reasonable and in others for an exorbitant consideration, perfected the squatter-claimants' title. These titles thus acquired were afterward disputed, and resulted in a closely-contested suit, in which A. P. Foster was made defendant. The titles were, however, confirmed by the supreme court, and the matter forever put at rest thereby. While the matter of title was thus in abeyance, it had a tendency to delay improvements, and the development of the country affected was temporarily suspended.

The organization of the township of Plainview was effected in 1858. The first town-meeting was held in Plainview, May 11, of that year. Prior to this there had been an imperfect attempt at organization under the territorial government as early as 1856, during which year we find that John W. Burnham exercised the functions of a justice of the peace. His official docket, which is still extant, contains records of judicial proceedings in several cases. The first election in the township resulted in the selection of the following-named persons: John Yale, chairman board of supervisors; Hiram Smith and J. P. Robbins, supervisors; S. H. Gaylord, town clerk; John W. Burnham and H. H. Butts, justices of the peace; David Ackley and Wm. F. Collins, constables; James Brown, assessor; Benjamin Lawrence, overseer of the poor. The number of ballots cast at this election was seventy-eight.

THE FIRST ROAD.

On March 26, the board of supervisors convened to consider the matter of public highways. Up to this time the travel had been unconfined in its selection of routes, save that here and there might

be found the restraining fence of some exclusive settler, and wagon-roads threaded the prairie in all directions, regardless of section-lines. A survey had been duly made of a road from the township-line in the west, at the section-stake between sections six and seven, due east through the township. This survey was adopted by the board, and the first road ordered to be opened thereon.

The roads that now traverse the township are chiefly located on section-lines, and are kept in excellent condition. Those mainly traveled are known as the Wabasha road, and the extension east and west of Broadway, the main street of Plainview village.

FENCES.

The custom of fencing farms in vogue in the east was introduced by the early settlers, and put those occupying prairie land to a large expense to haul the rails necessary from the timber lands often many miles distant, but the more sensible practice of requiring each farmer to fence in his stock rather than his crops, resulted in the speedy disappearance of fences, which are almost wholly unnecessary in a country exclusively devoted to grain-raising. The introduction of stock-raising on an extensive scale, is, however, calling for the restoration of fences. The old Virginia rail fence has had its day, however, and wire is being successfully substituted.

THE INHABITANTS

are chiefly Yankees, with a small percentage of German and Irish interspersed. There is a strong tendency toward independent and atheistic notions in religious matters, while the prevailing religious sentiment (so called) is Protestant. A few Catholic families are, however, to be found, and a Catholic society is in process of crystallization in the village of Plainview. There is a manifest disposition on the part of the majority of the people to cultivate and foster a wholesome and practical literary taste. With this end in view the children are given the advantages offered by good

SCHOOLS.

Outside of the village there are seven school districts bearing the following numbers: 59, 61, 62, 62½, 63, 71 and 95. Each has a suitable school-building, and much care is exercised in the selection of good and competent instructors. The village school district No. 60, is provided with an able corps of instructors, and the high school connected therewith receives each year many pupils from the neighboring rural districts.

DEBT

is the incubus that haunts the sweet dream of prosperity that otherwise were a bright reality for Plainview. In a moment of generosity she issued her bond to the amount of fifty thousand dollars to aid the Plainview & Eyota Railroad Company to construct their road from Eyota to Plainview. This was in the spring of 1878, March 30. Prior to their issue, in accordance with a permissive act of the legislature, a petition had been circulated among the taxpayers of the township, and the signatures of a majority thereof had been thus obtained. This by the terms of the said act was sufficient authority to warrant the board of supervisors to issue the bonds. The opposition to this move made itself apparent at the spring election for the year 1878, and two tickets were put into the field on that issue, the one composed of men pledged to issue the bonds, and the other of men pledged to the opposite course. The election resulted in the choice of the bond men. The village of Plainview surrendered its corporate existence, in order to enable the voters residing therein to vote upon this issue, and has never been reincorporated. The validity of the bonds issued in this manner were called in question, and a test case reached the highest tribunal of the state, where the act authorizing the proceedings preliminary to the issuing of the bonds, was pronounced unconstitutional, and the town was enjoined from levying a tax for the collection of the funds for payment of said bonds or the interest thereon. The bonds were held by non-residents, who at once brought suit against the township to recover the interest as it became due, in the district court of the United States. This tribunal pronounced the bonds valid, and issued a mandamus to compel the town authorities to levy the requisite tax therefor. Between these two conflicting forces the town is in a dilemma, and the people know not in which direction their best interests lie. They, however, are daily assured by the arrival and departure of trains, that the railroad for which the bonds were issued has been constructed, and is being operated in accordance with the terms of contract made with the Plainview & Eyota company.

THE ELGIN CYCLONE OF 1883,

which swept with such a destructive force over the fair and fertile fields of the sister town in the west, and all but annihilated the thrifty little rural village of Elgin, exhausted its dying powers in doing some slight damage to the property of Plainview farmers in

the southern part of the township as it passed on its way to the Mississippi.

OLD SETTLERS' SOCIETY.

An informal meeting of old settlers of the southern part of Wabasha county was held in Plainview on February 6, 1877, which resulted in the organization of the Old Settlers' Association. H. P. Willson was elected chairman, and S. B. Evans secretary. On February 28, they held what they were pleased to designate their first regular meeting at Schoolhouse Hall in Plainview, adopted a constitution and by-laws, and elected the following officers, viz: Dr. N. S. Tefft, president; George Farrer, of Elgin, vice-president; T. A. Thompson, secretary; E. B. Eddy, treasurer.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Plainview Lodge, No. 16, I. O. O. F., was organized December 29, 1866. The charter members, David Van Wert, Wm. L. Cleaveland, W. W. Case, and Ferdinand Trace, and the first officers were: W. A. Allen, N.G.; John Simpson, V.G.; D. Van Wert, secretary; S. N. Wright, treasurer; W. L. Cleaveland, constable; W. W. Case, warden; E. B. Eddy, R.S.N.G.; W. H. Stone, L.S.N.G.; F. Trace, I.G.; J. Huntoon, O.G.; John Valentine, R.S.V.G.; A. Pomeroy, L.S.V.G.; T. A. Thompson, R.S.S.; J. J. Butts, L.S.S. The Past Grands at present members, and in good standing, are: John Simpson, W. L. Cleaveland, Wm. Donaldson, T. A. Thompson, Jas. D. Knights, J. J. Butts, N. S. Tefft, J. P. Waste, D. R. Swezey, Geo. C. French, G. C. Richmond, F. H. Roberts, D. Z. Taylor, D. C. Clark, S. O. Seymour, Jacob Haessig, John McArthur, A. Y. Felton, John Springer, Ed. A. Paradis, Wm. F. Robinson. The present officers are: R. R. Damoude, N.G.; D. R. French, V.G.; G. C. French, secretary; J. Haessig, treasurer; Ed. A. Paradis, constable; D. C. Clark, warden; F. H. Roberts, R.S.N.G.; S. O. Seymour, L.S.N.G.; D. Z. Taylor, R.S.V.G.; J. H. Robinson, L.S.V.G.; A. E. Thom, I.G.; S. H. Gaylord, O.G.; James McGee, R.S.S.; C. W. Donaldson, L.S.S. Meetings are held every Saturday evening, in the hall over F. J. Cornwell's store.

Illustrious Lodge, No. 63, was chartered October 23, 1867, the following being charter members: F. A. Wells, H. A. Wells, James Lynch, Augustus Smith, S. N. Wright, E. C. Gearey, I. B. Pope, D. McCarty, A. Clawson, C. G. Dawley and F. Trace. The first officers were: F. A. Wells, W.M.; H. A. Wells, S.W.; James

Lynch, J.W. ; Augustus Smith, Treas. ; E. S. Case, Sec. ; E. C. Gearey, S.D. ; I. B. Pope, J.D. ; Jas. McHench, S.S. ; C. O. Landon, J.S. ; D. Van Wert, Tyler. The Masters since organization have been : F. A. Wells, E. C. Geary, D. D. Brown, E. S. Case, Augustus Smith, Jas. McHench, H. A. Wells, H. R. Gearey and J. F. Pope. The present officers are : J. F. Pope, W.M. ; G. R. Hall, S.W. ; Wm. S. Baxter, J.W. ; C. O. Landon, Treas. ; L. D. Colby, Sec. ; H. D. Wedge, S.D. ; Fred. Wahler, J.D. ; F. F. Fedder, S.S. ; Geo. C. Landon, J.S. ; E. B. DePuy, Tyler. The present membership is seventy-six, and nights of meeting first and third Fridays of each month, in the hall over F. J. Cornwell's store.

Plainview Chapter, No. 36, was organized October 18, 1882, with the following charter members: H. C. Woodruff, Augustus Smith, C. E. Daniels, F. A. Wells, Jas. W. McCarty, D. McCarty, Ezra Fellar, T. L. Meachum, Robt. Wahler, and the following as first officers: H. C. Woodruff, M.E.H.P.; Aug. Smith, E.K.; C. E. Daniels, E.S.; Milton Smith, Treas.; E. C. Gearey, Sec.; H. D. Wedge, C.H.; D. McCarty, R.A.C.; F. A. Wells, P.S.; E. R. Cornwell, M. of 1st Veil ; Jas. McCarty, M. of 2d Veil ; F. L. Meachum, M. of 3d Veil ; Robt. Vickery, Sentinel. The following have been elected to fill the office of high priest: H. C. Woodruff and F. A. Wells. The present officers are: F. A. Wells, H.P.; D. McCarty, K.; H. R. Gearey, S.; Milton Smith, Treas.; S. A. Foster, Sec.; G. R. Hall, C.H.; E. R. Cornwell, R.A.C.; A. J. Carroll, —; John Bryant, M. of 1st Veil ; G. W. Harrington, M. of 2d Veil ; F. L. Meachum, M. of 3d Veil ; D. D. Harrington, Sentinel. Nights of meeting are second and fourth Fridays in each month.

CHAPTER XCVIII.

WATOPA TOWNSHIP.

Owing to the roughness of its contour, this section was not as early settled as the rest of the county. In fact, some portions of this township have not been cleared of their native growth of shrubs and opened to cultivation until within the past ten years. Indian Creek valley extends across the town from east to west, the stream entering on section 31 and leaving on 24. North of this is Snake creek, whose head is near the west side of the town, flowing about due east, and joining the Zumbro on section 12. The Whitewater river crosses the southeastern portion, and thus the town is composed of alternate ridges and valleys. The ridge between the Whitewater and Indian creek is quite broad, and is known as "Hoosier Ridge." Those on either side of Snake creek are narrow, and have no distinctive appellation. Nearly all the people are Irish, these people wholly occupying Snake Creek valley, and the ridges on either side and at its head. They are industrious, and have cleared and made fertile what seemed unpromising to the prospector. In the southwestern portion are several German families, who are making "the wilderness to blossom as the rose." Among the earliest residents were Frank and John Gage, who settled in the Whitewater valley in 1855. During the same year Nels Westling and Andrew Johnson, Swedes, located in the valley of Indian creek. In the following year came Olaf Paulson, James and Daniel Gow, John Feddelson, and George and William Christie. Daniel Gow, a bachelor, still lives on his claim, alone, in a hole in the ground, covered with loose boards. Perhaps it is not proper to say he lives alone, as his chickens inhabit the den with him. Of those above mentioned, besides Gow, Westling, Johnson and John Gage still reside here. In 1857 John Hickey and John Keating settled on Snake creek. In 1858 Dr. L. D. Holmes settled on Indian creek, and J. B. Haines became his neighbor next year. These were eastern people, and a spirit of enterprise and advancement came with them. In 1859 a log school-house was put up through the efforts of those last above named, and

a school taught by Mrs. William Welds. The husband of the latter was a preacher of the Baptist denomination, and he held religious services in J. B. Haines' house as early as May or June, 1860. In December of this year Rev. D. B. Gleason, a Methodist, preached at the same place, and about this time Mr. Haines attempted to organize a Sunday school, but found so little coöperation that he was compelled to give it up. Rev. Harvey Webb succeeded Mr. Gleason as pastor of the Read's Landing circuit in 1861, and held services here. This was about the last attempt at preaching in the town. An effort was made, not long ago, to organize a sabbath school in the same locality, but was abandoned. In this connection it may be noted that neither church edifice nor saloon have ever been opened in the town. Were the question of licensing a saloon submitted to a vote of the people, it would no doubt receive a large majority.

The earliest effort to educate the youth of the town was inaugurated in the fall of 1858. A log tenement-house on the farm of John Gage had been vacated, and Mrs. Timothy Young proposed to open school in it. She proceeded to scrub out the house, in preparation for this use of it, and fell dead while thus engaged. This was undoubtedly the first death to occur in the town, and was caused by heart-disease. The school was, however, conducted, Josiah Porter being the teacher.

There are now five districts, with the same number of school-houses. The best and largest is that in district No. 34, the first regularly organized district. This is a neatly-painted frame building, in Snake Creek valley, on section 11. When the first building was put up there were few pupils, but the number on the school register at one time reached ninety. The first house stood partly on land now included in the right of way of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, on the southeast quarter of section 11, Creek valley. The second was erected on the present site, and was burned in June, 1878. The first teacher employed in this district was Dora O'Neil, but when it was found that she was a Protestant the people decided that she was not capable of teaching their children. Miss Sylvia Tiffany then took the little flock in charge, and managed its instruction with satisfaction to the patrons.

Cupid kept away from the locality for some time, according to the memories of early inhabitants. The first residents of the town to be united in marriage were William Ryan and Margaret Hickey. This wedding was celebrated at Wabasha, February 16, 1863.

On September 7, 1856, a son was born to John and Eleanor Gage. He was christened Burton Wallace, and died January 25, 1859. During the latter year a daughter was born to Charles Simpson, but is now deceased. These are the earliest births of which any knowledge can be found.

The political town of Watopa was organized May 11, 1858. The earliest records of election and public acts have been destroyed, but this much has been learned in regard to that election from early settlers: The Indian name, Watopa, was adopted, after considerable discussion of other titles. The supervisors chosen were William Abbott, chairman, John Gage and Henry Wagner. Charles Simpson was made town clerk, Daniel Seymour, justice of the peace, and John Crain, constable. The affidavit and bond of Justice Seymour's first case was filed July 28, 1858. Suit was brought by Philip Smith to recover possession of a horse, valued at one hundred dollars, unlawfully held by Valentine Jacob. After due trial, the case was decided in favor of the plaintiff, and costs of eight dollars and seventy-four cents assessed against defendant. To cover this, the constable levied on three thousand brick in possession of Jacob; but after being twice advertised for sale no buyers appeared, and the brick were not utilized in satisfying just demands of the minions of the law.

A good deal of amusement was created in the spring of 1860, by a suit brought against John Gage for stealing corn. Before the case came to trial, Gage was elected justice of the peace, and offered to go on with the trial. To this neither the law nor the mind of the plaintiff's attorney would assent, and the case was therefore taken to Minneiska for trial. The judgment of his fellow-citizens in electing him justice was there justified by his acquittal. At another time, Gage's enemies sought to annoy him by bringing suit against him, during high water, on Sand prairie. The defendant proceeded quietly to secure possession of all the boats in the neighborhood, and proceeded to the scene of trial. Of course the case went in his favor, by default of his opponents.

1859 the town officers elected were: supervisors, Garrett Fitzgerald, George A. Layes and John Keating; town clerk, William Abbott; assessor, John Hickey; collector, George C. Curtis; overseer of poor, Alois Holtzer.

From 1860 to 1871, inclusive, J. B. Haines was town clerk. For those years only the supervisors are given in the following list.

Thereafter, the fourth name is that of the clerk, in every case the chairman of supervisors being given first. John B. Mullins has been treasurer for the last ten years, and assessor for many years, still holding the latter office.

- 1860. Daniel Seymour, G. A. Layes, Olaf Paulson.
- 1861. William Abbott, G. Fitzgerald, John Schaling.
- 1862. J. B. Mullins, G. Fitzgerald, John Feddelson.
- 1863. Charles Jencks, G. Fitzgerald, John Feddelson.
- 1864. J. B. Mullins, G. Fitzgerald, Charles Jencks.
- 1865. John Feddelson, G. Fitzgerald, Henry Wagner.
- 1866. J. B. Mullins, Lewis Martin, E. T. Lawrence.
- 1867. J. B. Mullins, John Kennedy, William Putnam.
- 1868. No record kept.
- 1869. J. R. Hamlin, John Kennedy, John Gage.
- 1870. J. R. Hamlin, Timothy Young, Dennis McCarthy.
- 1871. Same as 1870.
- 1872. John Kennedy, Patrick Hickey, George Ropert, J. B. Mullins.
- 1873. John Kennedy, P. Hickey, E. W. Hurd, J. R. Hamlin.
- 1874. Same as 1873.
- 1875. J. Kennedy, J. Gage, William Fitzgerald, J. R. Hamlin.
- 1876. Dennis McCarthy, James Brown, Matthias Webber, J. R. Hamlin.
- 1877. D. McCarthy, John Starr, M. Webber, J. B. Mullins.
- 1878. Patrick Drury, Peter Schilling, James Lamy, N. P. Burman.
- 1879. J. Kennedy, E. W. Hurd, Peter Schilling, N. P. Burman.
- 1880. J. Kennedy, James Lamy, William Putnam, Robert H. Wood.
- 1881. J. Kennedy, E. W. Hurd, P. Hickey, R. H. Wood.
- 1882. Peter Schilling, Peter Jacoby, Pat. Hickey, N. P. Burman.
- 1883. Same supervisors as 1882, R. H. Wood. On account of the death of the latter, N. P. Burman was appointed clerk in April.
- 1884. Patrick Shea, P. Schilling, Robert White, N. P. Burman. Assessor, J. B. Mullins; treasurer, Thomas Wood, Jr.; justices, John Gage, N. P. Burman; constable, James Gray.

At the presidential election in November, 1860, the republican electors received thirty-two votes, and the democratic twenty. Twelve years later, when U. S. Grant was made president of the United States, his electors received twenty-two votes in Watopa, while his opponent had forty-three. In 1880 the democratic electors had a majority of twenty out of one hundred and fourteen ballots. When a state governor was chosen, in 1883, the republican candidate received twenty-two votes, to his opponent's seventy-one. On most of the county officers the vote stood twenty-eight to sixty-five, the latter figures illustrating the political sentiment of the town.

At the town meeting, in 1861, only thirty-seven votes were cast. Next year there were twenty-nine. In 1863 but twenty-five voters

turned out, which was probably about all then in town, but next year the number was raised to forty-one. Since then the number of voters has largely increased.

The population of the town in 1860 was three hundred and seven. Ten years later it increased to four hundred and sixty. Probably the number is little more at this time than in 1870. In the last census Watopa and Minneiska were taken together, reaching one thousand and twenty-three. The last-named town included three hundred and ninety-four in 1870, and has grown some since, so it is probable that Watopa about held its own.

The number of acres of farming-land assessed in Watopa in 1860, was 6,420, valued at \$25,776. Personal property was assessed \$755, and the total basis of taxation thus became \$26,531. At the last assessment the number of acres taxed had more than trebled, reaching 21,775. Their average valuation was \$5.58, making an aggregate of \$121,576, nearly five times that of 1860. Personal property in 1883 was rated \$19,215, and taxes were therefore assessed on \$140,791 of property.

During the war of the rebellion, the number of able-bodied men in the town was very small, and one man was drafted three times. No tax for bounties was ever raised. A subscription was made for this purpose, but much of it was never paid. As other towns were offering large bounties for volunteers, many citizens of Watopa, who enlisted in the United States service, were credited to other towns.

When the question of issuing state bonds to the amount of five million dollars, to assist railroad construction, was submitted to the people in April, 1858, this town was in a precinct with part of Winona county. Only one vote favoring the proposition was cast in the precinct.

The following circumstances are related as showing the experiences of Minnesota pioneers: As late as 1859, flour was difficult to procure in the spring and early summer, after the long winter had exhausted the supply brought by boats in the previous fall. On one occasion Mrs. J. B. Haines and Charles Jencks set out for Minnesota City to procure flour, and had nothing for lunch on the way save some green cucumbers. At noon they turned out the oxen to feed, and sat down by a spring to eat their lunch. On reaching their destination, they succeeded in securing fifty pounds of flour, which was to feed several families in the valley. When Mr. Haines

had raised a crop of wheat, he engaged men to thresh it. The dinner provided for the hungry workmen was devoid of bread or pastry, because their materials could not be procured, yet seemed a feast to them. Butter and cream were plenty, and also tea and coffee. Trout, which was easily caught in Indian creek at that time, furnished the flesh, and squash the vegetable portion. For dessert, sweetened stewed pumpkin was supplied, sugar being easily obtainable. Despite the hardships then endured, people declare they were happier in the pioneer times than in these days of form and etiquette.

WEAVER VILLAGE.

Weaver village was laid out in 1871. William Weaver and a man by the name of Dodge were the proprietors. The town was named after the former gentleman, and stands on sections 29 and 30 of Minneiska township.

In the summer of 1851 Andrew Olson emigrated to this section with his family, took a claim and erected a house, the first in this vicinity. Soon after two brothers, George and Christopher Abbott, and in 1857 William Weaver arrived from New York State and opened up a farm, on the north side of which a part of the town now stands. As soon as the village was laid out a postoffice was established, with W. H. Hopkins as postmaster. At present writing Weaver contains a store, hotel, butcher-shop, blacksmith-shop and two warehouses.

The store is a handsome brick block, 44×65 feet, and is owned by W. H. Hopkins, who keeps a stock of general merchandise and farm machinery. The hotel is a large brick structure, and was erected by William Weaver, at a cost of nine thousand dollars. In 1880 he sold out, and is at present engaged in farming near Casselton, Dakota. Mr. James White is now keeping the hotel. The warehouses are in charge of Brooks Bros., of Minneiska, well known throughout the state as dealers in wheat and lumber. The present school was built in 1872, and answers the double purpose of school-house and church, the Methodists and Norwegian Lutherans, alternating in their services. The population of Weaver is now about one hundred.

MICHAEL CALLOHAN, telegraph operator, Weaver, was born at Sandy Creek, New York, in 1858. His parents, John and Mary Callohan, were natives of Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1837, settling where our subject was born. When a young man he

tried living in several towns, among which were Rochester, in New York, and Niagara Falls, but finally concluded to visit St. Paul, which he did in 1880. Liking the west so well led him to locate in Winona for a year, and again he moved, this time to Weaver, where he now resides, being in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, as agent and operator. Mr. Callohan is a member of the Catholic church, and also of the Winona State Military Guards. He married Eliza Hitchcock, of Weaver. They have one child, Mary Agnes.

SOCIETIES OF ZUMBRO TOWNSHIP.

Greenwood Wesleyan Methodist Church.—This was the second society organized in the township, and the second by this sect in the state. The first has already been alluded to, and the circuit was known as South Troy circuit. Greenwood church derives its name from the location of its first headquarters, on Greenwood prairie, in Farmington township, Olmsted county. The class was first formed February 7, 1869, and included the following gentlemen and their wives: A. J. Jenkins, Sidney Corp, James Henry, Thomas Bailey, Christ Hope; also Louis Warnic, Joel Pugh, George Bailey, Jane, Joseph and Mary Roberts, James Sweeney and Elisha and William Perkins. Before the end of March the following has united with this organization: James Arnold and Lyman Wilson, with their wives, and Thomas Wilson, Ezra Pugh, Charles Roberts and John Potter, Jr. Soon after its inception the society became identified with Zumbro township, and this became its home. In 1882 a church edifice was begun on section 36 (Range 14), and was completed during the second winter following. No indebtedness was incurred, and the building was completed as means could be found. It is a handsome frame structure, 42×26 feet in size, surmounted by proportionate belfry, and neatly painted. Its cost as completed was one thousand dollars. The society now includes forty-six members, under the pastorate of Rev. Charles Cox. A Sunday school was organized early, by Mrs. Sidney Corp. The school now includes sixty-eight pupils, with seven teachers and officers. O. H. Tucker is superintendent. The several pastors have served for the number of years set opposite their names below. The first was the organizer of this and the South Troy societies: H. E. Walker, 3; George Pegler, 3; H. E. Walker, 2; M. R. Baldrige, 1; Thomas Hartley, 2; C. H. Norton, 1; Charles Cox, 3.

South Troy Wesleyan Methodist Church.—As early as 1866, Almond and Mary A. Martin and William Perkins covenanted together as Wesleyan Methodists. Next year a society was formed, March 24, with ten members. There are now about twice that number. Since 1868 services have been kept up quite regularly by this society, and by the Methodist Episcopal church at the South Troy and "Red" schoolhouses. This class holds stated services in the South Troy schoolhouse at this time.

Pleasant Prairie Grange, No. 56.—This lodge of the Patrons of Husbandry was organized in 1870 at what is known as the Dale schoolhouse. The first officers of the grange were as follows: Thomas Fryer, master; James Henry, secretary; O. H. Tucker, lecturer; Pratt Drinkwalter, overseer; A. E. Randall and George Everett, stewards; L. M. Howard, chaplain; D. F. Wyatt, treasurer; Mrs. Wyatt, pomona; Mrs. Tueker, flora; Mrs. Henry, ceres; Mrs. Anderson, lady assistant steward. The membership reached about thirty, and meetings were kept up until February, 1876.

There is a German Lutheran church on section 36 (range 15), and an Allbright German church on section 28, in the village of Hammond's Ford.

MATERIALS OUT OF WHICH PIONEERS ARE MADE.

The material of which the pioneers of Wabasha county was constructed is illustrated in the following item of fact which was related to Mr. F. Talbot by the actor, as also to other parties, thus making strong proof of the truth of the narrative.

When Mr. Alexis Bailly was about nineteen years of age, and while attending school at Montreal, Canada East, Lady Selkirk, fearing some conspiracy was brewing by which the life of the earl was in danger, sought in vain for some days the means of communicating with her husband. A thousand miles in midwinter was a formidable journey which no one seemed willing to attempt. The gallant heart of youth, who was not without the love of adventure, and who knew from former experience the route to Detroit, Michigan, offered his services to the lady and gave her such assurance of his readiness and ability to communicate with the earl, if anybody could succeed, that she gave him carte blanche for an outfit.

Securing the services of two hardy Frenchmen, grizzly old voyageurs, and getting together a good dog team, with such provi-

sions as were requisite for men and beasts, and not forgetting the little bags of ground parched corn, with its proper sprinkling of sugar and an ample supply of blankets for emergency, he turned his heel to the civilization of the French metropolis and took up his line of march for the wilderness and the earl, whose headquarters he reached in due time without accident or adventure worthy of note.

The earl complimented him for his bravery and hardihood in undertaking and accomplishing so perilous a journey in winter, and detaining him until thoroughly recruited, supplied his train for the return trip, and entrusted him not only with letters to Lady Selkirk, but with other important documents.

On the return trip a beclouded sun for some days brought affliction and almost disaster to the party. The long detour from the right path of their journey almost exhausted their provisions, and for eight days their only subsistence was one of the little sacks of parched corn. The Frenchmen were determined to kill and eat the dogs, and it was only from the fact Mr. Bailly, youth as he was, resisted sound sleep and with pistol in hand watched not the dogs but the voyageurs. While at Fort William with Earl Selkirk he learned that an employé of the Hudson Bay Company had deserted, and there was a rumor that he was in a certain location trapping. As good fortune proved, such was the fact, and Mr. Bailly and his party made their way to his camp, where they feasted for some days on venison alone, for the hunter had no other provisions. From his camp, supplied with sufficient venison to prevent suffering, he led his train in safety back to the metropolis, to be received by Lady Selkirk not alone with verbal expressions of a grateful heart, but with a kiss of joyful approval. The trip was performed about the year 1819.

We again hear from this young man, who was to be no inconspicuous mover in the settlement of Wabasha county.

The following is from a record of Mrs. Van Cleve: "Early in August, 1821, a young Frenchman, Alexis Bailly, afterward a member of the legislature of the territory, left the cantonment with the first drove of cattle for the Selkirk colony, and returned the following winter."

The cantonment was the embryo of Fort Snelling. Those who now make the trip in well-warmed cars, with a dining-car attached, know little of the courage and hardihood demanded of that under-

taking. Mr. Bailly and his son Henry were among the original proprietors of the city of Hastings.

A LOYAL INDIAN.

The picture of Tah-mah-haw, the friend of Gen. Pike, together with a commission as a chief from Gen. Clark, of Missouri, dated in the year 1814, are in the possession of the old Indian's friends in Wabasha. Tah-mah-haw was called by the old French voyageurs the "Old Priest," because he was a great talker on all occasions. In the war of 1812 he rendered important service to the government, and it was his boast that he was the only American in his tribe. At one time while carrying dispatches from Prairie du Chien to Fort Snelling he was pursued by a party of Sacs and Foxes. Being hard pressed, he noticed a log cabin at some distance, and on getting to it rushed in. The family, it appeared, had just abandoned the house and left the fire burning. Tah-mah-haw, on looking around for a place to secrete himself, thought of the chimney, and up it he rushed. His enemies coming up soon after, entered the house, but not thinking of the chimney did not stay long. After waiting awhile until the coast was clear Tah-mah-haw got down and took the other trail. Another time he was surprised by a war party of the same nation, and being on the bank of the river when it was full of running ice, he jumped in, and by diving managed to escape to the other shore. The old man was taken away from here at the outbreak of the Sioux war in 1862, and died at the Santee Agency, Nebraska.

AN EARLY RELIGIOUS IMPRESSION.

Many amusing anecdotes might be told of early times in Wabasha, among which to the writer occurs his first experience in attending church. On a Saturday in March, 1856, he arrived in Wabasha and put up at what was then known as Harrold's hotel. In the morning inquiry was made if there was religious services in the place that day, and was coolly informed that he believed that there was an "old Methodist minister that did some kind of howling up at Hays' hall," so at the proper time the writer wended his way to the hall. There was quite a congregation assembled and religious services commenced. The room below the hall was occupied as a saloon. In that was fiddling and dancing. Very soon a free fight was organized below, when every man, except the preacher and the writer, rushed out to see the fight, and the women present crowded to the windows to overlook the fight. Between the cursing

and swearing of the belligerents below and the screams of the women above as some of their friends would be knocked out of time, it seemed as though pandemonium had broke loose. The fight soon ended by all hands repairing to the saloon and taking a drink. Reverential thoughts were driven from the minds of the congregation, and they quietly departed without waiting for the benediction.

IRISH WAR.

In the spring of 1856 a feud existed between two disciples of Esculapius, one residing in the town of Greenfield, the other at Wabasha, both of Irish descent. It happened one day that the learned doctor from Greenfield was met in the street at Wabasha by his brother of the pill-bags, when the latter drew his pistol and commenced firing at the former. A running fight ensued, the doctor from Greenfield making quick time for what is now Hurd's hotel, the doctor from Wabasha following up and firing his pistol at intervals until his rival was safely ensconced in the hotel. Five shots were fired, three of which penetrated the clothing of the Greenfield doctor, and one slightly wounding him in the back. The learned doctor was so badly frightened that he dare not leave the hotel, and sent word to his friends to come to his relief. The next day the quiet citizens of Wabasha were astonished to see a regularly organized company of Irishmen, about thirty in number, march into town with colors flying and drums beating, all heavily armed. They marched to the hotel where their comrade was hidden and soon had him mounted on horseback, when, with more zeal than discretion, and much more valiant than on the former day, now that he was surrounded by his friends, he began to make threats to raid, to kill, murder and hang the citizens, especially the rival doctor; but better counsel prevailed, especially when he observed that quite a number of the citizens were congregating at Harrold's hotel and arming themselves for the pending affray. The Irish legion quietly marched out of town, no blood being spilled and no one injured except the old man Augustin Rocque, an old French trader and Indian scout, who had seen service and was anxious for a fight, who in flourishing his small sword accidentally wounded himself in the arm, from which wound he soon after died.

A SURVIVOR OF BAD AXE.

The last survivor of the Sioux Indians who fought with the Americans against the Sacs and Foxes at the battle of Bad Axe lives

in his little cabin a short distance below the city of Wabasha. Mah-Kah-Kee-dah, "Burnt Land," such is the name of the old man, who belonged to Wah-pah-sha's band, and distinguished himself during the Black-Hawk war. When Wah-pah-sha was at his village, where Winona now stands, called at that time Wah-pa-sha Prairie. Gen. Dodge called on the chief, and requested him to take part in battle against their old enemies the Sacs and Foxes. Wah-pa-sha, after consulting with Wah-kuh-tah, who was chief of the band on the lake, told the general that when white people went to war they provided for their families, but that Indians had to trust to luck. Gen. Dodge took the hint, and ordered the captain of the steamboat to roll off a number of barrels of flour and pork, to be distributed to the different Indians. Wah-kuh-tah was here a few years ago visiting his relatives, and told the writer about those stirring times.

Many wonderful stories are handed down from generation to generation by the Indians, and the more wonderful the better appreciated. Wah-kuh-tah, whose village stood at the head of Lake Pepin, told the writer that a long time ago an immense fish was found on the shore of the lake. One of the Indians took his bow and measured across the head four lengths, and that the body was long in proportion. The fish had the make of a catfish, and when found it was dead. Another story is told of a snake having been seen in a crevice of the rocks near Maiden Rock, that probably belonged to Donnelly's Age of Fire and Gravel. His snakeship, according to the tradition, must have been sixty or seventy feet long, and about a bow's length across the face. The Indians who saw him were afraid to go near it, as they said that his eyes shot forth fire. He was probably the last of his race, and no doubt his remains will be found by some scientist embedded among the rocks of the beautiful lake.

ONE OF THE TWO EARLIEST.

Oliver Rosicot (pronounced Rosico) went to Mendota in the year 1831, and ranks next to Oliver Cratte as being the oldest resident of the state. Mr. Rosicot was sent about 1841 as blacksmith by the government to the foot of the lake to attend to the wants of the Red Wing band of Indians. He is now in his seventy-sixth year, and has lived at his old home ever since. His place is in the town of Pepin, and directly opposite the town of Pepin in Wisconsin. Like Mr. Cratte, Mr. Rosicot has seen the rapid changes that have taken place in half a century throughout the state.

WAH-PA-SHA.

The picture of Wah-pa-sha was taken from a painting in the possession of the family of Alexis Bailly, Esq., now deceased. This is the chief the place was named after. He was a noted man in his day, and was recognized as head chief of the River bands of Sioux. During the troubles with the Winnebago Indians, at Prairie du Chien, at an early day, Wah-pah-sha was invited by them to a council. After listening to the Winnebago chiefs, and what they proposed doing to the whites, Wah-pah-sha arose, and, pulling a hair from his head, blew it away, telling the council that if they harmed a white man he would blow them from the face of the earth as he had blown the hair. The chief with his band made their summer residence on what is now called "Sand Prairie," or, as it was called by the old voyageurs, "La Prairie au Cypré."

LEAD MINING.

About the year 1841 Macey, the United States geologist, while exploring the mineral resources of this country, found a vein of lead on the Zumbro river. In his report to the government he stated "that it was an east and west crevice, and lay deep in the magnesia limestone." Mr. Macey stopped with Mr. Oliver Cratte during his stay in this vicinity, and showed Mr. Cratte pieces of lead that he broke off the rocks in the crevice. Nothing was done about the "find" at the time, as Mr. Cratte said since that there were no white men in the country to work it, and besides, the Indians would have objected. When Mr. Francis Talbot came here in 1853, allusions were made to the lead on the Zumbro every once in a while. As the exact location of the crevice was not given by the geologist, no definite idea of the place could be fixed upon. During the war, when things were "flush," he conceived the idea of forming a company to make explorations and find the mineral if possible. The company consisted of W. T. Dugan, S. S. Kepler, W. S. Jackson, A. G. Remondivo, with F. Talbot as president, and S. S. Kepler, secretary. An old river man and ex-galena miner, by the name of J. Morrison, was employed to "test" the ground, and if possible "catch on" to the vein. After working all winter, nothing was found that would warrant a larger outlay, so the enterprise was abandoned, although good specimens of lead were found. Another company was formed in the year 1866, of which Mr. Wm. Wetherbee (now deceased) was president. Mr. Wetherbee's company, called

the "Zumbro Lead Mining Company," met with no better success, and they too had to give up the search. There is no doubt, however, about there being lead on the Zumbro, as Macey's report is positive and clear on the subject. Mr. Cratte stated that the lead was discovered about nine or ten miles from this place, but in what direction he could not say.

A GOOD RUNNER.

Among the great hunters of the northwest at an early day, Jos. Rocque, of this place, was the most noted. When Joe was a young man, and before he gained any reputation as a hunter, his father killed a deer, and told his son that when he went hunting to bring back something like that. Joe said nothing, but waiting his opportunity started out one morning with nothing but the ramrod of his rifle, and finding a deer followed it, and actually ran the animal down and drove it home. Going to his father he said, "Father, when you go hunting, bring home a deer on foot, and save your powder." The poor animal was so used up by the long chase, that its flesh could not be eaten. After that exploit Joe's reputation was soon established, and numerous stories have been told of his achievements in the chase. Louis Rocque, a brother of Joe's, when a boy, was sent to the mission school at Mackinaw, and recollected John Jacob Astor, when that gentleman was there looking after the interests of the American Fur Company. In after-life Louis acted as guide for Gen. Fremont and Nicollet, when they visited this locality.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

IRA O. SEELEY, retired farmer, was the first to make a claim and build a house in Mazeppa township. Mr. Seeley's parents were of Vermont birth. His father was christened Ajax T., and his mother, born Painter, was called Delight. In 1815 this couple lived in the town of Luzerne, New York, at which time and place the subject was born. While he was yet an infant, the family removed to Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he was reared on a farm till sixteen years old, receiving a limited education at the log schoolhouse of that new region. From the age above named till he came to this state he followed carpenter work. After six years' residence at Berlin, Wisconsin, he came with his family to this county, in 1853. In June, 1854, he set out with three companions to explore the western portion of the county. In the fall of this year he made a claim on the present site of Mazeppa, and

built a log pen to signify a claim. During the winter he piloted several exploring parties to the new region, and built a log house, to which he removed his family in April following. This was the first actual settlement in the township, and was not made on his original choice, but on section 5, on the bank of Tront brook, where Daniel Mack now dwells. In 1869 this place was exchanged for one at that time owned by Mr. Mack, in Zumbrota township, near Mazeppa. In 1881 Mr. Seeley removed to Appleton, Minnesota, his present home, where most of his children live. He was elected to the first state legislature by the republicans, and also served several years as chairman of Mazeppa town board. He was a democrat up to the opening of the civil war. His marriage occurred in 1836, the bride being Miss Sarah Loveland, a native of Ashtabula. She died in 1868, leaving eight children, who still survive. The eldest will be spoken of below. The fifth, Emma, married F. L. Bonney and resides in Smyrna, New York. The sixth, Nellie (Mrs. John McClellan), lives at Mazeppa. She was the first girl born in the town. All the others, named in order below, reside in Appleton: Elizabeth A. (Mrs. O. F. Davis), Robert, Elvira (Mrs. Winfield Greenleaf), Albert and Elmer C. Albert is postmaster at Appleton.

MAJOR FRANCIS W. SEELEY, postmaster at Lake City, is the eldest son of L. O. Seeley, born at Ashtabula, Ohio, April 12, 1837, and was, therefore, but sixteen years old when he came with his parents to Wabasha. His educational privileges had been limited, but after joining the regular army he prepared himself by assiduous study for the life of a useful soldier and citizen. He enlisted in February, 1855, in Sherman's battery, 3d Art., then stationed at Fort Snelling, and served till the opening of the civil war, as a non-commissioned officer, on the western frontier. On September 19, 1860, he was breveted second lieutenant by President Buchanan, and on February 4 following was made second lieutenant in the 4th Art.; May 14 thereafter he was promoted to first lieutenant, and served as adjutant-general of the department of Florida, where he was then stationed. July 11, 1863, he was made captain, 4th Art. He is the only officer, below the grade of field officer, mentioned by Greeley in his history of the rebellion. May 30, 1863, he was promoted to be a brevet captain, and July 2 following major, for "gallant conduct in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg." Both promotions were confirmed by the senate. In the first-named memorable battle his battery fired the

last Union shot, and he retired, under orders, with heavy loss in both men and horses.

At the conclusion of the battle (Chancellorsville) of Sunday, Captain F. W. Seeley's battery, which was the last battery that fired a shot in that battle, had one officer and forty enlisted men killed and wounded, and in the neighborhood of sixty horses killed or disabled; but being a soldier of great pride and ambition, and not wishing to leave any of his material in the hands of the enemy, he withdrew so entirely at his leisure that he carried off all his wounded men and even the accoutrements from his dead and disabled horses!—See Vol. 1, page 9. Report of the committee on the conduct of the war, 1865.

In his official report of the battle of Gettysburg, Maj.-Gen. A. A. Humphreys says: "Seeley's battery, 'K, 4th U. S. Art.,' was placed at my disposal. * * * The firing of Seeley's battery was splendid, and excited my admiration, as well as that of every officer who beheld it. His loss in men and horses was heavy, including himself, twice severely wounded." Maj. Seeley was twice wounded on this occasion, and was ultimately forced by the effects of his injuries and exposure to resign his commission, which he did on August 31, 1864. Besides the battles above named, he participated in the following engagements: Battle of Santa Rosa Islands, Florida; bombardment of Forts McRae and Barrancas, Florida; siege of Yorktown; battles of Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg and others. After leaving the army he returned to Wabasha county and engaged in farming for three years, but was forced to give it up on account of physical disability, the result of his wounds. He was elected to the legislature in 1868. In March, 1873, he was appointed by President Grant to the charge of Lake City postoffice, and has continued to serve the people in that capacity since. He was one of the original members of the Odd-Fellows lodge here. In theological matters he is very liberal. August 5, 1863, he espoused Miss Emily C. Loveland, of Ashtabula. They were given a daughter in 1866, and christened her Frances E.

HON. HUGH P. WILLSON, of Grand Forks, Dakota Territory, was one of the first settlers in Wabasha county, whither he came in the fall of 1854, from Crawford county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Willson was born December 3, 1819. His parents were Hugh and Hannah (Allen) Willson. His educational advantages were very limited; he attended school but about fourteen months all told, but being of a studious disposition he early began the self-imposed task of educating himself without the assistance of teachers. In this he was

remarkably successful as gaining a fair knowledge not only of the common branches, but also of the higher sciences, history and literature. He engaged in farming in his native county until 1854, when, in the fall of that year, he came to Wabasha county and took a claim near Kellogg. Here he remained until the spring of 1857, when he came to Greenwood prairie, and located a pre-emption claim on section 11, in Elgin township, the place now owned by Russel Marshall. The next fall he bought land in Plainview village, which he afterward platted, as an addition to the village, as East Plainview. Mr. Willson was justice of the peace for six years, during which time he acquired a taste for legal studies; in 1866 was admitted to the bar, opened a law office in Plainview, and continued the practice of law here until February, 1881, when he left Plainview, and went to Grand Forks, Dakota Territory, where he engaged in the real-estate and loaning business. Judge Willson was the first judge of probate for Wabasha county. In politics is a democrat. He was married, May 22, 1851, to Sarah E. Cole, in Pennsylvania, who died January 23, 1873, leaving two children, namely, Frank A., of Pembina county, Dakota Territory, and Mary, of Grand Forks. Frank Willson was the first white child born in Wabasha county, south of the Zumbro river.

CAPT. JOHN SAMUEL WALKER was born in New Albany, Indiana, January 4, 1832, of American parents. He left Indiana in the fall of 1844, and went to St. Louis, Missouri, and remained about ten years, engaged in various employments. He then came direct to Wabasha, and engaged in the lumber business as a laborer first, then, in the year of 1856, commenced piloting on the Mississippi and Chippewa rivers, and has continued in same business even since with good success. His education was obtained mostly after he came to Wabasha, from a private teacher, Jno. McKee. He was elected constable, and has served as deputy sheriff of the county. He is a member of the I.O.O.F. in his own town, and also of the Orient Encampment in Wabasha. He was married in the spring of 1855, first to Miss Therice Campbell, second to Elizabeth Birch, May 6, 1856. They are the parents of twelve children, seven of whom are living. Mr. Walker is one of the oldest if not the oldest pioneer in Read's Landing, and if his biography was thoroughly written up, including his travels and experiences while "roughing it" on the Chippewa and Mississippi rivers, from the almost uncivilized times of 1856 to the present day, it would fill a large

volume indeed, and we regret that we are compelled to condense it into this brief space.

CHARLES FREDERICK ROGERS, mayor of Lake City, is descended from an English family that settled in Virginia about two hundred years ago. He was born at Barnstead Parade, New Hampshire, November 17, 1831. Charles Harris Rogers, the father of this subject, was a native of New Jersey, and married Abigail S., daughter of Robert Copp, of New Hampshire. The father was two terms a member of the New Hampshire state senate. In 1849 Charles F. Rogers set out to carve his fortune, having been fitted for the battle of life by a common-school education. After seven years spent as clerk and bookkeeper at Lowell, Massachusetts, he went into the clothing trade in Boston. Subsequently he spent two years in business in Nashua, New Hampshire. In the spring of 1857 he came west and occupied three years as a clerk in Columbus, Wisconsin. On November 1, 1860, at the latter point, he was united in matrimony to Miss Alice R., daughter of Horace C. and Julia A. Cooper. In August of that year he opened a drygoods store in Lake City, in partnership with Mrs. Rogers' father. In the year 1862 he went into the agricultural implement business in connection with the drygoods business. He conducted a successful business here in this line for thirteen years, but kept the implement business up until 1880, and retired to engage in other and lucrative pursuits. He is at present a stockholder and director of the First National Bank, and is well known for business integrity and acumen. Also stockholder in the First National Bank of Wabasha, and vice-president. He was elected mayor of the city in 1883; was the candidate of the republican party for state legislator in 1878. He was one of the original members of the Masonic lodge here, having become connected with that order in Columbus, Wisconsin; is a regular supporter of the Congregational church, of which Mrs. Rogers is a member. The latter is an accomplished lady, and a leader in social and church affairs. Three daughters have been given to grace the handsome home of Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, and christened Helen Julia, Alice Josie and Etta May. They are all becoming musicians.

OZIAS WILCOX, born in 1824, died January 1, 1876. Mr. Wilcox' father was a harnessmaker, and resided at Crown Point, New York, where our subject was born and spent his earlier years. When he was about fifteen he went to Perry, Lake county, Ohio,

and became a sailor on the lakes. From 1852 to 1854 he was in California, from which country he returned with a small capital, which he invested in the forwarding business, with headquarters at Fairport, in copartnership with his brother, B. O. Wilcox. Owing to ill health, he soon resumed the life of a sailor, in charge of one of his own ships. After a year of lake life he found his health still greatly impaired, and pursuant to the advice of his physician came to Minnesota. This was in the spring of 1856. He bought forty acres of Hugh Wiley, along the eastern side of the southeast quarter of section 8, in Plainview, and erected a store and dwelling in one building (the same is now used by the Plainview Bank), and also took up a homestead-claim south of the village. Mr. Wilcox at once assumed a leadership in the affairs of the new town, and up to the time of his death exerted a beneficial influence in all public matters touching the interests of Plainview, where he engaged successfully in the mercantile business until the close of his life. In his early life Mr. Wilcox had few educational advantages, and acquired but a poor common-school education; he, however, had studious tastes, and aspired to gain a broader knowledge of literature and science than the masses find sufficient. All the leading literary periodicals and journals of the day were his constant reading. He was married to Martha Stearns, daughter of Asaph Sterns, of northern Ohio, December 15, 1854. This lady, who survives her husband, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, February 18, 1828, and now resides in Minneapolis. Four children are now living: Helen J. (wife of Dr. G. E. Ricker), Northfield; Asa F., medical student in Philadelphia; Cassius C., Aberdeen, Dakota Territory, and Frances L., attending school in Boston, Massachusetts.

AMZI BRAINARD WATIS NORTON, of Plainview, was born in Chenango county, New York, October 30, 1818. His father, Amzi Norton, was of Connecticut origin, and though a blacksmith by trade, was of a decidedly literary turn of mind, and established quite a local celebrity as a poet. His poetical efforts were chiefly of a religious character, and were put forth to further the Millerite cause, in which Mr. Norton was a firm believer. Our subject's mother was *née* Huldah Barstow, whose lineage dates back to some of the old troopers of the revolution. The family removed to Tioga county, New York, while Amzi was yet a child, and here he spent his youth and received a common-school education. At the age of fourteen he became a clerk in John Stedman's store, at Richford.

He afterward bought out Stedman and ran the store for a time alone, then sold out and accepted the management of a store at West Dryden, New York, then a year each in West Virgil and New Jersey. His next move was westward, to McHenry county, Illinois, where in 1847 he and Josiah Dwight opened a general store at Woodstock. Here he continued in business until the spring of 1857, when he came to Wabasha county and opened a store in Plainview, in conjunction with William Kimbedy. In 1859 he built the store now occupied by Cornwell & Son for a hardware store, and took his brother in as partner. He was deputy postmaster under postmaster Yale, and postmaster four years under President Johnson's administration. He went out of the mercantile business in 1870, and has since devoted the most of his attention to the collection business and the official duties of justice of the peace, which position he has filled almost continuously for the past twenty years. Mr. Norton has been thrice married, his first wife being a Miss Clara Church, of Castile, New York, by whom he had two children, namely, Clarbelle (Mrs. E. A. Pomeroy), of Plainview, and Edith. In 1864 Miss Sarah Sanchfield became his second wife, by whom he had one child, Grant, a student in the Rochester Commercial School.

WILLIAM CLARK, farmer, of Plainview township, was born in the Allegheny mountains, Hardy county, in the State of Virginia, April 23, 1825. His father, Hendricks Clark, owned a mill and distillery. In 1835 the family removed to Canton, Ohio, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1844, when in his twentieth year, our subject went to Indiana, where for eight years he did farm work summers and taught school winters near Goshen. In 1852 Mr. Clark crossed the plains to California, performing the entire journey from Omaha to Sacramento on foot. He tarried in the mining-camps of Downieville, on the Yuba river, for one year, and spent another year farming near Benicia before returning to the states. On May 12, 1856, he located his claim on section 18 in Plainview. To his original quarter-section he has made additions and now owns four hundred acres of fine land just west of Plainview village. Mr. Clark's father was a Quaker, and sought to bring up his children in the way they should go, but his son William was not always the most tractable boy, and when ten or twelve years old used to devote more time to hunting, fishing and nutting than to Sunday schools; but notwithstanding his wildness there was no innate wickedness in his heart, while his mind was endowed with those literary tastes which rendered him a fine student.

EDWARD FRANKLIN HOPKINS was born at Manchester, Maine, September 3, 1849. At the age of five years his parents, Wm. H. Hopkins and Rhoda M. moved to Readfield, Maine, where in 1858 his father died, leaving a good property to the widow and the two small children, of which Edward was the younger. The following year the mother moved with the family to Boston, Massachusetts, where for two years the children received the benefits of a fine school. In April, 1860, they came to Minnesota, arriving at Lake City late in the evening. The following morning Mrs. Hopkins became Mrs. Standish, by being joined in wedlock to Rev. E. A. Standish, of Mazeppa, the wedding taking place at the residence of DeWitt C. Sterry. Edward A. Standish was a Methodist clergyman, and a direct descendant of Capt. Miles Standish, of the May-Flower. Mrs. Hopkins had not seen Mr. Standish for about twenty years, until the arrival in Lake City. They had known each other in their earlier days. They came at once to Mazeppa and occupied the Standish homestead. The war breaking out soon after this, Mr. Standish's sons, Merit G. and Miles E. joined the 1st and 3d regiments respectively, Minn. Vols., leaving Edward, the only remaining boy, at home to work the farm. Several years of hard labor for Edward followed. At the close of the war he was placed in school at Red Wing, and afterward at Hamline University. He rapidly developed a taste for learning. He afterward went to Rockford, Illinois, and took a full course in a commercial school at that place. After this he went to Lake City and clerked for C. F. Young, and has followed this business ever since, being at the present writing engaged with E. L. Ford & Co., of Mazeppa. On December 20, 1875, he was married to Josephine Sutherland. They have two children, Hattie and James Shirley. Besides his duties in the store, he has also an insurance business, and is notary public. He has also been engaged for several years in breeding and raising for market fine hogs. His sales of fine animals during 1882-3 amounted to over fifteen hundred dollars.

PATRICK McDONOUGH died in the town of Greenfield, March 19, 1883, aged seventy-eight. He was born in Tiernay, County Galway, Ireland, and married Ann Lee, of the same parish, who died there. She was the mother of nine children, two of whom are living. Mr. McDonough afterward married Nappy Sullivan, who died in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1851, three years after the removal of the family to America. Three children were given to the second Mrs. McDonough,

but all are now deceased. After some years' residence in Cincinnati, and two years on a farm in Mason county, Kentucky, Mr. McDonough came to Greenfield, and settled on section 31, where he continued to dwell during the remainder of his life. Himself and family were all reared in the Roman Catholic church. The youngest child, Mary, is now the wife of Larry Calhoun, and resides in Wabasha.

MILES McDONOUGH, son of Patrick, whose sketch appears above, was born in the same parish in 1832. His education was supplied by the parish school before he came to America with his father. He was four years employed on Ohio and Mississippi river steamboats, most of the time as watchman. He came to Greenfield with his father, and was his most valuable assistant. Is now the proprietor of six hundred and eighty acres of land, of which three hundred are improved. His products are diversified, embracing both grain and domestic animals. In 1883 his crops included eighteen hundred and twenty-five bushels of wheat, eight hundred and fifty of barley, eight hundred of oats, and forty tons of hay. In 1867 a large and handsome frame house was built, and is now occupied by the family. Mr. M. has been five years school director, and was elected town supervisor in 1879-80-1-2. Ann Flaherty, to whom he was wedded in 1857, is a native of Lettermullin, same county as her husband. They have nine children living. Mary Ann, the eldest, is now Mrs. Edward Drury, and dwells in Wabasha; Nora, Agnes, Edward, Maggie, Katie, Michael, Lydia and Maud are at home. Patrick Henry, the third child, died at St. Francis' Seminary, Milwaukee, October 13, 1879. This was a youth of great promise, and had nearly completed the third year of his study for the priesthood at the time of his demise. He was born February 7, 1862, and his early life was passed on his father's farm, and the rudiments of his education were acquired at the common school. He soon developed a rarely intellectual character, and his life was early set apart for the holy calling from which death snatched him. He was a very studious youth, and was a leader in all his classes, and his death was universally regretted by the church in this country.

PATRICK McCARTHY (deceased) became a permanent resident of Greenfield in 1855, and died there in 1870, aged fifty-six years. Mr. McCarthy was born in the parish of Castle-Connell, County Limerick, Ireland, and was reared on a farm there. On reaching manhood he set out for America, and spent some years in railroad

work in New York and at Galena, Illinois. He came up the Mississippi in the spring of 1854, and took up land near what is now Lake City. This he sold in a few weeks, and went back to Galena. Here he was married during the same year to Miss Ann Ryan, who still survives him. Mrs. McCarthy was born in the parish of Marugh, County Limerick. When this couple came to Greenfield they settled on section 26, where they dwelt ten years. Some more land was then acquired by purchase on section 27, where the husband died and the widow now resides with her youngest son. Mr. McCarthy served some years as town supervisor, and was treasurer of his school district for the first fourteen years of its existence. He was always a democrat, as are his sons, and all were baptized in the Catholic church. At his death the father left four hundred and forty-one acres of land, which has been equitably divided between the widow and heirs. All the children living were born in this township, James, the eldest, March 5, 1860. He was studious in his habits, and became a proficient penman. In 1880 he went to Chicago, and found employment with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company as waybill clerk. His faithfulness and ability have been appreciated, and he has steadily advanced to his present position as head collector in the city. John, the second son, was born June 15, 1861, and has spent all his life here on the farm. His education was supplied by the common schools of the town, and although equally as capable for business as his brother, has chosen to be his widowed mother's stay. Elizabeth, the youngest child, dwells at home, and is now teaching school at Theilman.

* GEORGE W. HALL (deceased) became a resident of Wabasha in 1857, engaging in the sale of furniture. He was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1824. His parents, Moses and Catharine Hall, were natives of the same state. He was reared on a farm, and engaged in the grocery trade in Muscatine, Iowa, in 1854. Sarah Butturff, daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth Butturff, of Pennsylvania, was born in Cumberland county, same state, February 28, 1825. The latter was united in marriage with Mr. Hall February 6, 1849, and still survives him. After three years of trade in Iowa our subject came to Wabasha, and opened a furniture store in partnership with Mrs. Hall's brother, Samuel Butturff. In 1860 he took up a homestead in Glasgow township, on which he dwelt three years. Being in delicate health, he sold out and returned to Wabasha. Here he was some time a clerk in Weatherbee's store.

For some years after this he kept a meat-market. He built one house in South Wabasha when he first came here. He afterward bought and improved others. At his death, May 7, 1870, he was possessed of two adjoining residences on Alleghaney street, now owned by his widow. Mr. Hall was a member of the Masonic brotherhood. Having little education himself, he appreciated the value of schools, and was active in fostering them. He was a contributor to the support of all churches, but the Episcopal was his favorite. He was a firm adherent of the democratic party in politics. The third child and only daughter, Anna, married John A. Canfield, of Kellogg, and is now deceased. The sons, in order of birth, are: Henry W., Greenfield; William Parker and George W., Prairie View, Kansas.

ELIJAH STOUT (deceased) was born in Middletown, New Jersey, February 23, 1806. John and Martha Stout, his parents, were also natives of New Jersey. The former served the colonies as a soldier in the revolutionary army, his pretty wife in the meantime attending to affairs at home. One day while she was engaged in boiling soap a passing British officer attempted to kiss her, and received a dab of hot soap in his face for his pains. In early life Elijah Stout went to New York city and engaged in mercantile life. At one time he had two stores in operation there. In 1827 he was married here, the bride being Julia A., only daughter of George Cooper, Esq. Thirteen children were the result of this union, six of whom are now living. The mother died in 1850 at Middletown, whither Mr. Stout returned in 1831. He had three stores in Monmouth county, and held the office of assessor from 1831 to 1856, over twenty years, and was judge of the county court over two terms, resigning that office to come west in 1856. July of the latter year found him a resident of Lake City, where his talents and enterprise were needed. He at once took part in the efforts being put forth to establish a city on a moral and business foundation. He was among the first to advocate measures for the general welfare, and was always called upon to preside at public meetings. When the poor or sick needed aid or relief his hand was always ready to minister. When he first came here he served two years as justice of the peace, and afterward till the time of his death as assessor. In politics he was always a democrat, and never forgot his christian dignity while party strife raged. During the late civil war he was among the foremost and truest supporters of the government. He was a life-long member of the Baptist church, and was among the very few who organized a society

here in 1857. He was both an Odd-Fellow and a Mason, and none were more ready to aid in acts of benevolence and charity. He possessed a singularly sympathetic nature, and having once made a friend, held him through life. He was almost invariably requested to conduct the funerals of friends or neighbors. His faith in christianity continued to the end, and he passed away January 24, 1881, after an illness of nearly three months. In 1854 he married Caroline M., widow of Judge John Murphy, of New York, and mother of Henry C. Murphy, the well-known attorney of New York city. Mrs. Stout still survives, and is resident in New York. Two daughters of Judge Stout were drowned here in June, 1858, under most distressing circumstances, as related elsewhere. Timothy, the second living son, died at Marshall, this state, in the fall of 1883, aged forty-nine years. He served as captain of Co. I, 2d Minn. regt., during the civil war, and was wounded at the battle of Mill Spring. John resides at Minneapolis, Edward in Texas, Caroline (Murray) at Long Branch, Eliza J. (Williamson) at Duluth, and George and James C. in Lake City.

GEORGE C. STOUT, merchant, Lake City, is the eldest son of Judge Stout, and was born in the State of New York. When quite young, his parents settled in Middletown, New Jersey, and he was reared in that village, receiving the benefit of its advanced schools. He was married in Middlesex county, the bride being Miss Adelaide Perrine, a daughter of Judge John Perrine, of Middlesex county court; the latter came of a long-lived family, having reached the age of eighty-six when he died, in January, 1884. Mrs. Stout's maternal grandmother lived to be over one hundred and one. Mr. Stout became a resident of Lake City April 15, 1857, and has dwelt here continuously since. He engaged in mercantile business, and in 1870 began an exclusive clothing and furnishing goods trade. In 1876 G. M. Dwelle became a partner, and on January 1, 1884, J. C. Hassinger entered the firm. The business is prosperous, and is conducted in a building owned by the firm, corner of Washington and Center streets. It is a double brick, two stories high, and was built in 1882. The structure that stood here April 1, 1882, was totally consumed by fire on the night of the 22d of that month, inflicting a loss of twelve thousand dollars on Stout & Dwelle. There was a partial insurance, and next morning the senior partner started east after a new stock of goods. The present store was at once erected, and stands as a monument to his courage and perseverance. His

religion is the golden rule, and his political principles are championed by the republican party. He is at present one of the city council. Three children have been given to Mr. and Mrs. Stout. George, the eldest, is in business in St. Paul. Frances and Ada P. remain to grace the pleasant home of their parents.

HON. PATRICK HENRY RAHILLY, the most extensive farmer and stock-raiser in Wabasha county, if not in southern Minnesota, resides in Mount Pleasant township, on his immense farm of twelve hundred acres. Mr. Rahilly was born on a farm near the city of Limerick, Ireland, March 8, 1834, and is perhaps the most successful man who ever came to Minnesota a youth and without means. His childhood, till the age of ten years, was spent on the farm, after which he was placed at school in the city of Limerick, where he received a classical education, though his collegiate course was but partially completed, as his father, Mathew Rahilly, decided on emigrating with his family to the United States, in the sixteenth year of our subject's age. They sailed from the city of Limerick on May 2, 1849, and landed in New York in the month of June. The family soon after settled in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where the father still lives, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. In his eighteenth year young Rahilly left his parental roof with a determination that, if honest industry and faithful application to business had its reward, he would not only make a home for himself but a name among his fellowmen. His first two years was passed in Cayuga county, New York, as a farm hand, where he early acquired a thorough knowledge of handling and dealing in live-stock. After serving his time, including the stipulated month's notice to his employer, he went west to Chicago, in 1854, whither he had been attracted by circulars scattered through the east by the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Not finding the desired opening there, he pushed on to Milwaukee, and from there by stage to Dunleith, where he boarded a river steamer bound for St. Paul. While on this his first trip up the Father of Waters, the uncivilized appearance of the country, the sight of numerous squads of half-dressed and less than half-civilized Indians, and the thoughts of the old eastern home, surrounded by its many blessings and advantages, caused unbidden tears to flow. On reaching Wabasha prairie (now Winona), he disembarked, and soon after made his way west to the new town site of Rochester, Olmsted county, Minnesota, where he at once found employment with the Hon. W. D. Lowery, who was then opening up a

large farm, as well as conducting a mercantile interest, to which was soon after added a banking business. In time, Mr. Lowery saw in his employé the honor and ability that merited a better position than that of a common hand, and, for the mutual benefit of both parties, placed him in the bank as superintendent, and also made him an equal partner in the farm interests. In August, 1860, Mr. Rahilly severed his connection with Mr. Lowery, and on the 23d of the same month, at Winona, was united in marriage with Miss Catharine Norton, a native of County Galway, Ireland, and a daughter of James Norton, who came with his family to America in 1848. Mr. Rahilly's first and final move after marriage was to his quarter-section of land in Mount Pleasant township, on Sec. 22, T. 11, R. 13, pre-empted by him in 1858. Here he built a temporary residence, and, in the strict sense of the word, started according to his means, and from that day to the present writing has continued to prosper. Acre to acre, farm to farm has been added, till one unbroken farm now numbering twelve hundred acres surrounds his first purchase, on which now stands one of the finest and most substantial brick residences in the state, outside of St. Paul and Minneapolis. It was erected during the summer of 1880, on the site of an elegant one destroyed by fire in March of that year. His entire farming interests are all conducted by himself, with the aid of hired help, keeping a large number of hands during the summer season, and overseeing all branches of his extensive business the year round. It was not until late years that Mr. Rahilly allowed himself to be drawn into politics. The public had for some time seen in him the executive ability and independence to wisely direct state affairs, and in 1874 prevailed on him to accept a nomination to the state legislature. He was put on the ticket of the democratic party and elected by a flattering majority. He was three times subsequently elected to the same position, and once to the state senate. In 1875 he was placed in nomination and run by his party on the state ticket for auditor, but his party being in a hopeless minority, he was defeated, though in this and adjoining counties he ran ahead of his ticket. To Mr. Rahilly the young men of today may safely be pointed as an example to follow—a man who has made his way from incipiency to manhood's ripest years. In business, as in war, there are constant promotions of the successful operator, and each promotion is a victory won, for "Peace hath her victories no less than war." The smaller acts of life, the

finer threads of principle, are the index to what life is or may be. Mr. Rahilly has an interesting family of five children, who are receiving the educational advantages of the St. Paul, Milwaukee and Massachusetts schools and colleges. Their names, in the order of their birth, are: Jennie I., Mary A., James M., Catharine A. and Margaret. One son, John T., died very suddenly of cerebro-spinal meningitis, caused by a fall while in attendance at the Lake City schools, in the twelfth year of his age.

CALVIN DICKINSON VILAS, M.D., was the first physician to locate in Lake City, and today is among its foremost and successful practitioners. His birth dates May 1, 1822, at Antwerp, Jefferson county, New York. His parents, Nathaniel Vilas and Betsey Dickinson, were born in New Hampshire, and the former enjoyed a government pension during his latter years, on account of services during the war of 1812. For many years the father operated a large tannery, which he built at Sterling Center, New York, and here our subject laid the foundation of a more complete education. After attending two courses of medical lectures at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and a course at Woodstock, Vermont, he graduated at the latter place in 1846. In December of this year he married Mary C., daughter of William and Mary C. (Wright) Ford. Mrs. Vilas is four years her husband's junior, and was born in Antwerp, and reared in Sterling, New York. Dr. Vilas began the practice of his profession at Red Creek, Wayne county, New York, and subsequently spent a year in Oswego county. Thence he emigrated to Racine county, Wisconsin, and located in the town of Caledonia, where he continued in the practice of his profession nine years. In September, 1856, he removed to Lake City, where he permanently located, and soon built up a lucrative and successful practice, which has for many years occupied almost his entire time and attention. Despite the cares of his large practice, the doctor takes time to foster and encourage educational interests and the public schools. During his residence in Wisconsin, he served one year as superintendent of schools, and has been on the school board in Lake City the last six years, and was unanimously for the full term in the spring of 1884. Politically he has always stood by the republican party. His living children are: Walter N., practicing medicine at Racine, Wisconsin; Elbert E., at Clark, Dakota; George W., at St. Paul, Minnesota; Carrie M., died, aged seventeen years.

REV. WILLIAM GARDAM, rector of St. Mark's church, Lake City, was born in Clitheroe, Lancashire, England, October 18, 1851, and was educated there in the common branches. In 1872 he entered the Headingley College, at Yorkshire, England, where he pursued the study of the classics, mathematics and theology. In 1875 he became a student at the Lincoln Theological College, and at the same time became an under-graduate of the University of London. At the end of two years he was ordained deacon, and, the following year, priest in the Lincoln Cathedral, England, by the Rt. Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, bishop of Lincoln. His first ministerial work was curate of Bourne Abbey church, Lincolnshire, England, where he remained from 1877 to 1879. At this juncture he found himself prostrated with a nervous breakdown, and in October, 1879, came to America with a view to improving his health. In the fall of 1880 he was called to the rectorship of the St. Paul's church at Plymouth, Wisconsin, whence he came to Lake City in May, 1883. He was married December 27, 1881, at Milwaukee, by Bishop Welles, to Miss Mary Chase Smith, a great-granddaughter of Bishop Chase, and daughter of the noted railroad man, H. N. Smith, of Milwaukee. Mr. Gardam's father, James B. Gardam, who is a scientific chemist, now resides at Cleveland, Ohio.

DWIGHT FREDERICK BROOKS, physician at Minneiska, was ushered into this world June 10, 1849, at Redfield, New York. His parents, Sheldon and Jeanette Brooks, were natives of the same state. Both his father's father and mother's father were participants in the war of 1812. At the age of seven years our subject came to Beaver, Winona county, Minnesota, where he remained till 1862, at which time he took up his abode at Minneiska. Up to this time his education had been received at the common schools; but now he pursued the studies of Latin and Greek, under the tutorship of Mr. W. B. Bunnell, a noted educator at that time. Soon after this he placed himself in the medical department of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, but graduated in medicine at Long Island College Hospital, in 1876. Since that time he has been not only following his profession, but is largely engaged in commercial pursuits. In 1876 Mr. Brooks was chosen as delegate to attend the American Medical Association at Philadelphia, and has remained a permanent member ever since. He is also a member of the Minnesota State Medical Society and of the Wabasha County Medical Society. In 1875 he was united in marriage to Anna G. Keyes, of Winona, and have two children,

Harry K., born in September, 1876, and Dwight S., born in March, 1878. Mrs. Brooks is a member of the Congregational church. Dr. Brooks' parents, who were many years residents of Minneiska, removed to Winona, where the former died in the spring of 1883. He was well known there as one of the noble men of that county's early settlement.

THOMAS TALMAN JENKS, Lake City, whose grandfather with two brothers came from England and settled in Connecticut and New Hampshire just previous to the outbreak of the war of the revolution, was born in Lamoile, Vermont, July 4, 1823. His parents were Jeremiah and Hephibeth (Talman) Jenks, and were natives of Lyon, New Hampshire; the latter a descendant of a Holland family who emigrated to the colonies about the middle of the last century. Mr. Jenks, like his father, was reared a farmer, and followed that as a business till his advent into Minnesota in 1856. The same season he built a shingle mill at Central Point. Six years later he bought a planing mill located at the foot of Dwelle street, and soon after converted it into a shingle factory, and time converted it into a tenement, which has long since passed out of existence. He was married at Elmore, Vermont, December 14, 1845, to Elmira Bailey, a native of the same state, born April 18, 1827. To them were born six children, three of whom are living, whose names in the order of their birth are: Lucelia A., born in Massachusetts, September 7, 1846, now the wife of John W. Northfield; Francis H., born in Vermont, April 18, 1848, and Elwin T., born in same state, September 10, 1853. The three deceased were: Eugene A., Emma A. and Ada, aged eighteen months, seven years, and fourteen years, respectively.

JERRY DADY, farmer, Greenfield, is among the early residents of Wabasha county, having come to Wabasha in 1855. In 1856 he settled on his present farm. His residence is on section 35, and he has a large farm, part of which lies in Watopa township. Mr. Dady was born in Castle Grogery, County Kerry, Ireland, and was reared on the farm that had been for many generations in possession of his ancestors. His education was supplied by rate schools, and remained there until thirty years old. He then married Nora O'Donnell, a native of the same parish, and together they set out to make a home in America. For several years he was employed in railroad construction in Vermont, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. From the latter state he came to Minnesota as above related. He has been

industrious, and has thereby secured a competence. In public affairs he has always sustained the Democratic party, as have his sons, and all the members of his family are in good standing in the Roman Catholic church at Wabasha. There are five children, resident as follows: Eugene, Warren, Minnesota; Mary (Mrs. Maurice Durgan), Black River Falls, Wisconsin; Nora (John Drysdale), Kellogg; Michael, Wabasha; John, at home. The latter is the prop of his parents in their old age, and is a rising young man. He is now serving the third successive term as town clerk.

MICHAEL U. DADY, Wabasha, son of the above last-named subject, was born in Greenfield, October 7, 1855. He was reared there, and attended the common school. When eighteen years old he took up blacksmith work in Kellogg, and has followed it ever since. Became a resident of Wabasha in 1879; worked some time in a machine shop, and is now employed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company as blacksmith and repairer. In 1879 he married Fanny Hudson, who was born in Pierce county, Wisconsin, of Scotch and English parents. They have a son, born June 18, 1880, and christened Charles.

ABNER TIBBITTS, who is mentioned as among the first to locate where Lake City now stands, was a native of the State of Maine. He came to Racine, Wisconsin, in 1853, and there married, and in 1855 came to Lake City. Here Messrs. Abner Dwelle and Samuel Doughty gave him an interest in the new town site just being platted by them. He was a man of good address and possessed of excellent argumentative qualities, hence very useful in booming a new town. This ability, well used, was perhaps the principal consideration received for the share he became possessor of in the real estate here. He was a man of aggressive characteristics and filled a few positions of trust to the state and nation. In 1878 he went to New Mexico, where he is now filling a position in a custom-house.

DR. P. A. JEWELL (deceased), once a prominent resident of Lake City, was born in the State of New York and was educated in the classical course at Oberlin, Ohio, and graduated from the medical department of the Ann Arbor University. During the war of 1861-5 he was appointed to the hospital service in Washington, and there did the government efficient service. He was married August 20, 1863, at Morris, Illinois, to Miss Catharine Underwood, a graduate of the Female Medical College, of Philadelphia, and sister of J. M. Underwood, of this city. He came to Lake City in 1868,

and established the nursery which now bears his name. The doctor and his noble wife were only spared to their fellow citizens a very few years, and now repose in Lake City's beautiful cemetery. They left an unblemished name, but no posterity.

SILAS GEROME SMITH, carpenter and builder, is one of the pioneers of this county and father of the first white child born in Highland township. His grandfather, Jared Smith, was a native of Maine, was a farmer and settled at Pompey Hill, Oswego county, New York. Here was born and reared Israel Smith, the father of this subject, who followed blacksmithing from sixteen years of age. He married Eliza Richer, who was born in West Monroe, same county. Silas G. Smith was born September 13, 1833, at the same place as his father. For seven years he worked with his father at his trade, and never went to school after he was ten years old. At twenty-five he began carpenter work, having previously been employed for some time as filer and sawyer in a mill. After losing all his possessions by fire, he determined to seek a home in the New West, and came to Wabasha county, locating on land in Highland in the fall of 1854. In the spring of that year he married Ellen S. Jacott, who died May 17, 1876, leaving two children. Julia Ann, the eldest, born January 20, 1857, is the wife of Julius B. Lewis, in Wabasha. Silas Jerome resides with his father, and was twenty years old March 5 last. Mr. Smith made his home on his farm until 1875. August 31, 1864, he entered Co. A, 3d Minn. regt., as a recruit. He was placed on detached service, and remained at Duvall's Bluff most of the time till discharged, July 28, 1865. Since 1875 his home has been in Wabasha, where he owns two lots on the levee. In May, 1877, he married Isabel A. Robinson, who is a native of Oxford, Massachusetts. Despite his meager schooling Mr. Smith has contrived to secure a good fund of general information, and is an intelligent citizen. In political matters he affiliates with the democratic party. He was two years constable in Highland, and subsequently served as deputy county sheriff. He has been connected with a Baptist church which now indicates his religious faith. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Congregational church in Wabasha. Mr. Smith is a member of the Equitable Aged Union. He has been engaged since his residence here in millwright work, and house, boat and pontoon building. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway pontoons at Read's Landing and Prairie du Chien show his handiwork; also one at Lacon, Illinois.

PATRICK FRANCIS RYAN, teacher, was born near Elmira, New York, October 18, 1856. His parents, Patrick C. and Johanna Ryan, were born in Limerick, Ireland, and came to America in 1848. For several years the father was employed in railroad construction, and settled in Greenfield township, where he now resides, in 1857. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common school in Greenfield and in the Wabasha city schools. He has been employed on a steamboat, on river lumber fleets, and on the railroad. During the winter of 1883-4 he had charge of the Minneiska school, the term completing his thirty-sixth month of teaching. He is highly regarded by school superintendents, and his services are in great demand. For some time his home has been in Wabasha. He is a member of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, and has represented this county in the state and national conventions of that body. He has also acted as delegate in several democratic county conventions, and was secretary of the Wabasha Hancock Club in 1880. Mr. Ryan is a young man of more than ordinary ability, and the writer is glad to note that his talents are likely to be fully appreciated by his fellow-citizens.

JOHN McDONALD (deceased) was born and reared in Sligo, Ireland, where he learned the blacksmith's trade. He became a resident of Wabasha in 1856, and after working for Oliver Cratte some time, he purchased and operated a shop on Alleghaney street. His death occurred May 7, 1879, after a long illness. His age at this time was about sixty years. Previous to coming here he spent several years in Lexington, Kentucky. In March, 1862, he married Miss Mary Agnes Cavanaugh, who was born in Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1844. On account of his long illness, Mr. McDonald's estate was encumbered with debt, but his widow has become independent by industry and good management. She has a nice home on the corner of Second and Alleghaney streets, and is educating her children well. There are four children, christened John, Katy, Louis and Molly Agnes. The firstborn, Joseph, died at six months of age. All are members in good standing of the Roman Catholic church.

LEWIS DE CAMP, carpenter, Wabasha, is a son of David and Sarah De Camp, all born in Harrisburg, Giles county, Virginia — this subject on January 12, 1821. His grandfather was a native of North Carolina, and was a soldier in the war of 1812, as was his father. Lewis De Camp was raised on a farm, and at twenty-five

learned the carpenter's trade. He had previously spent some years in driving a six-horse freight team. In 1854 he went to Iowa City, Iowa, and engaged in farming, and came thence to Wabasha three years later. His home has ever since been here, and carpenter-work has received most of his attention. He now has considerable practice as a horse-farrier. He has eighty acres of land in Wisconsin, and two lots where his home is in Wabasha. In 1845 he married Adelia Duncan, native of his own county, as were her parents, Landon and Sarah Duncan. Five children made complete their family circle: Eliza Jane (Mrs. L. Malin), resides at Read's Landing; Mary (Blanchard), Massachusetts; Ira, sketched below; Alexander and Thomas reside with their parents. Mr. De Camp finds spiritual comfort in the faith of Universalism, and has always been an adherent of the republican party.

IRA DE CAMP, Mississippi pilot, of Wabasha, was born in Harrisburg, January 26, 1850, and is the third child of Lewis De Camp, whose record is found above. He attended the city schools till fifteen years old, and then went on Mississippi lumber rafts. For the last five years he has been a steamboat pilot, for which occupation fifteen years of life on the river have amply fitted him. He has built two houses on Main street, one of which he occupies, the other now in process of completion (March, 1884). He is a member of the E. A. U., and of the Episcopal church. His political support has always been given to republicanism. In 1876 he was united in marriage to Miss Addie Benedict, daughter of James K. Benedict. Mrs. De Camp was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, and came here when young. Two children have been given this couple, and christened Ora and James Lewis.

JOSEPH E. FAVROW, merchant, was born at Champlain, Clinton county, New York, in 1827. His father, Lonis Favrow, came from France to join the American army in the war of 1812, and settled in this country. He married Josephine Duval, who became the mother of our subject. The latter's early life was passed in his native town, where he obtained the rudiments of an education. When fourteen he entered an iron foundry, and spent several years as a moulder. In 1854 he went to Rockford, Illinois, and engaged in the livery business. In the fall of 1856 he became a resident of Lake City, and at once opened the first hotel there. This was called the "Lake City House," and stood on the corner of Washington and Center streets, until destroyed by the great fire of April, 1882. He after-

ward kept a livery stable, and was five years in the butcher business. After this he engaged in merchandising, and removed his stock to Donnelly, this state, in 1880. For the past three years he has been postmaster of that thriving town. He was four years a member of the Lake City common council, and some time an active member of the school board. His political action has ever been with the republican party. He still holds his connection in all the degrees with the Masonic order in Lake City, and yet holds property here. In 1862 Mr. Favrow enlisted for three years in Co. G, 8th Minn. Vols., and served two years on the western frontier, participating in the battle of Stony Ridge, Dakota, and in several other slight engagements with the Indians. The remainder of his term was passed with the western army in fighting rebels, taking a hand in the battles of the Cedars (near Murphreesboro) and Kingston, North Carolina, and was discharged at the close of the war. In 1862 Mr. Favrow espoused Miss Ellen Conway, daughter of Michael Conway, one of the pioneers of Central Point. Mrs. Favrow is thirteen years her husband's junior, and was born near Ogdensburg, New York. Two children are included in Mrs. Favrow's family. The eldest, Franklin Fayette, is with his parents. Ida May is now in attendance at the Lake City schools.

JACOB BUSH, mason, Wabasha, was born at Moscow, in the District of Montreal, Canada, February 1, 1830. His great-grandfather came from France, and settled in Canada. His father, Zabatias, was born and reared in the same locality as himself. His name has been changed since he came here, and as he had no education, he is unable to give the original French spelling. His early life was spent on a Canadian farm. For some years he was employed in ironworks on Lake Champlain, and he found various employments in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. In 1852 he came west, and spent a year on a farm at Columbus, Wisconsin. He came to Wabasha in 1853, and found employment with the fur traders. He claimed land, and afterward sold out. In 1861 he enlisted in the U. S. Vols., Co. G, 5th Minn. regt. Served in the western army; in the siege of Corinth, Buell's expedition, battles of Tusculumbia, Chattanooga, second Corinth, Iuka, siege of Vicksburg, battle Guntown, Red River expedition, battle Nashville, siege and capture of forts about Mobile. At Nashville he received a flesh-wound from piece of an exploding shell. In all he was an actor in thirty-two battles, besides several skirmishes, and was discharged from service

in September, 1865. He returned to Wabasha, and has chiefly been employed in mason-work since. He was a member of the G. A. R., while a lodge existed here. He was reared in the Catholic church, and adheres to the democratic party. In 1855 he married Susan Montraill, who was born in Mendota, this state, and died in November, 1880. Of her twelve children ten survive her. Josephine, the eldest, now wife of David Pugh, resides in Greenfield; Isabel (Mrs. William Edwards), Oliver, Lucy (Frank Hoffer) and Emily reside in Wabasha. The rest are at home, christened as follows: Jacob, James, Gracie, Susan, Addie and Frank.

LAWRENCE CALHOUN, lumberman, Wabasha, is a native of Ireland, born in Dublin, August 15, 1826. When he was a year old his parents, Thomas and Mary (Hackett) Calhoun, came to America, and soon settled at Shullsburg, Wisconsin, where the father engaged in mining. His youth was spent in the city of Galena, and in 1845 he came up the Mississippi and was employed during the summer on the Chippewa river survey. The following winter he was employed in lumbering by Allen & Boss at Chippewa Falls, and nearly all his life since has been spent in lumbering. In the early days he ran a keelboat on the Chippewa and Mississippi, and often shared his supplies with the Indians, who, in turn, often shared their game with him and always remained friendly. In the winter of 1849-50 he carried the mail on his back between Chippewa Falls and Wabasha, making weekly trips. For the past twelve years he has been employed by the Mississippi Logging and Boom Co., and has dwelt in Wabasha, where he has a fine home on Second street. For nine years previously he lived at Read's Landing, and while here, one day, Mrs. Calhoun drove off a saucy Indian with her mop. Mr. Calhoun's marriage occurred in 1858, the bride being Mary, widow of Thomas Sullivan, who died in Highland in 1856. Mrs. Calhoun is a sister of Miles McDonough, elsewhere sketched in this book, and was born in the same place. She is the mother of ten living children, as follows: Anna (Mrs. M. A. Cummings), Minneapolis; Maria (born July 8, 1856, in Highland), Brainard, Minnesota; Mary E. (John Gorman), Kellogg; the others are at home, viz: Sarah, Lydia, Minnie, Maggie, Katy, George, Aurelia and Clara. Rosella, the ninth child, is deceased.

THOMAS WOOD, farmer, is one of the most intelligent and progressive of Watopa's farmers, and is prosperous accordingly. He came into Indian Creek valley, a comparatively poor man, in

1865, and is now the proprietor of five hundred and twenty acres, of which one hundred and fifty are under cultivation. The rearing of stock occupies a part of his attention, and considerable grain is also produced. Mr. Wood was born June 25, 1819, in Disser-Surges, County Cork, Ireland. He was reared after the manner of Irish farmers' sons, and educated in the national schools. When he had reached the age of twenty-nine he set out from Liverpool for America on the sail-vessel Hartley Boston, landing in New Orleans after a voyage of two months. Thence he came up the Mississippi to Galena, and spent some time in farming in Illinois. In the spring of 1864 he came to this county and bought a farm in Mount Pleasant, which he sold as soon as the crop was removed. After spending a winter in Iowa, he returned and settled on Indian Creek, on section 27, where he continues to reside. In all his travels and labors he has been attended by a most worthy and faithful helpmeet. Eliza Buttermore was born in the same parish three years later than Mr. Wood, and was married to him in 1840. Both are members of the Methodist church, and Mr. Wood is a temperate man in both precept and example. He has always supported the republican party, and his only public service has been that of school treasurer. Five children were given to Mr. and Mrs. Wood, of whom only two are living. The first and second born, Mary Jane and John, died at one and two years of age respectively. Robert H., the third, died at the age of twenty-six, while serving his third term as town clerk. The living are Thomas Edwin and William Joseph, at home. The former was elected town treasurer in the spring of 1884.

EDGAR T ROLLINS, of the Town of Elgin, is the son of Orvis V. and Mary O. Rollins, who were among the early settlers of the town, and was born in this town on October 27, 1860. In his early years he received a common-school education, and at the age of nineteen he obtained the appointment of teacher of a school in the town of Salem, county of Olmsted. Here he "wielded the birch" for one term, afterward teaching for one term in the Evans district of his native town, working on his father's farm during the summer season. During the spring of 1880 Mr. Rollins was appointed station agent and telegraph operator at Elgin station, from the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, which position he held for two years and a half, when he resigned, and since that time he has not been actively engaged in any business. While acting as operator at Elgin station, the disastrous cyclone of July

21, 1883, occurred, and it was Mr. Rollins who sent the first telegram that conveyed the news of this terrible event to the outer world. On September 23, 1883, Mr. Rollins was united in marriage with Miss Rose M. Bentley, of the town of Viola, Olmsted county. Mr. Rollins is noted as an excellent telegraph operator, and a young man of much promise and ability. He is a member of Elgin lodge, No. 115, A.F.A.M., in which lodge he was made a Master Mason about one year ago.

GEORGE FARRAR, farmer, of the village of Elgin, resides in one of the handsomest and most substantial frame dwellings to be found in this section of the country, situated on the southwest quarter of section 27, where he conducts his farm. He is a son of Calvin and Almira H. Farrar, and was born in Moretown, Washington county, Vermont, May 31, 1833. In his early youth our subject worked on his father's farm in his native state, attending the common schools of the district during the winter. During the month of September, 1853, when twenty years of age, he determined to strike out on his own account, and went west as far as Beloit, Wisconsin, where he hired out by the month to a farmer in whose employ he remained for eleven months, when he pushed farther west to St. Charles, Minnesota. In the spring of 1855, in company with George and Curtis Bryant and Henry H. Atherton (the latter of whom had accompanied our subject from Vermont, and shared his fortunes with him), he left St. Charles to seek his home yet farther west, and about April 7, 1855, arrived in that part of Greenwood Prairie now known as Elgin, where he determined to locate. Mr. Farrar is therefore not only one of the original four pioneers of the town, but he is also "boss carpenter" of the first log house ever erected in Elgin, and afterward kept the first hotel started in the town. In the fall of 1855 he filed on the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 17, in the timber-land. He had also previously taken a claim consisting of an eighty on section 26, and an eighty on section 27, about April 8 or 9, 1855, which was jumped by Leonard Laird, in the spring of 1856, during Mr. Farrar's absence in the east, where he went December 6, 1855, returning to the prairie from his native state during the month of May, 1856, his brother Waldo, who was afterward killed while serving his country as second lieutenant of Co. I, 1st regt. Minn. Inf., at the battle of Gettysburg, coming with him. The first marriage of residents of the new town of Elgin was that of George Farrar to Miss Emeline Bryant, daughter of

John and Lavinia Bryant. The ceremony was performed at Winona, Minnesota, August 13, 1856. The issue of this union consists of two sons, Will E. and Frank F., both of whom assist their father on his farm in the summer, and teach school during the winter months. Mr. Farrar has frequently been called upon by the people to represent them in different political offices in his adopted town, having held the offices of supervisor, chairman of board of supervisors, town treasurer and constable, besides having received from the state the appointment of captain in the 9th regt. Minn. State Militia, on January 28, 1863. Besides being one of the pioneer settlers of the town, Mr. Farrar justly deserves mention as one of the pioneers in religious matters and temperance work. He was connected with the first religious society organized in the town, has always contributed largely to the cause of Christianity, and is now one of the influential members of the Methodist Church South, which he and his wife joined during the winter of 1877-8, while he has ever been a most active and effective worker in the great temperance cause, identified with and holding offices in the various societies formed in the town from early days to the present time. He is now P. W. C. T. of Elgin lodge, No. 76, I. O. G. T., besides being a member of the Masonic fraternity, and holding the office of J. D. in Elgin lodge, No. 115, A. F. A. M. Mr. Farrar suffered great damage by the destructive cyclone of July 21, 1883, his barn and outbuildings being completely demolished, and causing him a loss of fifteen hundred dollars.

JOHN W. BRYANT, senior member of the firm of J. W. Bryant & Co., grain and coal dealers of the village of Elgin, and proprietors of one of the two elevators located in that village, is not only one of the most enterprising, but is also the youngest man at the head of any business firm in the place, besides being the only one of Elgin's sons conducting business for himself at the place of his birth. Mr. Bryant is a son of George and Polly Bryant, and was born in the first log house ever erected within the limits of what is now the village of Elgin, on the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 27, on October 15, 1858, his father, who is now judge of probate of Day county, Dakota, being one of the first pioneers of that town. Our subject in his early years received such education as the common schools of his native town afforded, and when only fifteen years of age, without the knowledge of his parents, he applied for and obtained the position of teacher of the school situated in district No. 77, then known as the Johnson

district, where he taught for two terms, after which he entered the high school at Winona and pursued his studies there for one year, when he returned to his old school, where he again "wielded the birch" for three successive terms. At the age of nineteen years he accepted the position of general clerk and bookkeeper for the firm of Bryant Bros. & Johnson, general merchandise and grain dealers, of Elgin, which position he filled until June, 1880. During the month of July, 1880, he bought out the partnership interest of A. K. Johnson in the grain business, of Bryant Bros. & Johnson, and afterward became senior member of the firm, which assumed the name of J. W. Bryant & Co. On February 3, 1881, Mr. Bryant was united in marriage to Miss Pamela R. Richardson, who, like himself, was born in the town of Elgin. Mrs. Bryant is the daughter of H. G. and Julia Richardson, of this town, and with her husband resides in a commodious and substantial frame dwelling, situated on the same quarter-section where the old log house once stood in which her husband was born. Mr. Bryant has never sought for political preferment, being a thorough business man and believing that his path of duty lies in a strict and thorough attention to this, with the exception of the exercise of that duty we all owe as conscientious voters. He is a member of Elgin lodge, No. 115, A.F.A.M., in which lodge he holds the office of S. W.

WILLIAM T. ADAMS, M.D., son of Samuel and Mary A. Adams, was born in the town of Lee, Oneida county, New York, August 7, 1849. Up to his thirteenth year the subject of this sketch attended the district schools in his native county, when he entered the high school at Utica, New York, where he remained two years. In October, 1864, the doctor's parents removed to Plainview, Minnesota, and he followed them to that place in June, 1865. From this time until 1869 the doctor worked with his father at the printer's trade, attending school part of the time winters. During the summer of 1870 our subject taught school in what is known as the Jerry Baldwin district, northeast of the village of Plainview. In September of the same year the doctor entered Carleton College, at Northfield, Minnesota, where he remained during the fall and winter. The doctor had heretofore determined to study medicine, and had arranged to enter the office of Dr. N. S. Tefft, of Plainview. Upon his return from Northfield, during the spring of 1871, he entered the employment of A. Y. Felton as deputy postmaster in the Plainview postoffice, which position he held for a year and a half, in the

meantime devoting all his spare time to the study of medicine. During the fall and winter of 1872-3 the doctor attended his first course of lectures at Rush Medical College, at Chicago, Illinois, and in the fall of 1873 he entered the employ of Dr. J. J. Stone, as prescription-clerk in his drug-store at Wabasha, Minnesota, where he remained for nearly a year, and in the fall and winter of 1874-5 he attended his final course of lectures at Rush Medical College, graduating in the month of February, 1875, having earned his own education since he attended district school in his native state. After returning to the employ of Dr. J. J. Stone in Wabasha, where he remained for a period of ten months, our subject settled in Elgin village, and entered upon the practice of his profession there, March 28, 1876, where he now resides on a good property of his own on Main street. Besides his medical practice, the doctor has charge of the Elgin drug-store, which is conducted under the firm name of Landon, Burchard & Co. Dr. Adams was married in Plainview, Minnesota, on August 29, 1875, to Miss Nellie A. Gibbs, daughter of the late Dr. F. C. Gibbs and Mrs. Sarah Gibbs, the latter of whom now resides in Plainview. The issue of the marriage is as follows: Grace, born September 9, 1877, died April 26, 1881; Carl Chauncey, born June 3, 1883. The doctor has never sought for political honors of any nature whatever, but looks after the educational interests of the community in which he resides, as school director of district No. 57.

HENRY W. GILMAN, of the village of Elgin, son of John and Lydia Gilman, was born in the town of Anson, Somerset county, Maine, on January 18, 1842. His father was a farmer by occupation, and owned a farm in the above town, upon which the subject of this sketch worked during the early years of his life, attending the district schools in the winters. In the fall of 1862 Mr. Gilman enlisted as a private in Co. A, 28th regt. of Maine Vol. Inf. Mr. Gilman served with his regiment under Gen. N. P. Banks, and was engaged in the siege of Port Hudson, being present at its surrender, July 8, 1863. After this Mr. Gilman was sent to the hospital at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and in the fall of 1863 he was honorably discharged from the service on account of sickness, holding at the time the rank of sergeant. In the month of June, 1864, Mr. Gilman went to California, remaining about six months in the Santa Clara Valley, and from there he went to the Canyon City gold mines, situated in the northeastern part of Oregon, and was there engaged

in mining operations until the fall of 1865, when he returned to California, and farmed it on the coast, about forty-five miles south of San Francisco. Here he remained about one year, when he returned to Farmington, in his native state. During the year 1867 Mr. Gilman, in conjunction with his brother, conducted a hotel at New Sharon, Franklin county, Maine. On January 18, 1868, Mr. Gilman was married to Miss Annie O. Porter, daughter of W. B. and Elizabeth Porter, of Farmington, Maine, who now reside in Elgin. After Mr. Gilman's marriage he went out of the hotel business, and farmed it in Farmington until the fall of 1871, when he entered the employ of the Androscoggin Railroad Company, with whom he remained until the latter part of 1873, when he came with his family to Elgin. Mr. Gilman has followed the occupation of a farmer since he has been here, but for the last three years he has been principally engaged in the business of buying and shipping horses to Dakota and the Red River country. Mr. Gilman now owns a good property on Main street in the village, upon which he resides. In the spring of 1880 Mr. Gilman was elected one of the supervisors of the town of Elgin, and at the expiration of his term refused to serve longer, as his business would not then permit him to do so. In the fall of 1881 Mr. Gilman was elected one of the trustees of school district No. 57, which position he now holds, having been clerk of the board ever since his election. Mr. Gilman is a member of Elgin lodge, No. 115, A.F.A.M., in which lodge he now holds the office of J.W. His family consists of two children, Fred V., born May 16, 1871, and Lizzie Edith, born August 18, 1872. In the summer of 1880 Mr. Gilman, accompanied by his family, paid a visit to his native place in Maine, being absent three months. While there he saw his mother for the last time, she having died September 22, 1881.

DORR DICKERMAN, of the village of Elgin, was born in the town of Tunbridge, Orange county, Vermont, on March 12, 1855. He is a son of Lewis and Emily Dickerman, and was brought up on his father's farm in his native state, receiving his early education at the district schools of the county, which he attended in the winter months. When he had arrived at the age of twenty-three, our subject struck out for the west, arriving on March 30, 1878, at Eglin, Minnesota, where he commenced working for his cousin, Ezra Dickerman, as a farm hand, remaining in his employ until the fall of that year, when he went to Rochester, Minnesota, entered a select school and com-

pleted his education there in the spring of 1879. During the summer season of 1879 our subject returned to Ezra Dickerman's farm in his former capacity, and during the season of 1880 he worked the same farm with him on shares. In the spring of 1881 Mr. Dickerman went into the hardware, tinware and stove business in the village of Elgin, in conjunction with Elijah and Alonzo Ordway, under the firm name of Ordway, Dickerman & Co. He remained in business until March 15, 1884, when he retired from the partnership, having sold out his interest to his copartners. On March 15, 1882, Mr. Dickerman was united in marriage with Miss Mary Senrick, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Senrick, all residents of Elgin. The ceremony took place at Rochester, Minnesota. The issue of the marriage consists of two daughters, Emily, born October 27, 1882, and Mary B., born January 26, 1884. Mr. Dickerman resides with his family on a nice property which he owns on South street in the village of Elgin, known as lot No. 6, block 7. Although never seeking political preferment, Mr. Dickerman was run by the people on an independent ticket for the office of town clerk on March 13, 1883, and elected over his competitor, the regular nominee. In politics Mr. Dickerman is a democrat, as his father and grandfather were before him. Since the above sketch was written Mr. Dickerman has transferred his property in the village to his cousin and former employer Ezra Dickerman, and has bought the farm of the latter, consisting of the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 4, and the south 50 acres and the east $\frac{1}{2}$ of the north 30 acres of the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 5, in the town of Viola, where he will shortly move and carry on farming.

HON. WILLIAM H. FELLER, of the township of Elgin, who since the war of the rebellion has been prominently identified in the history of Wabasha county, was born in the town of Milan, Dutchess county, New York State, on October 25, 1821, being the son of David and Elizabeth Feller, who, like himself, were native-born Americans. During the summer months of his early life he worked on his father's farm in Dutchess county, and in the winters he learned the rudiments of education at the common schools of the county. In 1841 he was offered and accepted the position of clerk for the firm of Tyler & Kent, freighters, at Barrytown, Dutchess county, New York. March 3, 1842, Mr. Feller married Miss Helen M. Best, of Pine Plains, in his native county, and was engaged in farming until the spring of 1844, when he started a country store at

Red Hook, in the same county, which he conducted until the spring of 1852, and in the fall of 1853 he removed with his family to Manchester, Ontario county, New York, being engaged in farming from the time he gave up his store at Red Hook until the spring of 1860, when he again moved to Oconomowoc, Waukesha county, Wisconsin. In December, 1861, Mr. Feller received a commission from the war department at Washington, as sutler of the 28th regt. Wis. Vols., and served with his regiment during the war until it was mustered out of the service at Madison, Wisconsin, during September, 1865. In the spring of 1866 Mr. Feller and his family came to Elgin, where he purchased the farm on which he yet resides, consisting of the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 33, and the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 28. Mr. Feller has frequently been called upon by the people to represent them in various positions of trust and responsibility, besides having also been sought for by the United States government to fill important offices. In the spring of 1845, when little over twenty-three years of age, he was elected justice of the peace of Dutchess county, New York, and in 1849 he was re-elected to that office. In the fall of 1850 he was elected member of assembly from the third assembly district of Dutchess county, New York, on the whig ticket, although the district was strongly democratic, taking his seat on January 1, 1851. In the spring of 1867 he was elected chairman of the board of supervisors of the town of Elgin, while at other times he has held the offices of assessor and supervisor of that town. In April, 1869, Mr. Feller was appointed receiver of the United States land office at Duluth, Minnesota, which office he held for the full term of four years, when he was immediately appointed register of the same office, which position he resigned after he had filled it for three years, the resignation, which was to take effect January 1, 1876, not being accepted by the department until the following month. At the fall election of 1878 Mr. Feller was elected a member of the house of representatives from the third district of Wabasha county, and he is now chairman of the board of supervisors of the town of Elgin. Mr. Feller is a member of Elgin lodge, No. 115, A.F.A.M., and a republican in politics.

THOMAS J. BOLTON, a prominent business man of Plainview, was born in Logan, Ohio, November 12, 1843. The death of his father occurred when Thomas J. was but nine years old, and the year following his mother removed with her family to Cleveland. In 1855 they came to Wabasha county, and our subject spent two years as a

cabin-boy on a river steamboat. About the year 1861 he entered the drug business at Wabasha with Jas. Crowley. In December, 1865, This firm decided to open a branch store in Plainview, and Mr. Bolton assumed the management of the same. This was the first drug store ever established in Plainview. A store was erected for their business. Two years later they sold out to Mr. Felton, and Mr. Bolton returned to Wabasha and resumed his place in the old firm, but soon after sold out and went to Eyota, where he opened up a pioneer drug store on his own hook. The winter of 1873-4 he sold his Eyota store and returned to Plainview. He now owns about two hundred acres of land in Plainview township, and is a partner with Geo. S. La Rue in the drug business. His farm is situate on the site of Greenville, and he uses one of its old store buildings for a sheep-shed. He was for a time agent for Laird & Norton, lumber dealers, of Winona. Mr. Bolton is at present dealing in agricultural implements. He has had some experience as a publisher, having issued a regular advertising sheet for several years while engaged in the drug business, both in Plainview and Eyota. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Plainview. In politics he is republican, and has been chairman of the town board; is also a member of the Masonic brotherhood, and of the Order of Odd-Fellows. Ella, only child of Hon. A. P. Foster, of Plainview, became his wife on September 1, 1869. They have four children: Alonzo G., Miller T., Mary L. and John.

RHINALDO W. CHAPMAN, a Plainview farmer, was born in Lima, Jefferson county, New York, June 5, 1835. He was the youngest son of Asa Chapman, a farmer. His education was obtained in the district school. He continued to reside at home until he had nearly attained to his majority. In the meantime he had learned the carpenter trade, and being also of a speculative turn of mind, had profitably handled his small earnings, and was now enabled to purchase a fifty-acre farm in the southern part of his native county. Good luck attended him, and he engaged in buying stock and poultry for the New York market. He was drafted in 1863, but paid for a substitute and the following year volunteered his services to fight the Union battles, and was mustered into the 186th N. Y. Inf., and was in active service in the army of the Potomac until the close of the war, his regiment participating in all those hard-fought battles in which that army engaged immediately preceding the fall of Petersburg. In consequence of impaired health, the result of

exposure while in the service, he has been placed on Uncle Sam's pension rolls. He resumed business in Oswego, New York, where he ran a grocery store for a few months, and for the two years following he was in the stock and poultry business. In 1869 he came to Minnesota and bought from John Allen, of Elgin, a farm on section 21 in that township. This place he greatly improved, and erected thereon fine buildings. In 1882, ill health induced him to go to Elgin village to reside. At the time the cyclone visited that unfortunate town he was living with his family, consisting of a wife and two step-daughters, Edith and Hattie Dillon, in the second of one of the ill-fated houses. The family were at dinner when the tornado approached, and were all buried beneath the ruins of their home. They escaped, however, with only bruises, and esteem their good luck in this to providential interposition. Mrs. Helen Dillon *née* Goodenough, of St. Lawrence, New York, the relict of Albert Dillon (a comrade in arms of Mr. Chapman), became Mrs. Chapman, November 23, 1868. Since the destruction of his Elgin home, Mr. Chapman has resided in Plainview village, where he has purchased several village lots in Thompson's addition, and on which he is erecting a fine house. Mr. Chapman and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church; has been steward and trustee.

ROSSELL NEWTON WHITE, late farmer of Plainview, was born in Westchester county, New York, January 24, 1809. When fourteen years old he was apprenticed to a carpenter at New Rochelle, New York. This trade occupied his life for the next nine years, and served to assist in the development of a fine artistic talent which he possessed. At the age of twenty-three he turned his attention to engraving, and without any previous training he solicited a job at wood engraving from a New York house, which was reluctantly given him. His work was promptly done and well. It was approved, and from that time on he found plenty to do in this line. The New York Bible Concern and Harper Brothers employed him during the eight years that he continued to reside in the metropolis, and he was esteemed one of the best wood engravers of his day. In 1839 he established a home in McHenry county, Illinois, and opened an office in Chicago, where he obtained work from McCormick, H. P. Murray, and others. Seventeen years he resided in Illinois, but in the spring of 1856 he caught the western fever, and also further induced to seek a change by ill health, he came to Greenwood prairie and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres on section 11. Here

he established his home, and spent the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits. He died April 3, 1883, leaving a wife and four children surviving. Mrs. White was Jane Osborn, the daughter of John Osborn, of New York city. The children are: Annie (Mrs. Furlong), of Cass county, Dakota; Jane (Mrs. Griffing), of Boston, Massachusetts; Emelie E. White, of Crescent City, Florida; and a son,

CHARLES O. WHITE, who was born in McHenry county, Illinois, October 3, 1851. His parents removed to Minnesota when Charles was in his fifth year. He has led the usual life of the farmer boy. He received a common school education. He learned the carpenter's trade, and for several years followed it in Plainview, and two years in Florida. He married Avalin Melendy, of Plainview, for his first wife. Four years later her death occurred, and on March 1 he was married a second time, Miss Nettie Melendy being his choice, by whom he has one child, Effie. Mr. White resides on the old homestead.

RUFUS C. WRIGHT was born in Bakersfield, Franklin county, Vermont, February 3, 1836. His father, David Wright, and mother, Clara Hodgkins, were natives of New England, and sprang from New England stock. His early life up to sixteen years of age was spent upon his father's farm, with such advantages as the usual country schools of that day offered. At that time, being ambitious of obtaining a better education than had thus far been offered, he gained the consent of his father to work and obtain the means of attending the academy of his native town, where he attended several terms, also a similar institution in a neighboring village, working and teaching meantime to defray expenses. Now, being about twenty-one years of age, and desirous of seeing more of the world, he came west, and traveled about one year with a brother, who was lecturing at this time; but not being satisfied with this, he purchased an outfit himself, giving descriptive lectures upon the science of astronomy, traveling most of the time in the southern states, which was during those excitable times just preceding the war of the rebellion. But as the approach of the coming storm came near, the south grew too warm for him, and he came north — not leaving, however, until after Lincoln had been elected president. The breaking out of the rebellion found him in Ohio, and soon after the first battle of Bull Run he was on his way to New York with a company of Ohio boys to join the Union army; was there mustered into the

65th N. Y. Vol. Inf., commanded by Col. John Cochrane. He was with McClellan in his Peninsular campaign, participated in the battles of Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill, being wounded in the two last battles—at Malvern Hill severely in right shoulder and lung,—taken prisoner, had a month's experience in the prisons of Richmond; from there paroled and taken to hospital at Chester, Pennsylvania; was from there discharged from the service in December, 1862, and remained out about one year, when he re-enlisted in the 10th Mass. Battery, and served under Grant in the army of the Potomac until the close of the war, having been in most of the leading battles from the Wilderness to final surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox Court House. He was a second time discharged from the service at Boston Harbor in June, 1865, having served in all about three years in the army. After a rest of a few months he again came west, remaining most of the time in Wisconsin, variously employed, usually teaching during the winter months, until July, 1869, he came to Minnesota. His last year in Wisconsin was spent in St. Croix county. Arriving in Plainview the last days of July, 1869, with its bountiful crops almost ready for the reaper, he decided to remain here awhile, assisting in securing crops during the fall, and in the winter teaching the school in the district in which he now resides. Being so well pleased at this time with the beauty and natural fertility of the soil of Greenwood Prairie and surrounding country, he decided to remain longer and turn his attention to farming, which he did. He was married March 26, 1871, to Miss Ettie Wood, who had but recently come from Schoharie county, New York, from where several of her family had come before her, and become early settlers of Plainview and vicinity. In 1874 he bought his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres of Stephen Struble, situated about three miles northeast from the village of Plainview, and is now engaged in diversified agriculture. He is in politics republican, liberal in religious views. Belongs to Masonic fraternity and the Grange. Has been assessor of the town since 1881.

THEODORE BOWEN, one of the principal farmers of Lake township, settled there in 1861, buying eighty acres of land. The subject of this sketch was born December 17, 1838, in Onondaga county, New York. His parents' names were Isaac and Lucy Bowen. His youth was spent on the farm and at the common schools. After arriving at maturity he was wedded to Augusta Monroe, of Oswego county,

New York, and they have two children: Isidore, now Mrs. C. T. Webster, of this township, and Estella. In September, 1864, Mr. Bowen enlisted in the 184th regt., N. Y. Vols., and served till the close of the war. In 1871 he was elected town treasurer, which office he held for nine years consecutively, and has also been treasurer and director of school district No. 6 several terms. While the Baptist church represents his religious views, his wife is a Methodist in belief.

WILLIAM SYDNEY WEBSTER, one of the leading farmers of Lake township, received his birth near Scranton, Pennsylvania, in 1845. His father (William) was a native of that state, while his mother (Christiana) was a German by birth, emigrating to this country in 1830. Our subject was a natural-born farmer, so after receiving a common-school education, worked on his father's farm till he became thoroughly acquainted with what was to be his lifework. During the winter months, when work was not pressing, he got out lumber from the woods near by, which he sold to the Scranton mines. At length, in 1870, he came to this county and bought eighty acres of land, where he now resides; but by economy and thrift he now is the possessor of four hundred and eighty acres of land situated on sections 32 and 33. He married Mary Shaw, daughter of George and Jennie Shaw, of this township. They have one child, Jennie Ann. Mr. Webster and wife are members of the Methodist church at Lake City.

GEORGE FREEMAN HANCOCK, farmer, is the eldest child of Freeman and Louise Hancock, who were born in Massachusetts. George was born in 1818, in Berkshire county, of the same state. When our subject was four years old, his parents moved to Oswego county, New York. Here he attended the district school, and worked upon the farm. In 1840 he married Alvira Shattuck, at Granby, New York, and began farming for himself. For several winters he worked in the woods getting out lumber for dealers along the Oswego river. In 1858, after disposing of his property, he emigrated to this county, where he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land, upon which he now lives. Mr. Hancock has been justice of the peace, and assessor for about ten years. At present he is clerk of school district No. 90. The republican party represents his politics. The names of his children are: Elizabeth Adel (deceased), Sarah, now Mrs. John Morris, living in West Albany township, and Friend J.

RICHARD O'BRIEN, farmer and stock-raiser, of Lake township, is a brother of John O'Brien, of Lake City, and, like him, one of this county's successful farmers. He was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, May, 1840, and, like his brother, was reared and educated on the farm, where he remained till the fall of 1863, when he came to Lake City, Minnesota, and at once applied himself to labor at anything to earn an honest dollar, and so continued two years. By this time economy and industry had rewarded him with the necessary means to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land in Lake township, where he at once engaged in agricultural pursuits. Although Mr. O'Brien was not among the early arrivals in this county who secured free homes from the government, he is one of the successful landowners of the county, having added to his first purchase till he is now the independent owner of nine hundred and forty-seven acres of land in sections 14, 15, 22, 23 in Lake township, six hundred acres of which is under cultivation, the remainder is wild pasture and all under his own personal supervision. The products of his farm is largely disposed of through the medium market stock (cattle and hogs), of which he turns off yearly about eight hundred dollars' worth. He married Margaret McShane, a native of Ireland, and by this union they have five children, as follows: Edward, William, Thomas, Anna May and Lula. Family are members of the Catholic church. His executive ability has been appreciated by his fellow-citizens from the fact that he has held the office of chairman of the town board for over ten years, with the exception of one term, when he declined the nomination in order that his entire time might be given to his farm and stock.

CHARLES CARROLL LOWE, retired farmer, Lake City, is a native of the State of Maine, where he was born November 20, 1832. He is the son of Ivory and Fannie (Colcord) Lowe, natives of the same state, of English extraction, and the former a soldier in the war of 1812. They reared a family of fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters, of whom our subject was the sixth son and twelfth child. He was reared on the farm with common school advantages till the age of nineteen, when the family (for educational facilities) removed to Waterville in the same state, where he entered the Waterville Academy, now the Coburn Institute. Here he pursued a preparatory course three years, after which he entered the Colby University in the same city, from which he graduated with the class of 1856, receiving the degree of bachelor of arts, and sub-

sequently (1860) the degree of master of arts. In the fall of 1856 he came to Minnesota, and immediately located in Gillford township, pre-empting the N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8, where he continued to reside up till April, 1882, when he removed to his pleasant and substantial home on Prairie, between Walnut and Doughty streets, Lake City. During his many years' residence in Gillford, Mr. Lowe was almost continuously called to positions of official trust—positions his education, good judgment and executive ability eminently fitted him for. The official records of the town show him to have been town clerk, assessor, justice of the peace, and chairman of the board of supervisors, as well as to have been identified with the educational interest of the township. He was married at Rushford, New York, March 18, 1872, to Miss Julia Hellen McCall, of that place. Their only child, Herbert, was born in this county in July, 1879. They also have an adopted daughter, aged twelve years. Mr. Lowe is a member of the Masonic fraternity of this city, and an active business gentleman.

HON. WILLIAM JOHN HAHN, Minneapolis, Minnesota, was born November 5, 1841, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather emigrated from Germany many years prior to the revolution and settled in Berks county, Pennsylvania, where his grandfather was born. The latter entered the continental army as a private at the age of eighteen and rose to the rank of captain, and served through the war. After the war he moved to Chester county, Pennsylvania, where the father of this sketch was born. His name was Joseph. When he (Joseph) was quite young his father moved to Mifflin county, where he lived until his death, and where his son Joseph lived for sixty years, or until his removal to Minnesota in 1864. His mother's name was Lavinia Hutchinson Mitchell, who was of Scotch-Irish descent. His early youth was spent on his father's farm and at school. In April, 1862, he came to Lake City, Minnesota on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Sterrett. Here he spent the summer, and the Indian outbreak occurring while here, he spent two months with the expedition against them, returning to Pennsylvania in November of that year, where he remained until August, 1863, when he permanently located at Lake City. He remained there until January, 1882, when he removed to Minneapolis. He had charge of Lake City schools for some time, and was also book-keeper. He read law about one year prior to coming to Minnesota, and also read a year in office of Ottman & Scott, at Lake City, and

completed his law studies in the office of P. Pemberton Morris, at Philadelphia, where he attended law-school. Returning to Lake City in the spring of 1867, he was admitted to the bar at the May term of that year, and immediately formed a partnership with W. W. Scott, Esq., with whom he was connected in business until May, 1874, when Mr. Scott left for Kansas. He practiced law at Lake City until his removal to Minneapolis. He was elected county attorney in 1872; re-elected in 1874 and in 1876, and was nominated again in 1878, but declined the nomination. He was appointed attorney-general, March 11, 1881, by Gov. Pillsbury, to succeed Attorney-General Start, who resigned to accept the judgeship of the third district, and was elected to the same office in 1881, and again in 1883. A prominent Minnesota judge, in 1879, in speaking of him as a lawyer, said: "Mr. Hahn deservedly occupies a high rank as a lawyer. He is not only well 'read up' in the law, but his mind is naturally unusually clear and discriminating, thus enabling him always clearly and accurately to detect the material and pivotal questions involved in every case in which he is engaged. In the practice of his profession he is always controlled by the highest sense of honor, disdaining to resort to tricks or quibbles, never taking any position before either court or jury which he does not believe to be correct. Consequently he is always listened to with interest by both. Although modest and unassuming, he always advocates his position with that earnestness which always comes from a clear conception of an idea and an honest conviction of its correctness." Shortly after his appointment as attorney-general the celebrated Bond case (the most important case ever heard in this state) came on to be heard, and the charge of the same for the state was committed to the new attorney-general. St. Paul "Dispatch" of August 2, 1881, says of him:

Shortly after the close of the "Dispatch" report of last evening the attorney-general closed his argument, and the court adjourned over to nine o'clock this morning. During the attorney-general's remarks he was listened to with the strictest attention, and it was plain to be seen that he has made both a strong and a very favorable impression upon his auditors. In fact, one of the oldest attorneys at the Ramsey county bar, one who himself delights, if not revels, in abstruse points and tangled legal webs, remarked to a "Dispatch" representative that the attorney-general had made a brilliant argument, and one which would give him a high reputation among lawyers throughout the state as abounding in legal acumen and displaying deep research and a very high order of logical reasoning.

Mr. Hahn served in the army three months in Pennsylvania. He belongs to Lake City Commandery of Knights Templar, Hope Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and Carnelian Lodge, A. F. A. M., of Lake City, and was Grand High Priest of Minnesota. He has always been a republican in politics. He married Emily Laurette Martin, of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1868. She was the daughter of James M. Martin, Esq., and a sister of J. M. Martin, of Lake City. He has four children: Emily Alexander, Roland Bruce, Lavinia Mitchell and Clara Josephine.

ELIJAH PORTER was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, July 6, 1811, and left motherless when ten days old, and at the age of two years was stepson to his father's second wife. Mr. Porter bears testimony that this the only mother he ever knew, proved to be all that could be expected of a real mother. When ten years old the family moved to Ohio, which was then, 1821, a wilderness, accomplishing the journey, six hundred and fifty miles, in twenty-one days. The family here underwent the common privations incident to pioneer life, which were much more severe than pioneering usually is in later years. In 1826 he had tired of clearing land and other hard work of the farm, and walked forty miles to Canton, to learn the printing business. Here Mr. Porter's character was formed, and here he became a christian and united with the Methodist Episcopal church, in 1831. This year he left Canton for Massachusetts, working at different places on the way, and in 1832 went to New York. In New York he worked at his trade for several years, saving from his hard earnings in the meantime money to buy an outfit for an office of his own, which he established in his native town, installing himself as editor of what was called the "Westfield Letter." This was at the time of the Wm. Henry Harrison campaign; and though the town was a democratic center, Mr. Porter went bravely to work to advocate the principles of the whig party, and mixed with it considerable of free-soilism and temperance. And though unpopular as this course may have seemed to some, but a short time elapsed until the town was against democracy by a majority of six hundred. Seventeen years after this, however, having done his work and lost all his money, he gathered together a few remnants and again set out for the far west, and landed at Maiden Rock, Wisconsin. In 1859 Mr. Porter came to Lake City, and resurrected the "Tribune," and for two years devoted his talent to editorial work. When Mr. Porter gave up the "Tribune," he was appointed post-

master by President Lincoln, and held the position until 1867, when he was removed by Andy Johnson. Mr. Porter is a Methodist, an Odd-Fellow, a temperance man, and a philanthropist in the best sense of the word.

FRTZ LANGE, brewer, Lake City, is the partner of John C. Schmidt, in the brewing business. He was born in Schweren Mecklenberg, Germany, January 14, 1837, and is the son of Christopher and Sophia (Brinkho) Lange, who were also natives of the same province, and by occupation farmers. His educational advantages were somewhat limited, though he, like all the better class of Germans, has made amends for it by careful study and observation since his advent into this country. In the spring of 1857 he emigrated to America in the same vessel with his partner, Mr. Schmidt, and with him spent a year at Buffalo, New York, and the following spring came to Wabasha county, Minnesota, and settled in West Albany township. Here he took eighty acres of land under the homestead act, and purchased another eighty. This he soon after sold and purchased a one hundred and sixty acres in the same township, which he traded in 1877 for his Lake City property. At Buffalo, New York, on August 9, 1857, Mr. Lange was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Haase, who was also a native of Mecklenberg, and came over in the same ship with himself, being six weeks on the ocean in a sailing bark. Mr. Lange by industry and economy has made for himself and family a comfortable home, and enjoys the respect and confidence of his fellow men. He has four children, whose names are: Caroline, now Mrs. Charles Chandell, of Campbell, Minnesota; Fritz J., Josephine and Henry, at home. He is a member of the A.O.U.W. and the Sons of Hermann. Their religious faith is in the Lutheran doctrine.

ERRATA.

- Page 1095, line 12, for "1862" read "1861."
Page 1095, line 13, for "Louis" read "Lewis."
Page 1120, line 16, for "1836" read "1837."
Page 1119, line 38, for "Bremen" read "Union."
Page 1176, line 34, for "Miss J." read "Miss F."
Page 1179, line 27, for "Ora" read "Ova."
Page 1180, line 1, for "Flora C." read "Flora L."
Page 1180, line 12, for "Ora" read "Ova."
Page 1180, line 13, for "June" read "January."
Page 1208, line 25, for "fifteen" read "twenty."
Page 1218, line 4, for "paternal" read "maternal."
Page 1233, line 33, for "Tioga" read "Orange."

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